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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926. No. 1.

NOV 20 1926

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1926, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

This being the day and hour fixed by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his proclamation convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session, the members of the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) called the Senate to order at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Reverend Edwin S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God: At the opening of this legislative session, we pause, with bowed heads, to invoke Thy divine blessing upon us. We are but men, and in all the affairs of life, be they great or small, whether they concern the Home, or the State, or the World of trade and commerce, we need guidance from on high. Be with these Senators. Grant them health and strength and wisdom, and as they enter on the work that lies before them, may it be with a true sense of their duty to the Commonwealth which they represent, and to Thee. Bless our Governor, our Lieutenant Governor, the President Pro Tempore of this body, and all in places of authority. Be with the President of the United States, and bless us as a people. We ask it in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

ROLL CALL.

The PRESIDENT. The Chief Clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll and the following Senators were present:

Max Aron.
Frank E. Baldwin.
Cadwallader M. Barr.
Herman E. Baumer.
William I. Betts.
Norman L. Bonbrake.
Guy W. Brown.
Clarence J. Buckman.
James J. Coyne.
Frederick W. Culbertson.
Augustus F. Daix, Jr.
Albert Davis.
George W. Derrick.
Asa K. DeWitt.
Morris Einstein.
William H. Earnest.
William C. Freeman.
Frederick T. Gelder.
Marvin E. Griswold.
John P. Harris.
Robert D. Heaton.
John G. Homsher.
Harvey Huffman.
P. F. Joyce.
Thaddeus S. Krause.
John E. Kunkle.
Harry D. Kutz.
Henry E. Lanius.
Albert Dutton MacDade.
William D. Mansfield.
William J. McNichol.
Frank P. Miller.
Lee S. North.
James E. Norton.
Howard I. Painter.
Edward W. Patton.
Marshall L. Phipps.
Richard S. Quigley.
Samuel W. Salus.
Horace W. Schantz.
Plymouth W. Snyder.
Charles W. Sones.
George B. Sprowls.
Charles Steele.
Fletcher W. Stites.
Mrs. Flora M. Vare.
George T. Weingartner.
George Woodward.

ABSENT.

T. L. Eyre.
M. G. Leslie.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will proceed to read the proclamation of the Governor convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session.

Whereupon,

The Clerk of the Senate read the proclamation of the Governor as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

In the Name and by Authority of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 12, of the Constitution, I, Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in extraordinary session, to meet in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, at two o'clock of that day, to consider legislation upon the following subjects:

I.

ELECTIONS.

(a) To revise the election laws so as to insure an honest vote and an honest count at primary and regular elections

and prevent fraudulent and other improper practices in connection therewith, including the enactment of laws to render mandatory the opening of ballot boxes upon petition alleging fraud or error, to restrict assistance to voters and compel voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballots which they receive from the election officers, to require the vote to be computed immediately after the closing of the polls and all ballot boxes to be delivered to the Court House at the County Seat not later than 6 P. M. of the day following the election, to render it certain that all election records in the custody of the Prothonotary may be examined as of right by any citizen in the presence of the Prothonotary or his deputy, to enable any township, borough or city by popular vote to adopt the voting machine in lieu of the ballot and after such adoption to conduct elections by the use of the voting machine, to compel voters to sign their names when they receive their ballots, to provide jail penalties for all violations of the election laws, to prohibit the improper use of money at elections, and to forbid the presence of political workers at the polling places.

(b) To revise the laws for the registration of voters, including the adoption of a system of permanent registration in cities of all classes and the simplification generally of the process of registration. Also, if permanent registration be adopted, to afford opportunity to all voters to pay their poll or occupation taxes at convenient places in their cities.

(c) Joint Resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth in the following particulars: (1) to render it possible for the Legislature to compel the use of voting machines in cities of any class or classes or in certain cities of any class or classes without being obliged to require their use in all classes of cities or in all cities of a class; (2) to abolish the tax qualification for voting; and (3) to permit the appointment of overseers of elections from outside of the election districts in which they are to serve.

II.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

(a) To regulate, through an appropriate State agency, any or all of the businesses of producing, preparing, selling and distributing anthracite coal for domestic use in Pennsylvania.

(b) To authorize compacts with any or all other anthracite consuming States and the District of Columbia for the regulation of any or all of said businesses in the contracting States through an interstate commission or otherwise.

III.

BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, AND BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

To revise the laws concerning banks, trust companies and building and loan associations, including among other things, provisions to prevent frauds, restrict risk in borrowing and loaning, define the liability of stockholders, require the adequate attention of directors to their official duties, diminish the effect of political influence in the affairs of such institutions, permit publicity at the discretion of the Secretary of Banking when such institutions have been taken into possession by him, and provide heavier and more certain penalties for misfeasance or malfeasance on the part of the officers and employes of such institutions.

IV.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

To provide additional means for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

V.

GASOLINE TAX.

To afford additional facilities and assistance for the collection of the gasoline tax and for the discovery and apprehension of persons withholding from the Commonweatlh said tax; or, if deemed necessary, to revise the entire method of collecting said tax.

VI.

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE.

To adjust the differences between New Jersey and Pennsylvania which are now delaying the completion of the bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden.

VII.

GIANT POWER.

(a) To provide for and define the powers and duties of a Giant Power Board.

(b) To authorize the incorporation of Giant Power companies for the development by electric generating stations of great capacity in or near the coal fields and incidentally for the mining of coal, for the sale of surplus coal, and for the recovery and sale of by-products of coal; to define the powers and duties of such companies and provide for their regulation.

(c) To enter into compacts with any other State or States for the regulation of the interstate transmission of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them, and for the regulation of the corporations or others engaged in such business, or owning, operating, leasing, or controlling by stock ownership, business trust, contract of management, or otherwise, facilities for such businesses.

(d) To provide for the better and cheaper distribution of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them to farms throughout the Commonwealth.

(e) To provide for the better regulation of the rates, service and security issues of corporations and others owning, leasing, operating and controlling, by stock ownership, business trust, contract of management, or otherwise, facilities for the supply to the public of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them.

(f) To promote the integration of electric service as a means to an abundant and cheap supply to the public of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them throughout the Commonwealth.

(g) To authorize the incorporation of electric generating companies for the purpose of supplying in public service under regulation by the Public Service Commission to operators of public service ditsribution systems, electric current for supplying the public with light, heat and power or any of them; the site of generating plants therefor to be approved by the Giant Power Board.

VIII.

DELAWARE RIVER TRI-STATE COMPACT.

To enter into a compact with the States of New York and New Jersey for the regularization of the flow of the Delaware River, the conservation of the resources of the Delaware Basin, and the apportionment of said resources among the three States.

(SEAL)

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the city of Harrisburg, this

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fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and fiftieth.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

By the Governor:
CLYDE L. KING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR PINCHOT ACCOMPANYING CALL FOR EXTRA SESSION.

I have called the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in extra session because the safety of our institutions and the prosperity of our people imperatively demand it.

Abuses have arisen in this Commonwealth so dangerous to our form of government and so threatening to the welfare of the people that they must be taken in hand with vigor and without delay.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

The worst of these is the stealing of votes. Gang politicians in many counties have undertaken to rob our people of the most precious of all rights, the right of self-government. By refusing to count votes cast against the gang, and by counting in their favor votes never cast at all, these election thieves destroy the rule of the majority.

When the gang steals votes it substitutes government of the gang for government of the people, government in the interest of the gang for government for the people, and government by theft for government by the people. The men who are responsible for these conditions have brought upon Pennsylvania an intolerable disgrace which must be wiped out.

There is no more despicable crime than this, none more dangerous to liberty, and none which so deeply concerns every honest voter in the Commonwealth. In every State-wide election a vote stolen anywhere in the State cancels an honest vote cast anywhere in the State.

This abominable practice is growing rapidly. We have just seen in Philadelphia what is probably the most gigantic election fraud ever committed in any American city since the secret ballot was adopted. In Scranton only the intervention of the Attorney General and the State Police prevented riot and murder over the counting of votes. In portions of Pittsburgh election frauds are the rule. Over widely scattered parts of the State the stealing of votes is spreading from gang-controlled districts into districts where it was unknown before.

We cannot take this outrage lying down. The time has come to act. Without honest elections the thieves govern and not the people. Honest elections are the very foundations of freedom and of self-government. Honest elections are worth whatever they cost.

This extra session will not cost the taxpayers a single dollar, if the Legislature will enact the legislation I shall recommend. But if it were to cost a million or five millions or ten, still it would be worth all that and more if it gave us honest elections.

The change in our election laws which are needed to prevent this stealing of votes are for the most part very few and very simple. They can and should be made at once.

ANTHRACITE.

The present suspension in the anthracite region is a matter of the largest and most pressing importance not only to Pennsylvania but to all of the 40,000,000 anthracite-using people of America. It amounts to a dangerous crisis which must be met with promptness and courage.

In an effort to settle the strike, as Governor of Pennsylvania I invited the negotiating committees of the anthracite miners and operators to meet me in Harrisburg on November 28. The miners courteously honored my request by the attendance not only of their negotiating committee but of the entire membership of the scale committees of all three anthracite districts. The operators refused to attend and were not represented.

At the meeting I submitted, as I said, the "rough outline of an agreement upon which, in substance, I believe the present suspension of work in the anthracite mines could be, and ought to be, ended at once with justice to the miners, the operators, and the anthracite using people of America." This rough outline took middle ground, and was far from giving the miners all of their demands. Nevertheless, with a degree of moderation and regard for the public interest which does them high honor, they agreed to accept the outline agreement I proposed "as a basis for settlement." If the operators had done the same the mines would have been open within a week.

The operators, however, flatly refused to consider my rough outline "as a basis for settlement." They refused to consider it even "as a basis for conference and negotiation." From first to last they have refused to yield one jot or title of their original position. The anthracite coal strike, which was at first a strike of the miners against the operators, has therefore now become a strike of the operators against the public.

The situation thus created amounts to an attack upon millions of anthracite users in Pennsylvania and other states who are thus deprived of their customary fuel. The whole future of the anthracite industry is threatened by popular resentment and the use of substitutes. The prosperity of the anthracite region, now and hereafter, hangs in the balance. The public interests are gravely injured already and threatened with still more serious damage. Negotiations are at a standstill. The public must either suffer in silence, or it must take measures to protect itself.

The anthracite industry is a monolopy which has created such a relationship to the public that the stoppage of anthracite production is materially dangerous to the life and health of the people. The Attorney General has advised me that under the clear intent of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the anthracite industry, being a monopoly, may be declared to be affected with a public interest, and therefore subject to regulations as a public utility.

Action by the Legislature declaring the anthracite monopoly to be a public utility will supply some degree of public control where none exists today; will furnish information never before revealed; and will exert the most powerful influence the public can apply toward the settlement of the strike. What is equally important, it will be the most effective step that can be taken toward securing uninterrupted prosperity for the inhabitants of the anthracite region, and an uninterrupted supply of anthracite for those who need it.

BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The failure of the Bell banks in Pittsburgh, with losses of many millions of dollars, has called public attention to the very urgent need for greater protection to depositors. The chief offender in this case has been prosecuted, and in spite of his political prominence, has been convicted. That

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is as it should be, but it does not wipe out the losses. Conviction after the offense is desirable, but prevention before the offense is still better.

The very thorough investigation of this case by the Attorney General not only disclosed who was responsible, and led to conviction, but, what is of far greater importance, it also pointed out changes in the banking laws which are necessary to prevent similar disasters in the future. Nothing in our whole business structure is so necessary as banks in which the people may have the fullest confidence. For that reason I shall ask for the cooperation of the organized bankers of Pennsylvania in the improvement of our banking laws.

It is evident that heavier penalties for violators of the banking laws should be provided. The amount that may be loaned by any bank to a director, an officer, a company, or a corporation should be restricted and defined.

Politics should be absolutely divorced from banking, especially by forbidding both loans to public officials without adequate security, and contributions by banks to the campaign funds of candidates who if elected will have the custody of public funds.

What is true of banks is true in their degree of building and loan associations. The Attorney General has suggested important changes in the laws which control them in order to prevent the repetition of the recent building and loan scandals in Philadelphia. Like the majority of depositors, the members of building and loan associations have a special claim on the protection of the State because of the result of even small losses to them and their families. Building and loan associations should be dedicated to the service of home-builders and thrifty citizens of small means.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Although the Pennsylvania State Police have made more than 10,000 arrests for violation of the liquor laws during the present Administration, it is well known that the State Government has been handicapped for the lack of certain needed powers to enforce the law. These powers should be provided without delay.

I regard this question as of fundamental moral importance. There are many signs that its vital consequence is being more and more widely appreciated. The God-fearing people of this Commonwealth are united in their demand for law enforcement. They want law violation put down in Pennsylvania with a strong hand. They are right, and I am with them to the utmost limit of my power.

GASOLINE TAX.

Changes in the law governing the collection of the gasoline tax bill, I am informed, increase the yield of this tax during the present biennium by more than the whole cost of the extra session without taking a single additional penny out of the pocket of the taxpayer. The present Auditor General and his predecessor have done their utmost to secure the complete payment of this tax, but their efforts have been handicapped.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

After very careful consideration I have reached the conclusion that the deadlock with New Jersey over the question of tolls on the Delaware River Bridge should have the attention of the Legislature.

GIANT POWER.

It is of the first importance to the people of Pennsylvania and the United States that the great electrical monopoly now being consolidated shall not be formed without proper consideration for the public welfare. The concentration of power in this coming monopoly is of such a kind that either we must control it, or it will control us.

Pennsylvania has a peculiar interest in this matter because of the enormous supplies of coal within her borders which are available for the production of electricity. A more plentiful and cheaper supply of electric current is of vital consequence to all our people, and especially to our farmers.

Giant Power received scant attention during the last session of the Legislature. Its supreme importance is one of my reasons for calling this extra session.

DELAWARE RIVER COMPACT.

The Delaware River Compact between Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York was not passed by the last Legislature. It has already been ratified by New York. Its ratification by Pennsylvania is of outstanding importance to the future water supply of the city of Philadelphia, and to all the people of the Delaware River basin.

The matters to consider which this extra session is called include a number each of which, by itself alone, would justify the calling of it. Together, they demand it. I appeal to all citizens of good will throughout the Commonwealth to see to it that these great questions are considered and decided for the safety, honor, and welfare of the people of Pennsylvania.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The Chair asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Chester, Mr. Eyre, for this week.

The Chair also asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Leslie, for this week.

AUTHORIZING APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. VARE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President pro tempore of the Senate be authorized to appoint all special and standing committees of the Senate during the extraordinary Session, and shall be ex-officio a member of all special and standing committees.

NOTIFICATION OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. MacDADE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is now in session and ready to proceed to business.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as said Committee, the Senator from Delaware, Mr. MacDade, the Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman, and the Senator from Lycoming, Mr. Sones.

NOTIFICATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. SNYDER offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) that a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House, if the House shall appoint such committee, to await upon his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and inform him that the Legislature is convened in extraordinary

session in conformity with the proclamation of December 14, 1925, and is ready to receive any communications he may have to make.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as said committee, the Senator from Blair, Mr. Snyder, the Senator from Lancaster, Mr. Homsher, and the Senator from Clearfield, Mr. Betts.

ADOPTION OF RULES.

Mr. BALDWIN offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the standing rules of the Senate during the regular Session of 1925 be adopted for the government of the Senate at the present Extraordinary Session.

POSTAGE ON LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.

Mr. BARR offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) That the Chief Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives be directed to make arrangements for the necessary postage, so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the Appropriation Committee provide for the cost of the same in the bill providing for the expenses of the extraordinary session.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES OF SENATE.

Mr. BONBRAKE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate approve orders for the payment of salaries and wages only to such officers and employes of the Senate as are specifically authorized by law, and who actually perform the duties of the positions to which they have been elected or appointed.

WHEN BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS MAY BE INTRODUCED.

Mr. PHIPPS offered the following resolution, which was was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That all petitions, memorials and remonstrances be presented by handing the same to the Chief Clerk, properly endorsed with the name thereon, in accordance with the practice of the last regular session.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF SENATORS AND MEMBERS.

Mr. SCHANTZ offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) That the State Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay on warrant of the Auditor General to each Member of the General Assembly the sum of $250.00 on account of the salary of $500.00 to which each member is entitled for an extraordinary session of the Legislature by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved the first day of July, A. D. 1919, P. L. 717; and the balance of said $500.00, namely $250.00, on the day of final adjournment of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly, convened in session on call of the Governor, January 13, 1926.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. MacDADE. Mr. President, the committee appointed by the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is duly organized and ready to proceed to business desires to report that it has performed that duty.

The PRESIDENT. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the President Pro Tempore, the Chair announces the following appointments to Committees:

The Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Augustus F. Daix, Jr., Chairman of Judiciary General Committee; the Senator from Lancaster, Mr. John G. Homsher, Chairman of Judiciary Special; also a member of the following committees:

Judiciary General, Appropriations, Banks and Building and Loan Associations, City Passenger Railways, Elections, Exposition Affairs, Judicial Apportionment, Municipal Affairs, Public Printing, Public Supply of Light, Heat and Water, Railroads.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, the Committee appointed by the Senate to act in conjunction with a similar Committee of the House of Representatives to inform the Governor that the General Assembly is organized and ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, has performed its duty.

The PRESIDENT. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Mrs. Clara C. Phillips, of Washington, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College.

John Chappell, of Gilberton, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Gilberton Borough, Schuylkill County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate C. Fred Beck, of Mahanoy City, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ashland State Hospital.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBERS BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Mrs. Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, of 1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Philadelphia County.

Mrs. Virginia H. Rohr, of 386 Warren St., Kingston, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Luzerne County.

Alfred Baker, of London, England, to be a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania, with residence in England.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Grace Dye, of Woodlawn, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for Beaver County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Miss Martha C. Dickson, Gettysburg.
C. W. Nykes, Aspers.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Sigmund Arnold, Pittsburgh.
David O. Katon, Pittsburgh.
Robert H. Logan, Pittsburgh.
Miss Hilda M. Moyer, Pittsburgh.
John Monahan, Jr., Pittsburgh.
Harry M. Montgomery, Pittsburgh.
Miss Alice Mullen, Pittsburgh.
Edward M. Nolan, Pittsburgh.
Valentine Przeklasa, Pittsburgh.
Miss Alice L. Ryan, Bellevue.
August A. Schneider, Harmarville.
Mrs. Louise Stuhlmiller, Clairton.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

R. A. Nales, Dayton.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Ralph V. Fish, New Brighton.

BERKS COUNTY.

Miss Elsie M. Christman, Reading.
Abner B. Greenawalt, Kempton.
Jacob P. Greiss, Macungie.
Samuel S. Hoover, Bernville.
Miss M. M. Morrison, Reading.
H. O. Thornburg, Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Miss Helen M. McCabe, Altoona.
Milton F. Poet, Altoona.
E. A. Sipes, Martinsburg.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Horace H. Cornell, Newton.
Miss Marie E. Gaffney, Bristol.
W. Forrest Magee, Southampton.
Mrs. Bertha S. Shelly, Quakertown.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Geo. W. Buffington, Hastings.
Roy C. Jones, Johnstown.
R. R. Mulhollen, Johnstown.
James Y. Piper, Johnstown.
Miss Eva C. White, Johnstown.

CAMERON COUNTY.

F. G. Judd, Emporium.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Benj. L. Eshleman, Berwick.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

O. C. Nichols, Titusville.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Charles R. Diller, Carlisle.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Riley B. Shope, Linglestown.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

E. R. Carr, Upper Darby.
Miss Katharine L. Miller, Glen Mills.
Walter R. Russell, Upper Darby.
Harry Werner, Glenolden.

ERIE COUNTY.

Miss Amy E. Anderson, Erie.
Miss Gladys A. Anderson, Erie.
Homer T. Eaton, Erie.
Miss Marie C. Meyer, Erie.
Miss Dolores Preston, Erie.
Miss Florence A. Schutte, Erie.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Miss Cornelia S. Clayton, Waynesboro.

GREENE COUNTY.

T. Raymond Sharpnack, Rices Landing.

INDIANA COUNTY.

L. D. Johnston, Black Lick.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

James L. Stokes, Punxsutawney.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Mrs. Letha Phillips, Scranton.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stocker, Dunmore.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Miss Margaret E. Allwein, Lancaster.
Henry M. Bruner, Columbia.
Henry C. Stouffer, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Harold M. Leach, New Castle.
John Sarb, New Castle.

LEBANON COUNTY.

L. F. Grimes, Lebanon.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Miss Lillian M. Christman, Macungie.
Marcus L. Engelman, Coopersburg.
George Gordin, Allentown.
R. J. Kichline, Slatington.
Thomas L. Williams, Fullerton.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Dominic A. Antonelli, West Hazleton.
H. C. Bachman, Wilkes-Barre.
Frank D. Croop, Wilkes-Barre.

McKEAN COUNTY.

Paul Sharp, Kane.

MERCER COUNTY.

Michael Bobby, Farrell.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

B. Frank Danehower, Spring House.
Luther Pretz, Ambler.
Wallace G. Hinkle, Ambler.
Thomas M. Sloan, Lansdale.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Isaac L. Foster, Easton.
Charles B. Knecht, Nazareth.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

David G. Bender, Milton.
George B. Kerstetter, Gowen City.

PERRY COUNTY.

David S. Miller, Duncannon.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Russell J. Bauer, 230,W. Nedro Ave., Philadelphia.
Charles Ronald Bechtle, 210 W. Chelton Ave., Philadelphia.
H. Bepperling, Jr., 915 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia.
Warren B. Borneman, Norristown.
William K. Brandt, 4254 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.
A. Broitman, 4446 N. Marhsall St., Philadelphia.
Josiah D. Bruce, Jr., 536 S. 52d St., Philadelphia.
Alex Burchuk, 2471 N. Colorado St., Philadelphia.
Jacob Burns, 49th & Locust Sts., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Anna A. Carroll, 1432 N. 17th St., Philadelphia.
Miss Tillie Cohen, 5853 Christian St., Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth C. Duffy, 4152 Terrace St., Philadelphia.
Miss Helen M. Duffy, 1553 N. 55th St., Philadelphia.
J. E. Ernst, 102 Kenmore Rd., Philadelphia.
James L. Parley, 6415 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia.
Eugene A. Gridley, 5526 Irving St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Haber, 6719 Emlen St., Philadelphia.
Miss Marie B. Kerns, 1529 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia.
Miss K. Leona Klinger, 1500 Chew St., Philadelphia.
Miss Louise N. Leigh, 119 S. 55th St., Philadelphia.
Philip J. Lynch, 6305 Lansdowne Ave., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Victoria V. Maginley, 1906 South St., Philadelphia.
Frank C. Neubauer, 1107 Windrin Ave., Philadelphia.
Charles Zoll, 2531 Parrish St., Philadelphia.
Miss Roberta C. Pinto, 872 N. 22d St., Philadelphia.
David Platt, 4838 N. 7th St., Philadelphia.
Miss Samuella Rabinowitz, 612 Franklin Tr. Bldg., Philadelphia.
J. O. Rhodes, 1925 Wellington St., Philadelphia.
Miss Helen M. Rittersbach, 423 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Aubrey H. Sheetz, 2341 E. Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia.
C. H. Schermerhorn, Jr., 7117 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Louese T. Scheurle, 5643 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia.
J. Edgar Spielman, 123 W. Ruscomb St., Philadelphia.
Edmund L. Staats, 601 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia.,
Archibald J. Stieff, 2510 N. 33d St., Philadelphia.
Erwin G. Stein, 6712 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.
Albert W. Townsend, 1715 S. Conestoga St., Philadelphia.
Ernest R. Traynor, 6229 Lansdowne Ave., Philadelphia.
Edwin F. Uhland, 2828 D St., Philadelphia.
Henry Vas Dias, 4905 N. 17th St., Philadelphia.
Albert F. Wiedmann, 1532 N. 28th St., Philadelphia.
Robert P. Wilson, Upper Darby.
William D. Wilson, Jr., 243 N. 63d St., Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

John J. Flynn, Minersville.
Austin Saltzer, Sacramento.

SNYDER COUNTY.

Miss C. Lottie Troutman, Port Trevorton.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Lawrence Dunn, Lopez.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Miss Anita McCumber, Forest City.

TIOGA COUNTY.

William H. Milo, Knoxville.

VENANGO COUNTY.

John W. Kollman, Franklin.
Harry J. McCartney, Oil City.

WARREN COUNTY.

Howard J. Shawkey, Warren.
Mrs. Effie B. Speidel, Warren.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

S. O. Dusenbery, Ruffsdale.
John K. Rankin, Belle Vernon.
Wm. P. D. Trice, Greensburg.

YORK COUNTY.

Raymond Diehl, Hallam.
Mantz A. Hyson, Bridgeton.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY.

Miss Ruth I. Teese, Pittsburgh.
Albert C. Trudel, Ambridge.

BERKS.

Mrs. Esther G. Garvey, Reading.

FOREST.

C. E. Crider, East Hickory.

LANCASTER.

Roy R. Frey, Elizabethtown.

NORTHAMPTON.

Clyde L. Shade, Easton.

PHILADELPHIA.

David Dorin, 1721 Marlton Ave., Philadelphia.
F. Robert Gilpin, 1212 S. 57th St., Philadelphia.
Miss Marjorie Linnard, 5127 Willows Ave., Philadelphia.

WESTMORELAND.

Mrs. Frances Urmston Walker, Bolivar.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

ADJUTANT GENERAL, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Frank D. Beary, Allentown, from October 5, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Francis B. Haas, Philadelphia, for the term of 4 years from May 18, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE ARMORY BOARD OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Albert J. Logan, Pittsburgh, from September 20, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
William G. Price, Jr., Chester, from September 20, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE DENTAL COUNCIL AND EXAMINING BOARD.

Alexander H. Reynolds, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from September 1, 1925.
William A. McCready, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from September 1, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Gertrude L. Heatley, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from August 17, 1925.
Mary A. Rothrock, Clearfield, for the term of 6 years from August 17, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Charles E. Dickey, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from July 20, 1925.
Samuel S. Fleisher, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from August 20, 1925.
Alice F. Kierman, Somerset, for the term of 6 years from September 18, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Charles F. Kramer, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from September 13, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS.

Charles S. Bair, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from May 20, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

John A. Phillips, Philadelphia, from June 1, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

W. S. Wise, Meadville, from July 1, 1925, until July 1, 1928.
Philip H. Dewey, Gaines, from July 13, 1925, until July 1, 1928.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION COMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles C. McGovern, Pittsburgh, from April 17, 1925, until June 15, 1928.
W. K. Hodgkinson, Pittsburgh, from April 17, 1925, until June 15, 1928.
Ida L. Allen, Pittsburgh, from April 17, 1925, until June 15, 1928.

MEMBER OF THE OSTEOPATHIC SURGEONS' EXAMINING BOARD.

David S. B. Pennock, Philadelphia, from June 9, 1925, until annulled.

MEMBER OF THE ANTHRACITE MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARD.

John J. McCall, Shamokin, from October 30, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBER OF THE WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION.

Henry D. Paxson Philadelphia, from February 2, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION.

Lindsay Coates Herkness, Abington, from December 15, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Washington F. Hambright, Lancaster, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Raymond K. Denworth, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE STATE WELFARE COMMISSION.

Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, from June 1, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND.

S. Mervyn Sinclair, Williamsport, for the term of 2 years from October 27, 1925.
Anna B. Pratt, Philadelphia, for the term of 4 years from October 27, 1925.
L. Webster Fox, Philadelphia, for the term of 4 years from November 12, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.

Harvey J. Boyle, Pittsburgh, for the term of 2 years from April 28, 1925.
Charles Fred. White, Philadelphia, for the term of 2 years from January 1, 1926.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

George E. Walk, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from November 16, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

Francis A. Keating, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from May 2, 1925.
William B. Rodgers, Jr., Bellevue, for the term of 6 years from May 21, 1925.
William E. Sankey, Carrick, for the term of 6 years from July 23, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL.

H. Franklin Schlegel, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from May 25, 1925.
James Rudisill, York, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

Esther F. Leib, New Cumberland, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
John F. Mentzer, Ephrata, Pa., for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

George H. Haas, Allentown, for the term of 6 years from December 14, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL.

John F. Reynolds, Carbondale, for the term of 6 years from September 24, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

Rhoda Reath Crooks, Norwood, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Alma V. Lorimer, Wyncote, for the term of 6 years from July 27, 1925.
Clayton D. Fretz, Sellersville, for the term of 6 years from August 22, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.

Harry A. Gast, Mifflinburg, for the term of 6 years from April 30, 1925.
William F. Lowry, Berwick, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
James L. Brannen, Exchange, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Edward Brennan, Shamokin, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WARREN STATE HOSPITAL.

Ralph W. Stone, Warren, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
A. Lincoln Bell, Ridgway, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Bessie King Rogers, Warren, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE.

George S. Shimer, Sr., Milton, for the term of 6 years from May 1, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL.

John Dashiell Myers, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from June 9, 1925.
Frank G. Hartman, Lancaster, for the term of 6 years from July 25, 1925.

MEMBER OF HE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL.

William K. Borland, Oil City, for the term of 6 years from July 23, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL.

Bertie F. Merrick, Wellsboro, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Robert E. Logan, Blossburg, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Charles G. Morgan, Morris Run, for the term of 6 years from November 5, 1925.

MEMBERS OF HE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL.

William R. Gallagher, Houtzdale, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
F. Blanche Cornely, Madera, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL.

W. J. Hatrick, Mauch Chunk, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Emma L. Spiese, Tamaqua, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
John R. Boyle, Coaldale, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL.

Alice L. Buehler, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from July 24, 1925.
Charles E. Moore, Alden, for the term of 6 years from August 6, 1925.
T. D. Shea, Nanticoke, for the term of 6 years from August 18, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

Charles H. Wascher, Frackville, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
T. W. Riley, Centralia, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL.

James A. Gilchrist, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Adda B. Edgar, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from August 2, 1925.
Rt. Rev. Andrew J. Brennan, D. D., Dunmore, for the term of 6 years from December 10, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL.

James H. Kirchner, Mahanoy City, from May 26, 1925, until December 15, 1928.
Roy P. Hicks, Frackville, from May 28, 1925, until December 15, 1926.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Edward McDonald, McDonald, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Lucy W. Bigger, Harmarville, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburgh, for the term of 8 years from July 19, 1925.

TRUSTEES OF THE THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Luther Wohlsen, Lancaster, from June 12, 1925, until June 12, 1928.
C. Howard Witmer, Lancaster, from June 12, 1925, until June 12, 1928.
Scott W. Baker, Lancaster, from June 12, 1925, until June 12, 1928.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

G. d'Andelot Belin, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from July 31, 1925.
Charles H. Welles, Jr., Scranton, for the term of 6 years from September 12, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.

Christian W. Lynch, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from July 20, 1925.
Howard J. Thompson, Curwensville, for the term of 6 years from October 15, 1925.
M. H. Canan, Altoona, for the term of 6 years from December 6, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.

William F. Brittain, Muncy, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Mary T. Stecker, Milton, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE ROBERT MORRIS MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Edgar A. Jones, Scranton, from December 11, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION FOR FURTHER STUDY OF THE SUBJECT OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

James H. Maurer, Reading, from June 1, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
David S. Ludlum, Ardmore, from June 1, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Mary V. Grice, Philadelphia, from June 1, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
John F. O'Toole, Pittsburgh, from June 13, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBERS OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION.

W. M. Anderson, Haverford, from November 9, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Martha G. Thomas, Whitford, from November 9, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Paul P. Cret, Philadelphia, from November 9, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION TO CELEBRATE THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Allen W. Hagenbach, Allentown, from June 29, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Robert Y. Stuart, Harrisburg, from June 29, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Elizabeth P. Martin, Philadelphia, from September 16, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Charles C. Henderson, Brackenridge, from November 10, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' HOME

Louis F. Arensberg, East Millsboro, for the term of 6 years from August 6, 1925.
William T. Powell, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from August 6, 1925.
Noah Dietrich, Easton, for the term of 6 years from August 7, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE IN 1913.

M. Fearhart, Erie, from May 23, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBER OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION IN AND FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Philadelphia, from January 5, 1926, until July 11, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARD FOR THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

James Craig, Yatesboro, from May 12, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
John E. Struble, Connellsville, from May 12, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
Charles B. Maxwell, Morrisdale, from May 12, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
J. A. Saxe, Ellsworth, from May 16, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
William Lamont, Elmore, from May 16, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE PAROLE AND COMMUTATION COMMISSION.

Louis Robinson, Swarthmore, from June 4, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

Also the following persons to be MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Mrs. Grace T. Himes, New Oxford, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Grace Bream, Gettysburg, R. D. No. 4, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss Mary C. Murphy, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Eleanor Gormley Robinson, Sewickley, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Mrs. Lola M. Orr, Leesburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary B. Doverspike, Kittanning, R. D., from October 9, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Mrs. Helen L. Bentley, Beaver Falls, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Ella B. Ashcom, Everett, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Blanche Zeth, Hopewell, from December 7, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

BERKS COUNTY.

Mrs. Margaret W. Boyer, Kutztown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Alice H. Focht, Birdsboro, from August 25, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Mrs. Helen Mason Robb, Altoona, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Cordelia Selwitz, Altoona, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Anne H. Codding, Towanda, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. L. T. McFadden, Canton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Lena L. Bolichi, Sayre, from December 4, 1925, until June 1, 1927.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Mrs. Flo F. Lehman, Bristol, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Miriam Watson James, Doylestown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Mrs. Laura L. Eicholtz, Zelienople, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Florence Younkins Fowler, Butler, from August 27, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Mrs. Fanny Kerr Greer, Southmont, Johnstown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Ida H. Cameron, Johnstown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CARBON COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary S. Christian, Palmerton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Russell P. Carling, Weatherly, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Mrs. Melissa G. Frank, Milheim, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Jean M. Harris, Snow Shoe, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Coatesville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Susan F. Vanderslice, Phoenixville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CLARION COUNTY.

Mrs. Josephine M. Fasenmyer, Leeper, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Elizabeth Scheutte, Clarion, from August 18, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Miss Anna Bell Lower, New Bethlehem, from December 11, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Mrs. Della Patchin, Burnside, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Mary A. Swope, Curwensville, from September 12, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Mrs. Adelaide C. Stevenson, Lock Haven, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Clara M. Tibbins, Beech Creek, from August 25, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Mrs. Julia Lowenburg, Bloomsburg, from August 20, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Miss Elizabeth A. Low, Bloomsburg, from September 3, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Mrs. Louise W. Crisman, Berwick, from September 4, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Bertha E. Elston, Spartansburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Florence Bolard Crandall, Cambridge Springs, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Madeline C. Everhart, Lemoyne, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Harriet Wylie Stewart, Shippensburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude H. Tracy, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Janet A. Ekin, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Mrs. Eleanor J. Wilson Geary, Wallingford, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Alleyne C. Martin, Wayne, from September 30, 1925, until June 1, 1927.

ERIE COUNTY.

Mrs. Maude W. Sterrett, Erie, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mrs. W. P. Clark, Connellsville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Mrs. Belle M. Pomeroy, Chambersburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Rebecca Adeline Walker, Fannettsburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

GREENE COUNTY.

Mrs. Theodosia W. Knox, Waynesburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary Etta Long, Mount Morris, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Mrs. Lottie R. Hicks, Huntingdon, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Rosa Crawford Beck, Alexandria, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Annie E. Kuntz, Huntingdon, from December 9, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Mrs. Mabel Templeton, Clymer, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Sarah Work Moore, Rochester Mills, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mrs. Nell W. Ley, Punxsutawney, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Myrta Harshaw, Brockwayville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary L. Headings, McAlisterville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Aula Guss Miller, Mifflin, from August 31, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Mrs. Cora B. Matthews, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary A. Paterson, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Madeline V. Cassel, Marietta, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Edith B. Weaver, Lancaster, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Mrs Catherine M. Charles, Ellwood City, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Emma J. Dodds, New Wilmington, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Lenora Renner, Ellwood City, from August 26, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Mrs. Cora Hartman Weimer, Lebanon, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Miss Edna A. Bachman, Allentown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Miss Margaret Long, Hazleton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Mrs. Louise N. Brown, Williamsport, from November 16, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Mrs. Margaret S. Rich, Williamsport, from November 23, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

McKEAN COUNTY.

Miss Margaret E. Caldwell Bradford for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss May Choate, Smethport, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mrs. Sadie P. Owsley, Sharon, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Carrie M. Bastress, Grove City, from August 13, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

MONROE COUNTY.

Mrs. Elmira Shafer, Gilbert, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Lou W. Rhoads, Tobyhanna, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary James Vaux, Bryn Mawr, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Anna Fegley McCaslin, Pottstown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Mrs. Ella C. Gearhart, Danville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Laura Curry, Mooresburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Gold, Bangor, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Mary T. Stocker, Bethlehem, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Katherine M. Walsh, Burmont, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Elsie L. Pfaelzer, Philadelphia, from October 30, 1925, until June 1, 1927.

POTTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Ada R. Spencer, Ulysses, from August 6, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

Mrs. Mary N. Dodge, Shinglehouse, from August 6, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Mrs. Mina S. Humbert, Tower City, from April 20, 1925, until June 1, 1927.

Mrs. Laura H. Harris, Tamaqua, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Miss Nellie Kooser, Somerset, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Margaret F. McIntyre, Boswell, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Mrs. Lillian McMahon, Susquehanna, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Miss Harriet May Claffin, Great Bend, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

TIOGA COUNTY.

Mrs. Martha Barden Warren, Elkland, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1932.

Mrs. Frances P. Crichton, Wellsboro, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1932.

Mrs. Naomi B. Davies, Blossburg, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1932.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Strang, Westfield, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1930.

Miss Constance A. Howell, Antrim, from October 29, 1925, until June 1, 1928.

Mrs. Frances L. Beach, Mansfield, from December 4, 1925, until June 1, 1928.

Mrs. Helen P. Darling, Lawrenceville, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1930.

UNION COUNTY.

Miss Mary E. Butler, Lewisburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Miss Jessie C. Herr, Mifflinburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Mrs. Ruth R. Philp, Franklin, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Mary R. Dickey, Oil City, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

WARREN COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude F. Greenlund, Warren, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Lelia Messenger, Columbus, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mrs. Carrie A. Sprowls, Claysville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Hannah Work Black, Canonsburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Sarah M. McConnell, Parnassus, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Minnette K. Barrett, Vandergrift, from August 8, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

YORK COUNTY.

Miss Rose Blaine Gillespie, York, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

Mrs. Josephine N. McClellan, Spring Grove, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced presented communication from his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

JOINT SESSION.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the Members in joint session on Wednesday, January thirteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, at two-thirty P. M.

If for any reason this cannot be conveniently arranged I would be glad to address you at some other time.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Mr. MacDADE. Mr. President I move that the invitation be accepted and that the Senate do now proceed to the House to hear the message of his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION FROM THE HOUSE.

Messrs. Heffernan and Haas, a Committee of the House of Representatives, being introduced, informed the Senate that the House is duly organized and ready to proceed with business, and were extended the thanks of the Senate.

SENATE PROCEEDS TO HOUSE TO HEAR GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Messrs. Bromley, Wilson and Schilling, a committee of the House of Representatives, being introduced, informed the Senate that the House was ready for the reception of the President and Members of the Senate for the purpose of listening to the reading of a message by his Excellency, the Governor.

Whereupon,

The President and Members of the Senate proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives.

SENATE RETURNS FROM HOUSE.

After some time the President and Senators returned to the Senate Chamber.

REPORT OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate the report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the year 1925.

(For report see Appendix.)

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Also the fifty-fifth annual report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts of the City of Philadelphia.

(For report see Appendix.)

REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Also the seventy-eighth annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the year ending 1924.

(For report see Appendix.)

RESOLUTION OF MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE RELATIVE TO UNIFORM FISHING LAWS.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate the following communication, which was read and referred to the Committee on Game and Fisheries:

Michigan State Senate,
Dennis E. Alward, Secretary,
Lansing, May 22, 1925.

Secretary of the Senate, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith, copy of a concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, namely;

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 13.

A concurrent resolution memorializing and petitioning the legislative assemblies of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the Dominion of Canada to direct their respective Departments of Conservation to participate in a joint meeting with the Conservation Department of this State, to formulate uniform commercial fishing laws in the interest of conserving the commercial fishing supply of the Great Lakes.

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the legislative assemblies of the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and of the Dominion of Canada are hereby memorialized and petitioned to direct their respective Departments of Conservation to participate in a joint meeting with the Conservation Department of this State, to prepare and formulate uniform commercial fishing laws, in the interest of conserving the commercial fishing supply of the Great Lakes.

Resolved Further, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the clerks of the legislative assemblies herein memorialized and petitioned.

Resolved Further, That the Governor is hereby authorized and directed to extend in the name of the State of Michigan an invitation, through the Governors thereof, to the other States above mentioned, to hold such joint meeting at the City of Lansing, in this State.

Very Respectfully,
DENNIS E. ALWARD, Secretary of the Senate.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate the following communication from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, which was read and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Philadelphia Board of Trade,
Bourse Building, Philadelphia, January 12, 1926.

Honorable E. W. Patton, State Senate, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Mr. Patton: May I ask of you the favor of the presentation of the within Memorial adopted by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, with the request to have same considered in any proposed amendment of the Miners Certificate Law.

Very truly yours,
W. R. Tucker, Secretary.

Philadelphia Board of Trade,
Bourse Building, Philadelphia.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Assembly Met:

This Memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade respectfully represents:

That the recent suspension of production in the anthracite coal fields with its attendants hardships prompts the Philadelphia Board of Trade to appeal to your Honorable Bodies for the enactment of such remedial measures as will hereafter promise protection to the public from this recurring condition;

That with no purpose of antagonizing organized labor so far as its purpose is to improve living conditions, yet in the opinion of the Board the public is entitled to protection against such combinations as threaten its well being so far as can be secured through wise legislation having due consideration for the rights of all;

That miners of anthracite should have every protection in the work in which they are employed, by such laws as will insure them against the dangers of their employment, but the Board contends this legislation should not be taken advantage of to bring about the condition complained of, wherein miners from other sections are not permitted to work, no matter how skilled, without having previously worked a given time in the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania; therefore

Your Memorialist, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, earnestly petitions your Honorable Bodies to so amend the so-called Miners Certificate Law as will eliminate those features upon uhich the present labor monopoly in the anthracite industry is built and sustained, and yet, preserve all reasonable safeguards of life and property.

And your Memorialist will ever pray.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,
Wm. M. Coates, President.

(Seal)
ATTEST: W. R. Tucker, Secretary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JOYCE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to repeal an act approved the eleventh day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, (P. L. 479), entitled, "An Act imposing a State tax on anthracite coal; providing for the assessment and collection thereof; and providing penalties for the violation of this act."

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SNYDER read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 2, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An Act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws"; providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, development, use in manufacture, brewing, sale at wholesale, storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition whereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for

their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 3, entitled:

A supplement to the Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacturing, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possesison of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws"; providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit borough a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board credited in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding storage by bailees for hire, sale at whoelsale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition theerof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of committees and purchaser of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for the abatement also providing penalties; and also repealing and acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

Mr. HARRIS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 4, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 6, entitled:

An Act permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act providing for the opening of ballot boxes after primary, municipal, general or other elections upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas under certain circumstances; and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the Court, the prothonotary, and the county treasurer.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 8, entitled:

An Act providing for the prompt computation of the vote at primary, municipal, general or other elections and the custody of the ballot boxes after the completion of the computation; prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers, prothonotaries and county commissioners; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 9, entitled:

An act providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at primary, municipal, general or other elections any ballot other than that received from the election officers and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 10, entitled:

An act relating to elections; providing that at every primary, municipal, general or other election, election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists; and electors unable to write with certain exceptions to make affidavit of their inability to write; prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers and the officers preparing the ballot check lists; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article eight, section sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 12, entitled:

An act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary, municipal, general and other elections; specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots; requiring voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballot which they receive from the election officers; prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers for the enforcement of this act; and providing penalties for its violation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An act providing penalties for violations of laws governing the holding of primary, municipal, general or other elections.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 14, entitled:

An act to provide for the optional use of voting machines in cities, counties, boroughs and townships at elections and primaries; defining rights and prescribing powers and duties of electors, watchers, election officers, county commissioners, city councils, borough councils, township commissioners and supervisors, controllers, treasurers and fiscal officers of cities, counties, boroughs, and townships; inspectors and custodians of voting machines, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in connection therewith; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 15 entitled:

An act to provide for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities of the first, second and third classes as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries, prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, bodies of electors, registration commissions, members and appointees of registration commissions, election officers, city councils, city treasurers, city controllers, police officers, civil service commis-

sions, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registers of vital statistics, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Davis read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 16 entitled:

An act relating to elections and primary elections; providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, their purchase, care, custody and safekeeping by counties and their preparation for and use at such elections; regulating election returns; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

An act regulating elections and primary elections; proiding for the appointment by the court of quarter sessions of custodians of ballot boxes to distribute collect and safeguard, with the aid of assistants appointed by them, ballot boxes and election papers, and of a central counting board to count, in the presence of watchers, the votes cast at such elections and make return thereof; prescribing their powers and duties and providing for the payment of their compensation and all incidental expenses incurred under this act by the county changing and restricting the powers and duties of election officers; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 18, entitled:

An act to further amend section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter, amend, and revoke rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation," as amended.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 19, entitled:

An act to further amend the twenty-second section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, (P. L. 419), as amended; by providing a manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing amendments to sections seven, fourteen and sixteen of article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BARR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act to amend an act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 809), entitled "An Act relating to the organization, maintenance, and operation of the Department of Banking, and the scope of its supervision and control over corporations, partnerships, unincorporated associations, and individuals, and the assets and liabilities thereof; providing penalties for the enforcement of its provisions; and repealing The Banking Department Act of nineteen hundred and nineteen with table of contents," to permit the making public at the discretion of the Secretary of Banking of any matters pertaining to any institution under the supervision of the State Department of Banking, if and after any such institution shall have been taken into possession by the Secretary of Banking.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act to amend an act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and nine), entitled "An Act relating to the organization, maintenance, and operation of the Department of Banking, and the scope of its supervision and control over corporations, partnerships, unincorporated associations and individuals, and the assets and liabilities thereof; providing penalties for the enforcement of its provisions; and repealing The Banking Department Act of nineteen hundred and nineteen, with table of contents", to provide for shortening the time for carrying out orders of the Secretary of Banking and to provide for submission of communications of the Secretary of Banking to the directors of institutions under his supervision, and acknowledgment of receipt.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and fifty-two), entitled, "An Act requiring each and every director of a bank of discount, banking company, co-operative banking association, trust company, safe deposit company, real estate company, mortgage company, title insurance company, guarantee company, surety and indemnity company, and savings bank, which has been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, with the right to receive moneys on deposit, to take an oath of office, and prescribing the form thereof; said oath to be filed with the Commissioner of Banking", by regulating the liability of directors to attend directors' meetings and faithfully perform all other duties required of directors by law, or by the charter, rules and regulations of said institutions.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act to prohibit the making of contributions directly or indirectly by or on behalf of any institution incorporated under the laws of the State with right to receive money on deposit to any political party, political organization or candidate either for nomination or election to a public office and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act to provide for the liability of stockholders of all institutions which have been or may be hereafter incorpor-

ated under the laws of this Commonwealth with the right to receive moneys on deposit.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 26, entitled:

An Act to prohibit loans from institutions organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive deposits of money to treasurers or other officers of the state, or of any subdivision of the state without adequate security, and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 27, entitled:

An act to provide restrictions on the percentages of its capital stock paid in and surplus which any institution under the supervision of the Department of Banking or which has been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth with the right to receive moneys on deposit, may loan to its directors or other officers, or to partnerships unincorporated associations or corporations in which such directors or other officers are interested, and also to any other one corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or person; and to require directors or other officials to disclose their interests in such partnerships, unincorporated associations or corporations; and also to provide penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An act to prohibit contributions or bribery by institutions organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive deposits, to the treasurer or any other officer of any state, county, city, borough, township, school or poor district in order to influence deposits of public funds.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 29, entitled:

An act to require all institutions which have been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the right to receive moneys on deposit, to keep and maintain a certain surplus fund.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. MacDADE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 30, entitled:

An act to amend section eleven of the act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and fourteen), entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission, for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act," as amended; conferring additional powers to regulate traffic, to police said bridge and to collect tolls; providing for the repayment to the Commonwealth and the City of Philadelphia of the original cost of said bridge, its plazas and approaches and appropriating the Commonwealth's share of such repayment of the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of State Highways.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Roads and Highways.

Mr. STEELE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 31, entitled:

An act for continuing the giant power survey, creating a Giant Power Board within the Department of Forests and Waters, defining the powers and duties thereof, requiring officers, departments, commissions, and other agencies of the Commonwealth to give information thereto, and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 32, entitled:

A supplement to the Corporation Act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet laws seventy-three), authorizing the incorporation of Giant Power companies, public service generating companies and public service transmission companies; granting the right of eminent domain to, and regulating the exercise thereof by, giant power companies and public service transmission companies; providing a method for the assessment of damages arising from such exercise; and regulating the exercise of said right for the taking of lands and other property for public service major transmission lines not a part of the works of giant power companies and not transmission lines of public service transmission companies.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 33, entitled:

An Act providing for the creation of incorporated electric districts for the purchase and the distribution to the public therein of electric current for light, heat and power, the inclusion of additional territory therein and the exclusion of territory therefrom; defining the powers and duties of such districts including the power to tax and borrow money and the power of eminent domain; providing for the administration and regulation of such districts; requiring to purchase or condemn lines of mutual electric companies included within them at their creation; requiring giant power companies to serve them on equal terms with their distribution system; requiring public service electric companies to sell and deliver current to them at not more than the average cost of generation and transmission, plus an increment when such delivery decreases the average daily output per kilowatt of generating capacity; and providing penalties for the violation of this act and of rules, regulations and orders hereunder.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An Act for the better regulation of electric utilities authorized to generate, transmit and or distribute in public service electric current for light, heat and power, or owning or operating facilities therefor; establishing as the rate-base for electric utilities hereafter incorporated or accepting such rate-base, the net investment in such electric utility made on and after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and ——— plus the additional fair value, if any, of the property of such electric utility as of the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and —— which is maintained undiminished in usableness and in expectation of usableness; prohibiting to all other electric utilities exercise of the right of eminent domain, incorporation, amendment and supplementing of charters, consolidation, merger certain interrelations of sale, lease, management and others, and the beginning of the exercise of rights under municipal ordinances, contracts and otherwise; pro-

viding for the fixing of rates upon such net investment plus such additional fair value as the presumptive rate-base unless and until a valuation is demanded; granting powers to the Public Service Commission for the better regulation of electric utilites including extensions of servable territory, annulment of charters, reformation of contracts, control of security issues, inter company sales and reformation of contracts therefor; authorizing electric utilities empowered to operate public service distribution systems, upon approval by the Public Service Commission to sell electric current to other electric utilities; prohibiting foreign corporations to begin to generate, transmit and or distribute in public service electric current for light, heat and power; amending the definition of public service companies in the Public Service Company Law approved the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand three hundred and seventy-four) to include Giant Power Companies, public service generating and public service transmission companies; providing penalties for the violation of this act and of rules regulations and orders made hereunder; requiring the broad construction of the provisions of this act and declaring them to be severable.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 35, entitled:

A Supplement to the Corporation act of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws, Seventy-three) providing for the incorporation and regulation of corporations for the distribution of electric current for light, heat and power, or any of them, to the stockholders of such corporations and incidentally to others; granting to them the right of eminent domain; exempting them from the public service company law; and requiring public service electric companies to sell and deliver electric current to them at not more than the cost of generation and transmission plus an increment when such delivery decreases the average daily output per kilowatt of generating capacity.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 36, entitled:

An Act for the integration of public service; imposing on the operators of public service major transmission systems on and after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and ..... the duty of common purchasers and common sellers of electric current from producers and to pubilc service distribution systems within the same transmisison district; providing for the fixing by the Giant Power Board of voltage, frequency and form of current therefor, for the regulation by the Public Service Commisison of facilities therefor, and of service and rates in the performance thereof; providing for the division and redivision of the State into transmission districts and for the extension of the facilities of public service major transmission systems therein; empowering said Board and said Commission to make rules, regulations and orders and to prescribe forms; and establishing a procedure before said Commission and on appeal.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 37, entitled:

An act concerning the issuance of giant power permits by the Giant Power Board, the rights and duties of permittees, the power of said Board in respect to them, the conditions, revocation alteration and surrender of permits, and proceeding for the enforcement of this act.

Which was committed to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Woodward read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 287), entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region, and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines, and providing penalties for a violation of the same:" changing the composition of the Miners Examining Board, and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

POSTAGE ON LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.

The Clerk of the Houes of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, January 13, 1926.

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) That the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives be directed to make arrangements for the necssary postage, so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the Appropriation Committee provide for the cost of the same in the bill providing for the expense of the extraordinary session.

PAYMENT OF SALARIES OF SENATORS AND MEMBERS.

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate January 13, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the State Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay on warrant of the Auditor General to each member of the General Assembly the sum of $250.00 on account of the salary of $500.00 to which each member is entitled for an extraordinary session of the Legislature by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved the first day of July, A. D. 1919, P. L. 717; and the balance of said $500.00 viz. $250.00, on the day of final adjournment of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly, convened in session on call of the Governor, January 13th, 1926.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN: Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. BALDWIN: Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:42 P. M. until Thursday, January 14th, at 10:30 A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 13, 1926.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

This being the day fixed by the Governor in his proclamation convening the General Assembly in extraordinary session, the members of the House of Representatives assembled in the hall of the House at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker, called the House to order.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer.

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee that Thou hast spared our lives and brought us back again to this place to

transact the affairs of this Commonwealth as the representatives of its people. May Thy sympathy and Thy comfort abide today in the homes of the members who have departed since last we met here. May the departure of these, our friends and loved ones, teach unto all of us the vanity of life, which like a shadow soon vanished away. Help us by Thy wisdom in everything which we do here. Teach us how to fight for the things which we believe to be right and true, then teach us to forgive those with whom we do fight and with whom we differ. May we give unto them the same right of individual judgment which we ourselves demand as our right. Guide the Speaker in everything which he does as the Presiding Officer of this body and be with us all and bless all in our social mingling with each other as men and women. We ask it in the name of Jesus. Amen.

ROLL CALL.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll.

The roll of members was called by the Clerk, the following members answering as present:

PRESENT—195.

Adam,	Evans, B. P.,	Lynch,	Rieder,
Alexander,	Evans, F. D.,	MacMillan,	Royle,
Allman,	Flinchbaugh,	Malie,	Sarig,
Anderson,	Flynn,	Mangan,	Sautter,
Armstrong,	Fockler,	Marcus,	Schilling,
Aston,	Fratt,	Marshall,	Schoener,
Bagshaw,	Frye,	Martz,	Schwartz,
Baldi,	Fuller,	Mathay,	Scott,
Behney,	Gelnett,	McBride,	Shaffer,
Bell, F. A.,	Gilchrist,	McCann,	Shambach,
Bell, W. T.,	Goehring,	McClure, J. F.,	Sheffer,
Bentley,	Goodnough,	McClure, J. H.,	Smith, G. A.,
Berkheiser,	Goss,	McCormick,	Smith, H. J.,
Bickett,	Greeby,	McDaniel,	Soffel,
Bidelspacher,	Greenstein,	McDermott,	Sowers,
Blair,	Griffith,	McGowan,	Speer,
Blumberg,	Grimes,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Bray,	Guerin,	Memolo,	Stadtlander,
Brewster,	Haas,	Metzger,	Stark,
Bromley,	Haines,	Metzinger,	Staudenmeier,
Brown, E.,	Hall,	Millar,	Stavitski,
Brown, E. P.,	Hantz,	Miller, C.,	Sterling,
Brown, T. J.,	Harding,	Miller, H. A.,	Stock,
Burchinal,	Harer,	Moffatt,	Storb,
Burke,	Haws,	Moore,	Strayer,
Bush,	Heffernan,	Morrison,	Talbot,
Calhoun,	Heffran,	Muldowney,	Thomas, L. D.,
Canon,	Henderson,	Munley,	Thomas, M. G.,
Colville,	Hess,	Myers,	Toepfer,
Conner,	Himes,	Neely,	Towner,
Critchfield,	Holcombe,	Nicholson,	Trescher,
Cross,	Holmes,	Nolte,	Turner,
Davies,	Holtzman,	North,	Voltz,
Davis,	Hoover,	Orr,	Washington,
DeFrehn,	Horn,	Parkinson,	Watson,
Deibler,	Howe,	Patterson, B.H.,	Weamer,
Dengler,	Hricko,	Patterson, F.W.,	Wells,
Derby,	Huber,	Patterson, M.,	Welty,
Diehm,	Irvin,	Peelor,	Wettach,
Dietz,	Jones,	Pennock,	Whitehouse,
Dilsheimer,	Kelly,	Perry,	Williams,
Donnell,	Labar,	Phillips,	Wilson,
Drinkhouse,	Lafferty,	Pitts,	Witherspoon,
Drumbor,	Lauver,	Posey,	Witkin,
Duddy,	Leidich,	Powell,	Wood, N.
Eaches,	Little, J. T.,	Prosser,	Wood, W. P.,
Earley,	Lockhart,	Pryor,	Wright,
Ede,	Lotz,	Raymond,	Bluett,
Edmonds,	Lucas,	Reader,	Speaker.
Emhardt,	Ludlow,	Rhodes,	

The SPEAKER. A quorum of the House being present, the House is ready to proceed with the business of the session.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the proclamation of the Governor.

The Clerk read the proclamation as follows:

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

In the Name and by Authority of the

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
HARRISBURG

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Article IV, Section 12, of the Constitution, I, Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, do hereby convene the General Assembly of the Commonwealth in extraordinary session, to meet in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, January thirteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, at two o'clock of that day, to consider legislation upon the following subjects:

I.
ELECTIONS.

(a) To revise the election laws so as to insure an honest vote and an honest count at primary and regular elections and prevent fraudulent and other improper practices in connection therewith, including the enactment of laws to render mandatory the opening of ballot boxes upon petition alleging fraud or error, to restrict assistance to voters and compel voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballots which they receive from the election officers, to require the vote to be computed immediately after the closing of the polls and all ballot boxes to be delivered to the Court House at the County Seat not later than 6 P. M. of the day following the election, to render it certain that all election records in the custody of the Prothonotary may be examined as of right by any citizen in the presence of the Prothonotary or his deputy, to enable any township, borough or city by popular vote to adopt the voting machine in lieu of the ballot and after such adoption to conduct elections by the use of the voting machine, to compel voters to sign their names when they receive their ballots, to provide jail penalties for all violations of the election laws, to prohibit the improper use of money at elections, and to forbid the presence of political workers at the polling places.

(b) To revise the laws for the registration of voters, including the adoption of a system of permanent registration in cities of all clases and the simplification generally of the process of registration. Also, if permanent registration be adopted, to afford opportunity to all voters to pay their poll or occupation taxes at convenient places in their cities.

(c) Joint Resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth in the following particulars: (1) to render it possible for the Legislature to compel the use of voting machines in cities of any class or classes or in certain cities of any class or classes without being obliged to require their use in all classes of cities or in all cities of a class; (2) to abolish the tax qualification for voting; and (3) to permit the appointment of overseers of elections from outside of the election districts in which they are to serve.

II.
ANTHRACITE COAL.

(a) To regulate, through an appropriate State agency, any or all of the businesses of producing, preparing, selling and distributing anthracite coal for domestic use in Pennsylvania.

(b) To authorize compacts with any or all other anthracite consuming States and the District of Columbia for the regulation of any or all of said businesses in the contracting States through an interstate commission or otherwise.

III.

BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, AND BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

To revise the laws concerning banks, trust companies and building and loan associations, including among other things, provisions to prevent frauds, restrict risk in borrowing and loaning, define the liability of stockholders, require the adequate attention of directors to their official duties, diminish the effect of political influence in the affairs of such institutions, permit publicity at the discreton of the Secretary of Banking when such institutions have been taken into possession by him, and provide heavier and more certain penalties for misfeasance or malfeasance on the part of the officers and employes of such institutions.

IV.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

To provide additional means for the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

V.

GASOLINE TAX.

To afford additional facilities and assistance for the collection of the gasoline tax and for the discovery and apprehension of persons withholding from the Commonwealth said tax; or, if deemed necessary, to revise the entire method of collecting said tax.

VI.

PHILADELPHIA-CAMDEN BRIDGE.

To adjust the differences between New Jersey and Pennsylvania which are now delaying the completion of the bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden.

VII.

GIANT POWER.

(a) To provide for and define the powers and duties of a Giant Power Board.

(b) To authorize the incorporation of Giant Power companies for the development by electric generating stations of great capacity in or near the coal fields and incidentally for the mining of coal, for the sale of surplus coal, and for the recovery and sale of by-products of coal; to define the powers and duties of such companies and provide for their regulation.

(c) To enter into compacts with any other State or States for the regulation of the interstate transmission of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them, and for the regulation of the corporations or others engaged in such business, or owning, operating, leasing, or controlling by stock ownership, business trust, contract of management, or otherwise, facilities for such businesses.

(d) To provide for the better and cheaper distribution of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them to farms throughout the Commonwealth.

(e) To provide for the better regulation of the rates, service and security issues of corporations and others owning, leasing, operating and controlling, by stock ownership, business trust, contract of management, or otherwise, facilities for the supply to the public of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them.

(f) To promote the integration of electric service as a means to an abundant and cheap supply to the public of electric current for light, heat and power or any of them throughout the Commonwealth.

(g) To authorize the incorporation of electric generating companies for the purpose of supplying in public service under regulation by the Public Service Commission to operators of public service distribution systems, electric current for supplying the public with light, heat and power or any of them; the site of generating plants therefor to be approved by the Giant Power Board.

VIII.

DELAWARE RIVER TRI-STATE COMPACT.

To enter into a compact with the States of New York and New Jersey for the regularization of the flow of the Delaware River, the conservation of the resources of the Delaware Basin, and the apportionment of said resources among the three States.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the City of Harrisburg, this fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and fiftieth.

(SEAL)

GIFFORD PINCHOT

By the Governor:
CLYDE L. KING
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

STATEMENT OF GOVERNOR PINCHOT ACCOMPANYING CALL FOR EXTRA SESSION.

I have called the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in extra session because the safety of our institutions and the prosperity of our people imperatively demand it.

Abuses have arisen in this Commonwealth so dangerous to our form of government and so threatening to the welfare of the people that they must be taken in hand with vigor and without delay.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

The worst of these is the stealing of votes. Gang politicians in many counties have undertaken to rob our people of he most precious of all rights, the right of self-government. By refusing to count votes cast against the gang, and by counting in their favor votes never cast at all, these election thieves destroy the rule of the majority.

When the gang steals votes it substitutes government of the gang for government of the people, government in the interest of the gang for government for the people, and government by theft for government by the people. The men who are responsible for these conditions have brought upon Pennsylvania an intolerable disgrace which must be wiped out.

There is no more despicable crime than this, none more dangerous to liberty, and none which so deeply concerns every honest voter in the Commonwealth. In every Statewide election a vote stolen anywhere in the State cancels an honest vote cast anywhere in the State.

This abominable practice is growing rapidly. We have just seen in Philadelphia what is probably the most gigantic election fraud ever committed in any American city since the secret ballot was adopted. In Scranton only the intervention of the Attorney General and the State Police prevented riot and murder over the counting of votes. In por-

tions of Pittsburgh election frauds are the rule. Over widely scattered parts of the State the stealing of votes is spreading from gang-controlled districts into districts where it was unknown before.

We cannot take this outrage lying down. The time has come to act. Without honest elections the thieves govern and not the people. Honest elections are the very foundations of freedom and of self-government. Honest elections are worth whatever they cost.

This extra session will not cost the taxpayers a single dollar, if the Legislature will enact the legislation I shall recommend. But if it were to cost a million or five millions or ten, still it would be worth all that and more if it gave us honest elections.

The changes in our election laws which are needed to prevent this stealing of votes are for the most part very few and very simple. They can and should be made at once.

ANTHRACITE.

The present suspension in the anthracite region is a matter of the largest and most pressing importance not only to Pennsylvania but to all of the 40,000,000 anthracite-using people of America. It amounts to a dangerous crisis which must be met with promptness and courage.

In an effort to settle the strike, as Governor of Pennsylvania I invited the negotiating committees of the anthracite miners and operators to meet me in Harrisburg on November 28. The miners courteously honored my request by the attendance not only of their negotiating committee, but of the entire membership of the scale committees of all three anthracite districts. The operators refused to attend and were not represented.

At that meeting I submitted, as I said, the "rough outline of an agreement upon which, in substance, I believe the present suspension of work in the anthracite mines could be, and ought to be, ended at once with justice to the miners, the operators, and the anthracite-using people of America." This rough outline took middle ground, and was far from giving the miners all of their demands. Nevertheless, with a degree of moderation and regard for the public interest which does them high honor, they agreed to accept the out line agreement I proposed "as a basis for settlement." If the operators had done the same the mines would have been open within a week.

The operators, however, flatly refused to consider my rough outline "as a basis for settlement." They refused to consider it even "as a basis for conference and negotiation." From first to last they have refused to yield one jot or title of their original position. The anthracite coal strike, which was at first a strike of the miners against the operators, has therefore now become a strike of the operators against the public.

The situation thus created amounts to an attack upon millions of anthracite users in Pennsylvania and other states who are thus deprived of their customary fuel. The whole future of the anthracite industry is threatened by popular resentment and the use of substitutes. The prosperity of the anthracite region, now and hereafter, hangs in the balance. The public interests are gravely injured already and threatened with still more serious damage. Negotiations are at a standstill. The public must either suffer in silence, or it must take measures to protect itself.

The anthracite industry is a monopoly which has created such a relationship to the public that the stoppage of anthracite production is materially dangerous to the life and health of the people. The Attorney General has advised me that under the clear intent of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the anthracite industry, being a monopoly, may be declared to be affected with a public interest, and therefore subject to regulation as a public utility.

Action by the Legislature declaring the anthracite monopoly to be a public utility will supply some degree of public control where none exists today; will furnish information never before revealed; and will exert the most powerful influence the public can apply toward the settlement of the strike. What is equally important, it will be the most effective step that can be taken toward securing uninterrupted prosperity for the inhabitants of the anthracite region, and an uninterrupted supply of anthracite for those who need it.

BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The failure of the Bell banks in Pittsburgh with losses of many millions of dollars, has called public attention to the very urgent need for greater protection to depositors. The chief offender in this case has been prosecuted, and in spite of his political prominence, has been convicted. That is as it should be, but it does not wipe out the losses. Conviction after the offense is desirable, but prevention before the offense is still better.

The very thorough investigation of this case by the Attorney General not only disclosed who was responsible, and led to conviction, but what is of far greater importance, it also pointed out changes in the banking laws which are necessary to prevent similar disasters in the future. Nothing in our whole business structure is so necessary as banks in which the people may have the fullest confidence. For that reason I shall ask for the cooperation of the organized bankers of Pennsylvania in the improvement of our banking laws.

It is evident that heavier penalties for violators of the banking laws should be provided. The amount that may be loaned by any bank to a director, an officer, a company, or a corporation should be restricted and defined.

Politics should be absolutely divorced from banking, especially by forbidding both loans to public officials without adequate security, and contributions by banks to the campaign funds of candidates who if elected will have the custody of public funds.

What is true of banks is true in their degree of building and loan associations. The Attorney General has suggested important changes in the laws which control them in order to prevent the repetition of the recent building and loan scandals in Philadelphia. Like the majority of depositors, the members of building and loan associations have a special claim on the protection of the State because of the result of even small losses to them and their families. Building and loan associations should be dedicated to the service of home-builders and thrifty citizens of small means.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

Although the Pennsylvania State Police have made more than 10,000 arrests for violation of the loquor laws during the present Administration, it is well known that the State Government has been handicapped for the lack of certain needed powers to enforce the law. These powers should be provided without delay.

I regard this question as of fundamental moral importance. There are many signs that its vital consequence is being more and more widely appreciated. The God-fearing people of this Commonweatlh are united in their demand for law enforcement. They want law violation put down in

Pennsylvania with a strong hand. They are right, and I am with them to the utmost limit of my power.

GASOLINE TAX.

Changes in the law governing the collection of the gasoline tax will, I am informed, increase the yield of this tax during the present biennium by more than the whole cost of the extra sesison without taking a single additional penny out of the pocket of the taxpayer. The present Auditor General and his predecessor have done their utmost to secure the complete payment of this tax, but their efforts have been handicapped.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

After very careful consideration I have reached the conclusion that the deadlock with New Jersey over the question of tolls on the Delaware River Bridge should have the attention of the Legislature.

GIANT POWER.

It is of the first importance to the people of Pennsylvania and the United States that the great electrical monopoly now being consolidated shall not be formed without proper consideration for the public welfare. The concentration of power in this coming monopoly is of such a kind that either we must control it, or it will control us.

Pennsylvania has a pecular interest in this matter because of the enormous supplies of coal within her borders which are available for the production of electricity. A more plentiful and cheaper supply of electric current is of vital consequence to all our people, and especially to our farmers.

Giant Power received scant attention during the last session of the Legislature. Its supreme importance is one of my reasons for calling this extra session.

DELAWARE RIVER COMPACT.

The Delaware River Compact between Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York was not passed by the last Legislature. It has already been ratified by New York. Its ratification by Pennsylvania is of outstanding importance to the future water supply of the city of Philadelphia, and to all the people of the Dealware River basin.

The matters to consider which this extra session is called include a number each of which, by itself alone, would justify the calling of it. Together, they demand it. I appeal to all citizens of good will throughout the Commonwealth to see to it that these great questions are considered and decided for the safety, honor, and welfare of the people of Pennsylvania.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER.

The Speaker announced the following vacancies to have occurred in the House since the last session of the Legislature:

Hon. William J. McCaig, November 4, 1925, died. Second District, Allegheny County.

Hon. Harry A. Little, December 14, 1925, resigned. Eighth District, Allegheny County.

Hon. Samuel J. McKim, November 30, 1925, resigned. Tenth District, Allegheny County.

Hon. George A. Lukehart, August 2, 1925, died. Second District, Clearfield County.

Hon. Walter H. Craig, September 1, 1925, resigned. First District, Delaware County.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letters of those resigning during the recess of the House, which were read and ordered spread upon the Journal of the House:

House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 30th, 1925.

Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, 728 Erie Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Speaker: Having been elected at the General Election on November 3rd, 1925 to the Office of County Court Judge in the County of Allegheny it will be impossible for me to serve longer in the capacity of Representative in the General Assembly of the Tenth Legislative District of Allegheny County, Pa., effective immediately.

I therefore tender you my resignation as Representative in the General Assembly of the Tenth Legislative District of Allegheny County, Pa., effective immediately.

Yours very truly,

Samuel McKim.

December 14, 1925.

Thomas Bluett, Speaker, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Sir: Having been elected a member of Council of the City of Pittsburgh at the municipal election held November 3, 1925, I hereby tender you my resignation as a member of the House of Representatives, effective at once.

Yours very truly,

Harry A. Little,

Member of House of Representatives, 8th Legislative Dist., Allegheny Co.

Chester, Penna., September 1, 1925.

Hon. Thomas Bluett, Bailey Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Speaker: Kindly accept this, my resignation as a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, to take effect at once.

Yours very truly,

Walter H. Craig.

WRITS OF ELECTION.

The SPEAKER. In accordance with the mandate of the Constitution, I issued writs of election to the sheriffs of the counties in which these vacancies occurred, directing special elections to be held to fill such vacancies. The returns of those elections have been made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The writs so issued by me will be spread upon the Legislative Journal.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: ss:

To the Sheriff of the County of Delaware:

GREETINGS: Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of a Member of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, from the County of Delaware, First Legislative District of the said County, composed of the City of Chester, by reason of resignation on September first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, of the Honorable Walter H. Craig, Member of the First Legislative District.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and by the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby command you: That you cause an election in the First Legislative District of the County of Delaware, of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday January Fifth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to choose a person to represent said Legislative District of the County of Delaware in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania,

for the remainder of the term expiring November Thirtieth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and that you give due and public notice of said election throughout the First Legislative District in the form and manner directed by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania this fifteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS BLUETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(SEAL)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA)
COUNTY OF DAUPHIN) ss:

Morris H. Garvin, being duly sworn according to law, says that he resides at Sharon Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, that he is a Specially Deputized Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

That he served on the Honorable Ellis C. Abrams High Sheriff of the County of Delaware on the 17th day of December, 1925, at 11:20 o'clock A. M. at the office of said Sheriff in Media, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, a special writ of election for the FIRST DISTRICT, City of Chester, County of Delaware, a copy of which is hereto affixed, by command of the Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Morris H. Garvin,
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sworn and subscribed to this 18th day of December, A. D. 1925.

Annie O. N. Etter,
Prothonotary.

(SEAL)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

To the Sheriff of the County of Clearfield:

GREETINGS: Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of a Member of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, from the County of Clearfield, Second Legislative District of said County, composed of the cities of DuBois; the boroughs of Burnside, Coalport, Curwensville, Glen Hope, Grampian, Irvona, Lumber City, Mahaffey, Newburg, New Washington, Troutville, and Westover; and the townships Beccaria, Bell, Bloom, Brady, Burnside, Chest, Furguson, Greenwood, Huston, Knox, Penn, Pike, Pine, Sandy and Union, by reason of the death on August second, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, of the Honorable George A. Lukehart, Member of the second Legislative District.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and by the act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby command you; That you cause an election in the Second Legislative District in the County of Clearfield, of the State of Pennsylvania, on Friday January eighth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to choose a person to represent said Legislative District of the County of Clearfield in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania for the remainder of the term expiring November thirtieth A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and that you give due and public notice of said election throughout the Second Legislative District in the form and manner directed by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania this fifteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

(Signed) THOMAS BLUETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(SEAL)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF DAUPHIN } ss:

Morris H. Garvin, being duly sworn according to law, says, that he resides at Sharon Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, that he is a specially deputized Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

That he served on the Honorable Thomas J. Lowell High Sheriff of the County of Clearfield on the 16th day of December, 1925, at 10:50 o'clock A. M., at the office of said sheriff in Clearfield, Clearfield County, Pennsylvania, a special writ of election for the SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, composed of the County of Clearfield, a copy of which is hereto affixed, by command of the Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

(Signed) Morris H. Garvin,
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sworn and Subscribed to this 18th day of December, A. D. 1925.

Annie O. N. Etter,
Prothonotary.

(SEAL)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: ss:

To the Sheriff of the County of Allegheny:

GREETINGS: Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of a Member of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, from the County of Allegheny, Tenth Legislative District of the said County, composed of the boroughs and townships lying between the Allegheny and Youghiogheny rivers, and the boroughs and townships lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongehela rivers, by reason of resignation on November thirtieth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, of the Honorable Samuel J. McKim, Member of the Tenth Legislative District.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and by the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided do hereby command you: That you cause an election in the Tenth Legislative District of the County of Allegheny, of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday January fifth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to choose a person to represent said Legislative District of the County of Allegheny in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the remainder of the term expiring November thirtieth A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and that you give due and public notice of said election throughout the Tenth Legislative District in the form and manner directed by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania tihs fifteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS BLUETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(SEAL)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY } ss

Harvey Greot, being duly sworn according to law says that he resides at 2537 Perrysville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, that he is Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

That he served on the Honorable Robert C. Woodside, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny on Wednesday December 16, 1925, at Pittsburgh at 2:00 o'clock P. M. at the office of said sheriff in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, a special writ of election for the TENTH DISTRICT, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a copy of which is hereto affixed, by command of the Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the

Harvey E. Greot, Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.

House of Representatives, of Pennsylvania.
Sworn and subscribed to this 16 day of December A. D. 1925.

J. E. Routley,
Notary Public.

My commission expires Feb. 10, 1927.
(Notarial Seal)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA ss:

To the Sheriff of the County of Allegheny:

GREETINGS: Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of a Member of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, from the County of Allegheny, Eighth Legislative District of the said County, composed of the twenty-rfirst,

twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh Wards in the City of Pittsburgh, by reason of resignation on December Fourteenth, A. D., nineteen hundred and twenty-five, of the Honorable Harry A. Little, Member, of the Eighth Legislative District.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and by the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby command you: That you cause an election in the Eighth Legislative District of the County of Allegheny, of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, January fifth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to choose a person to represent said Legislative District of the County of Allegheny in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the remainder of the term expiring November thirtieth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and that you give due and public notice of said election throughout the Eighth Legislative district in the form and manner directed by Law.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania this fifteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS BLUETT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Official Seal)

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY } ss:

Harvey Greot, being duly sworn according to law, says that he resides at 2537 Perrysville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and that he is an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

That he served on the Honorable Robert G. Woodside, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny on Wednesday, December 16, 1925, at 2:00 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Sheriff in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, a special writ of election for the Eighth Legislative District, City of Pittsburgh, a copy of which is hereto affixed, by command of the Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Pennsylvania.

Harvey E. Greot, Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sworn to and subscribed this 16 day of December, A. D. 1925.

J. E. Routley.

(Notarial Seal) My Commission expires Feb. 10, 1927.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA: ss:

To the Sheriff of the County of Allegheny:

GREETINGS: Whereas, a vacancy exists in the office of a Member of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania from the County of Allegheny, Second Legislative District of the said County, composed of the Second, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth Wards in the City of Pittsburgh, by the reason of the death on November Fourth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, of the Honorable William J. McCaig, Member of the Second Legislative District.

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and by the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided, do hereby command you: That you cause an election in the Second Legislative District of the County of Allegheny, of the State of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, January Fifth, A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to choose a person to represent said Legislative District of the Couny of Allegheny in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, for the remainder of the term expiring November Thirtieth A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and that you give due and public notice of said election throughout the Second Legislative District in the form and manner directed by law.

Given under my hand and seal at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania this fifteenth day of December A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

THOMAS BLUETT,

(Seal) Speaker of the House of Representatives.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY } ss:

Harvey Greot, being duly sworn according to law, says that he resides at 2537 Perrysville Avenue, Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, and that he is an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

That he served on the Honorable Robert G. Woodside, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny on Wednesday, December 16th, 1925, at Pittsburgh 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Sheriff in Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, a special writ of election for the SECOND LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT, CITY OF PITTSBURGH, a copy of which is hereto affixed, by command of the Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Harvey E. Greot,
Asst. Sergeant-at-Arms.

Sworn and subscribed to this 16 day of December, A. D. 1925.

J. E. Routley.

(Notarial Seal) My commission expires Feb. 10, 1927.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH PRESENTS RETURNS OF ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced presented the returns of the election of members of the House of Representatives to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation of members.

The SPEAKER. The returns will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk then read the returns as follows:

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY } ss:

I, John Vogt, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, do hereby certify, that it appears from the Returns of Special Election, held in said County on Tuesday the fifth day of January, A. D. 1926, as computed in the presence of the Judges of the said Court, by the proper officer and his sworn assistants, and duly certified and filed by said Judges in my office, that the following is the number of votes cast for the several candidates for the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in the Second Representative District of said County.

REPUBLICAN

Luke J. Sullivan had Five Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-Five votes 5,975

DEMOCRATIC

Daniel J. Sweeney had Two Hundred and Five votes ... 205

SOCIALIST

C. Julius Romberg had Forty-Two votes 42
Scattering had Five votes 5

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the said Court to be affixed this Eight day of January, A. D. 1926.

JOHN VOGT, Prothonotary.

(SEAL)

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA }
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY } ss:

I, John Vogt, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, do hereby certify, that it appears from the Returns of Special Election, held in said County on Tuesday the fifth day of January, A. D., 1926, as computed in the presences of the Judges of the said Court, by the proper officer and his sworn assistants, and duly certified and filed by said Judges in my office, that the following is the number of votes cast for the several candidates for the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL

ASSEMBLY, in the Eighth Representative District of said County.

REPUBLICAN

Samuel J. Grenet had Two Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-Five votes	2,995

DEMOCRATIC

Peter J. DeMuth had One Hundred and Twenty-Nine votes	129

SOCIALIST

Sarah Limbach had Twenty-Five votes	25
Scattering had Five votes	5

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the said Court to be affixed this eighth day of January, A. D., 1926.

JOHN VOGT, Prothonotary.

(SEAL)

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } ss:
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY }

I, John Vogt, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, do hereby certify, that it appears from the Returns of Special Election, held in said County on Tuesday the Fifth day of January, A. D. 1926. as computed in the presences of the Judges of the said Court, by the proper officer and his sworn assistants, and duly certified and filed by said Judges in my office, that the following is the number of votes cast for the several candidates for the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in the Tenth Representative District of said County.

REPUBLICAN

Frank J. Riddle had Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One votes	3,891

DEMOCRATIC

Thomas B. Brown had One Thousand Two Hundred Thirty-Five votes	1,235

SOCIALIST

William Adam had One Hundred and Eighty-Eight Votes	188

NO PARTY

Charles C. Thomas had Nine votes	9
Scattering had Seven votes	7

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the said Court to be affixed this Eighth day of January, A. D. 1926.

JOHN VOGT, Prothonotary.

(SEAL)

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } ss:
COUNTY OF CLEARFIELD }

I, Geo. W. Ralston, Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas in and for said County, do hereby certify, that it appears from the Returns of Special Election, held in said County on Friday the Eighth day of January, A. D. 1926, as computed in the presences of the Judges of the said Court, by the proper officer and his sworn assistants, and duly certified and filed by said Judges in my office, that the following is the number of votes cast for the several candidates for the office of REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in the Second Representative District of said County.

REPUBLICAN

John H. Patchin had Thirteen Hundred and Sixty-Eight votes	1,368

DEMOCRATIC

Fred M. Shaffer had Nine Hundred Eighty-Three votes	983

LABOR

Robert Hudson had Nine Hundred Fifty-Six votes	956

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the said Court to be affixed this Eleventh day of January, A. D. 1926.

GEO. W. RALSTON, Prothonotary.

(SEAL)

TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA } ss:
COUNTY OF DELAWARE }

I, William Ward, Jr., Prothonotary of the Board of Common Pleas in and for said County, do hereby certify, that it appears from the Returns of Special Election, held in said County on Tuesday the Fifth day of January, A. D., 1926, as computed in the presences of the Judges of the said Court, by the proper officer and his sworn assistants, and duly certified and filed by said Judges in my office, that the following is the number of votes cast for the several candidates for the office of REPRESETNATIVE IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in the First Representative District of said County.

REPUBLICAN

Edward Nothnagle had Twenty-Three Hundred Seventy-Four votes	2,374
Thomas Bryant had One vote	1

DEMOCRATIC

Jas. F. Desmond had One vote	1

NO PARTY

James Murtaugh had Three votes	3
Zeke Bell had One vote	1
William H. Heard had One vote	1
James Gallagher had One vote	1
James Rankin had One vote	1
C. E. Feddeman had One vote	1
Elmer Weaver had One vote	1
Cantwell Wright had One vote	1
Clara A. Monroe had One vote	1
Aronald Muronoff Sys had Two votes	2
Howard J. Walters had One vote	1
John J. McClure had One vote	1
Scattering	15

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the said Court to be affixed this Eighth day of January, A. D., 1926.

WILLIAM WARD, Jr., Prothonotary,
J. HARVEY SMITH, Dep. Prothonotary.

(SEAL)

JUDGE TO ADMINISTER OATH OF OFFICE TO MEMBERS ELECT.

Mr. EARLEY, offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Honorable Frank B. Wickersham, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, learned in the Law, be requested to administer the oath required to be taken by the members of the House of Representatives.

OATH ADMINISTERED TO MEMBERS ELECT.

The Oath of office was then administered to the Members-elect.

RESOLUTION THANKING JUDGE WICKERSHAM.

Mr. HALL offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered to the Honorable Frank B. Wickersham, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County, for the services rendered for qualifying the new Members.

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. The Legislature of Pennsylvania is assembled today in Special Session to consider the subjects

of Elections, Anthracite Coal situation, Banks and Building and Loans Associations, Prohibition Law Enforcement, Gasoline Tax Collection, Philadelphia-Camden Bridge Toll Controversy, Giant Power, Delaware River Tri-State Compact.

The framers of our Constitution provided that the Legislature should meet on the First Tuesday of January every second year, and not hold any annual session after 1878. Prior to the Constitution of 1874 annual sessions of the Legislature were held. These were then abandoned so as to save expense and to keep our people and industries from continual uncertainty.

The Constitution also vests the right in the Governor to convene the Legislature at other times. He is made the sole judge as to whether or not it is necessary, but at such special session no legislation shall be considered upon subjects other than those designated in the Proclamation of the Governor calling such Session.

For the first time in twenty years the Governor, in his wisdom, exercising the right thus vested in him, has issued a Proclamation calling an Extra Session and designated the subjects previously mentioned. He has stated "That he is calling the General Assembly in Extra Session because the safety of our Institutions and the prosperity of our people imperatively demand it." He has also appealed "To all citizens of good will throughout the Commonwealth to see to it that these great questions are considered and decided, for the safety, honor and welfare of the people of Pennsylvania."

Whether the safety of our Institutions or the prosperity of our people imperatively demand that action be taken on these subjects or whether they are the result of the Executive's own thought, is not for us to decide. Certainly, most of the subjects of the Call were considered by the last regular Session of the Legislature last year. The Call has now been made, however, and we are here in Extra Session. It is, therefore, our duty as Legislators to give all germane matters submitted to us careful and proper consideration. It is not our duty to pass laws merely because they are presented to us, but only such as are necessary and right for the safety, honor and welfare of our people. That this will be done I have no doubt.

Coming as we do from all parts of the State, there must of necessity be different interests and a diversity of opinion, but I am sure that the combined wisdom of the Legislature will produce the right kind of legislation that will be for the well-being of our Commonwealth.

As Speaker, I am your presiding Officer, and as such will endeavor to be fair and impartial in my dealings with all of you. I ask that you give the Speaker the same co-operation and generous assistance in maintaining order and facilitating business as you did at the last regular Session, and I trust that we shall all discharge our duties with credit to ourselves and lasting benefit to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary of the Governor being introduced presented a communication from the Governor in writing which was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: If it meets with the approval of the General Assembly, I should like to address the Members in joint session on Wednesday, January thirteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six at two-thirty P. M.

If for any reason this cannot be conveniently arranged I would be glad to address you at some other time.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

RESOLUTION ADOPTING RULES.

Mr. MARCUS offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted.

Resolved, That the rules of the last House of Representatives be the rules of this session, until otherwise ordered.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. HEFFERNAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted.

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House is convened in extra session pursuant to the call of the Governor.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints on this Committee, the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Heffernan and the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Haas.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY SENATE.

Mr. BROMLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House of Representatives is now organized and ready to proceed to business and invite the Senate to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives at 2:30 P. M. for the purpose of receiving the message of the Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and transact such other business as may come before the Joint Assembly.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER: The Chair appoints as such committee the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Bromley, the gentleman from Bradford, Mr. Wilson and the gentleman from Erie, Mr. Schilling.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. There have been so few changes in the House since our last session that if there is no objection the committees will stand as they were at the last session, with the exception of such changes as may be necessary by reason of vacancies, which will be filled later.

The Chair hears no objection, and the committees will stand as they were at the last regular session of the House.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communications which the clerk will read.

The clerk read the communications as follows:

Endeavor, Penna., Friday, January eighth, 1926.

Hon. Thomas Bluett, Philadelphia, Penna.

My dear Speaker: I write to request leave of absence for myself on account of illness.

I do not know whether you are aware of my trouble subsequent to an operation last atumn. Acting upon medical advice I have concluded not to attempt to go down for the first two or three weeks of the session at any rate. I shall hope to be on hand later on.

With expressions of regret at losing the opportunity of renewing associations so soon, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Alex. R. Wheeler.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

Maitland, Flo.

Hon. Thos. Bluett, House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Penna.

May I have leave of absence until January 22nd. Thank you very much. My kindest regard to you personally.

William W. Long.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the leaves of absence asked for will be granted. The Chair hears none and such leave is granted.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

SENATE MESSAGE.

In the Senate, January 13, 1926.

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) That the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives be directed to make arrangements for the necessary postage, so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the Appropriation Committee provide for the cost of the same in the bill providing for the expense of the extraordinary session.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, that the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE.
RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 13, 1926.

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) That the State Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay on warrant of The Auditor General to each member of the General Assembly the sum of $250.00 on account of the salary of $500.00 to which each member is entitled for an extraordinary session of the Legislature by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved the first day of July, A. D. 1919, P. L. 717; and the balance of said $500.00 viz. $250.00, on the day of final adjournment of the extraordinary session of the Legislature by virtue of the prosion on call of the Governor, January 13th, 1926.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Mr. HEFFERNAN. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House has been duly organized and ready to proceed to business has performed that duty.

The SPEAKER. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

COMMITTEE DISCHARGED.

Mr. BROMLEY. Mr. Speaker, your Committee appointed to notify the Senate to meet in joint session with the House, reports that it has performed that duty.

The SPEAKER. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

SENATE MESSAGE.
RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate.

In the Senate, January 13, 1926.

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) that a committee of three on the part of the Senate be appointed to act with a similar committee on the part of the House, if the House shall appoint such committee, to wait upon his Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth and inform him that the Legislature is convened in extraordinary session in conformity with the proclamation of December 14, 1925, and is ready to receive any communications he may have to make.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as said committee, the Senator from Blair, Mr. Snyder, the Senator from Lancaster, Mr. Homsher, and the Senator from Clearfield, Mr. Betts.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate.

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as such Committee the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Armstrong, the lady from Crawford, Miss Bentley, and the gentleman from Jefferson, Mr. Irvin.

SENATE RECEIVED BY HOUSE TO MEET IN JOINT SESSION.

The Sergeant-at-Arms announced the return to the Hall of the House of the Committee appointed on the part of the House, escorting the members of the Senate to the Hall of the House.

Mr. BROMLEY. The Committee on the part of the House announces the arrival of the Senate to proceed in Joint Session for the purpose of receiving the message of the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and to transact such other business as may come before the Joint Assembly.

The SPEAKER. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House. The Senators will be seated. The President of the Senate is invited to preside over the Joint Session and the President pro tempore is invited to a seat at the desk.

JOINT SESSION.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVID J. DAVIS, PRESIDING.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVIS. The Assembly will be in order.

The SERGEANT-AT-ARMS OF THE SENATE. Mr. President, I have the honor to present to you His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Honorable Gifford Pinchot.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVIS. Members of the Joint Assembly, we have met in joint session this afternoon for the purpose of hearing His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, deliver his message to the Joint Assembly.

I have the honor at this time to present his Excellency the Governor.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR PINCHOT.

GOVERNOR PINCHOT. Members of the General Assembly, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You are met together in extraordinary session at the constitutional call of the Governor. For that call I accept full responsibility. It was made necessary by unforseen events which have arisen since the adjournment of the Legislature last spring. The conditions which these events disclose will not admit of delay. I would have failed in my plain duty had I neglected or refused to act when the interests of the Commonwealth and its people were clearly in danger.

Some of you regard the calling of this session as wise, some as unwise. All of you doubtless regret the interruption of your customary occupations which such a call involves. I share your regret, and I deplore the inconvenience which an extraordinary session must entail. But I maintain, and every good citizen must agree with me, that the needs and interests of the people of this Commonwealth must take first place and have the right of way.

This extra session will not cost the taxpayers of Pennsylvania a solitary cent if you enact the legislation I recommend. On the contrary, it will return to the State in money, without increase of any sort in taxes, more than twenty times its cost. Additional assistance in collecting the taxes on gasoline will itself yield revenue amounting to perhaps double the cost of the session, while the collection of tolls on the Delaware River Bridge till it is paid for will produce a return of $10,000,000 to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

But if it did not return a nickle, the cost of the extra session would be a small price to pay for clean elections, or for protecting the $2,300,000,000 of bank deposits in Pennsylvania, to say nothing of other matters before you. In any event, this session will cost only a fraction of 1% of the money the Commonwealth will spend in 1926.

It has been freely charged that this extra session was called for political reasons. There is no truth, and not the slighest approach to truth, in this charge. Politics had no place whatever among the reasons which decided me to take this action. My sole purpose was to serve the State.

But if it were politics honestly to try to rid this State of election thieves, to get coal for our people, to protect the savings of the poor, and to prevent the death of thousands from poison drink, then I would invite you to play the same kind of politics, for politics of that kind is good for all the people of our State, the Republican Party included.

If I had called the extra session for political reasons, as in fact I did not, that would clearly have been wrong. It would be equally wrong for you to play politics with the needs and interests of the people of this Commonwealth in the legislation upon which your action will be required. The people have a right to a fair consideration and an honest decision upon these matters, and no hostility to the governor, no personal, interest, no political advantage can or will be accepted in excuse for any other course.

Months ago, when public discussion of an extraordinary session had only just begun, word began to reach me as to what the Organization intended to do if such a session were called. Since the call was actually issued some of these messages and rumors have been replaced by definite statements in the newspapers. Among the threats thus brought to my knowledge, one was to adjourn the Legislature immediately after it assembled, with no consideration of the subjects mentioned in the call. Another was to adjourn from week to week, or month to month, in order to postpone the passage of laws intended to secure clean elections until after the spring primary has taken place. Still another was that the committees to which the subject of clean elections is to be referred will hold so long a series of hearings in Harrisburg and elsewhere as to delay action beyond the time when anything done be the extra session to safeguard the ballot could interfere with the stealing of votes next spring.

I refuse to believe these things will be attempted. No political organization can have so lost its conscience, to say nothing of its sense of the ridiculous, as to try to carry these threats into effect. No General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania would so forget its duty as even to consider showing such contempt for the people. I have far more confidence in your patriotism and common sense than the men who assumed that you would do these things.

What your action will be upon the subjects upon which you are called to pass is in your own hands and in the hands of your constituents. You will do with respect to them as to you seems good. But you will agree with me that the one thing you have no right to do is to deal with them for any other purpose or to decide upon them in any other interest than in the interest of the safety and welfare, the honor and prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania.

The people of Pennsylvania have a right to expect and require of you that you shall deal with the matters before you with no other object than the service of the Commonwealth. The people of Pennsylvania have a right to expect that when this session closes what was said by a former Governor at the close of a former special session may also be said of you:

> "You have risen above the desire to influence personal interests and have had regard in what you have done for the welfare of the Commonwealth. This session will long be remembered as an example of what can be accomplished when men are inspired with such sentiments."

I cannot believe that you will disappoint the people.

I was warned that if this extra session were called, the Legislature would investigate the Executive Departments. This Administration will be the last to raise objection to any such investigation. If the Legislature can point out mistakes of which the Administration is not already aware, and develop better methods of conducting the State's business, its doing so will be as welcome as the flowers in May.

This Administration does not make and never has made any pretention to be perfect or infallible. It is merely doing the best it knows how to serve the people. It has, as I have said in speeches all over the State, made plenty of mistakes in its effort to clean up the mess and establish better methods of doing the public business. It was inevitable that mistakes would be made. If any committee of the Legislature desires to ascertain what mistakes have been made, we shall be happy to put our knowledge fully at the service of such committee, and to assist it in every possible manner in getting all the facts.

You are here to consider eight subjects, as more specifically set forth in the call. These are:

1st. Clean elections. Without clean elections the ma-

chinery of self-government is a mere smoke screen for grafting policiticans and self-seeking interests. ',An acurate ascertainment of the will of the people, freely expressed, is the cornerstone of popular government." Clean elections are worth whatever they cost.

2nd. Anthracit. There is once more a dangerous shortage of anthracite not only in Pennsylvania but throughout the anthracite using region of the United States. It is accompanied by inconvenience, suffering, and even death among the millions who have learned to depend on anthracite. The prosperity of the anthracite producing region is threatened with permanent disaster, and the whole State of Pennsylvania with corresponding misfortune. These facts furnish abundant reason why the State should assume and exercise the power of control it unquestionably has over anthracite as a public utility.

3rd. Greater safety for depositors in banks and for the members of building and loan associations.

The recent scandals in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia have emphasized the need for better protection for the money of citizens intrusted to banks and building and loan associations. The organized bankers of Pennsylvania unite with me in recoganizing the need, and in urging prompt and effective remedy. Furthermore, the banking system of Pennsylvania should be kept absolutely free from politics.

4th. Law enforcement. This is the greatest moral question now before the people of Pennsylvania and of the United States. Public attention is focused as never before on the necessity for enforcing the law, and the public demand for effective action must be obeyed.

5th. Gasoline Tax. Additional facilities and assistance for the collection of the gasoline tax and for the discovery and apprehension of persons withholding from the Commonwealth said tax, will, I am informed, produce additional revenue more than sufficient to cover the whole cost of the extra session without imposing a cent of additional burden on the taxpayers of the State.

6th. The Delaware River Bridge. There is at stake in this matter not only the early completion of the bridge, but the return of $10,000,000 to the assets of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and of another $10,000,000 to those of the City of Philadelphia. Formerly I favored a bridge free from the outset. Further study has convinced me that the bridge should be paid for by those who use it (a very large percentage of whom will not be Pennsylvanians), and be made free only after the cost of it has been lifted from the shoulders of the taxpayers of the State.

7th. Giant Power. By the proper direction and control of electrical development and service in Pennsylvania the people of this Commonwealth may secure for themselves economic advantages and avoid dangers of the selves economic advantages and avoid economic dangers of the very first magnitude. Every day of delay in dealing with this question brings nearer the formation of an overwhelming electrical monopoly, and makes more and more difficult the safeguarding of the rights of the people.

8th. Delaware River Tri-State Compact. The ratification of this compact, the first of its kind ever negotiated, is of very great importance to Pennsylvania, and in particular is essential for the protection of the future water supply of Philadelphia.

CLEAN ELECTIONS.

At an appropriate time hereafter I shall ask permission to address you again upon matters mentioned in the call. Today I desire to confine myself more particularly to the question of honest elections.

Liberty and self-government are two names for the same great blessing. Without self-government liberty can have no meaning, and self-government is impossible unless the will of the people is actually in control.

The popular will cannot be in control unless it is honestly recorded in elections honestly held, whose votes are honestly counted. When those conditions do not exist, some other will is substituted for the will of the people, and self-government is replaced by the domination of a corrupt minority. The sole object of vote stealing is to defeat the popular will.

For many years it has been known that political gangsters in different parts of Pennsylvania have systematically stolen votes. For the most part little attention was paid to these enemies of self-government beyond the actual localities in which they operated, and sometimes but little even there. Thus, as is usual when crime of any sort is left unpunished, immunity bred boldness. At the recent primary and general election these criminals exceeded all bounds, and gave such an exhibition of scorn for the rights of the people as led to widespread indignation throughout the Commonwealth. That indignation gives us an opportunity almost or quite without example to put an end to what is the most dangerous and most despicable of all crimes in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That is a principal reason why this extraordinary session has been called.

When the facts as to vote stealing in the recent primary and election became known, the widespread demand for additional legisaltion to protect the rights of the voter led me to appoint the Commission of Seventy-six, chosen from representative men and women of both parties throughout the Commonwealth, to investigate the situation and recommend a remedy. The report of this Commission, together with its recommendations in the form of definite bills, will be laid before you for your consideration.

I quote from the report of the Commission of Seventy-six:

"Denial of the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to cast his ballot and have it truly recorded is an assault upon the most cherished principle of American independence.

"Conspirators who band together for the purpose of debauching our elections are enemies of the common weal no less than if they were to take up arms to enforce upon the majority the will of the minority. Their methods are more insidious than those of forcible rebellion. Their purposes are just as subversive of justice. They are morally, if not legally, guilty of treason.

"Abundant evidence exists in certain parts of Pennsylvania, notably in the city of Philadelphia, in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Luzerne, and in the county of Lackawanna, of the operations of a treasonable conspiracy to deprive large numbers of the citizens of their voices and votes in the seelction of the officers who shall rule over them.

"It has been demonstrated that the names of persons who do not exist, and of absentees and non-residents, have been entered upon the registration books; and that agents of the conspiracy have cast and counted votes in these names.

"It has been demonstrated that votes actually and legally cast for candidates whose defeat is desired are deliberately disregarded and nullified in the computation of the election returns.

"It has been demonstrated that the election returns are falsified by adding to the votes actually and legally cast

for candidates favored by the heads of the conspiracy votes not cast at all, or cast for their opponents.

"It has been demonstrated that votes are manipulated in such large numbers by these methods that in some election divisions candidates actually and lawfully defeated have been returned as victorious, while those who actually and lawfully received a plurality of the votes have been returned and recorded, by perjured elections officers, as having been defeated * * * *

"So gross have been the election scandals recently brought to light in various parts of the State, so brazen has been the theft of votes on a wholesale scale, as to indicate in the judgment of your committee the existence of a grave emergency which calls for immediate and energetic action for the protection of the ballot and the preservation of the dearest rights of citizenship.

"Your committee is of the opinion that the present election laws are vitally defective in many particulars. They can be improved by conscientious deliberation, recommendation, and enactment. The honest sentiment of a great majority of the people of Pennsylvania is in favor of safeguarding the ballot against the evil work of the crooks all-around corruptionists who are taking advantage of the loopholes in the law in every large community in the State."

The recommendations of the Commission of Seventy-six are small in number but most essential. They were made with the specific intention of suggesting the fewest changes that would give us clean elections. They include:

The mandatory opening of ballot boxes upon the petition of five electors, who are required to post a sum of money as a guarantee of their good faith.

The restriction of assistance to voters, which has been so abused that even school teachers have had their ballots marked for them; and the elimination of the "chain system" of voting, by which purchasers of votes can be sure that what they have corruptly bought has been corruptly delivered.

The prompt computation of the vote, thus restricting the time in which votes can be stolen, and the better protection of the ballot boxes after the computation is finished.

Provisions intended to bring about the use of voting machines, which automatically record and compute the vote, and are substantially fraud-proof.

Permanent registration for voters in cities of all classes, thus doing away with yearly registration; and the requirement that voters shall sign their names when they receive their ballots.

Constitutional amendments are recommended abolishing the tax qualification for voting, and providing that overseers of elections need not be residents of the election districts in which they serve, but must be residents of the county.

Jail sentences are recommended for all violations of the election laws.

The Commission adds: "It would, however, in our opinion, be advisable to have a general codification and revision of the election laws, and we believe that the General Assembly should when next convened provide for the preparation of such a codification and revision by an appropriate agency."

I need not remind you that such a codification is a very long and extensive undertaking and that it furnishes no reason for postponing action to remove the evils from which we are suffering today.

There are many parts of this State in which the stealing of votes is unknown. In county after ycounty the vote is honestly cast and honesly tabulated. In the local elections of these counties the will of the people actually does control. In local affairs these people do in truth govern themselves.

Yet in spite of all that their votes are not immune from being stolen. For if vote stealing is practised in any other part of Pennsylvania, no matter how honesly the vote may be cast or counted in localities where elecion frauds are unknown, their own decency and integrity cannot assure the people of these localities that their vote will have its proper force in State-wide elections. Every vote stolen or fraudulently counted anywhere in Pennsylvania cancels a vote honestly counted somewhere in the State. It is easily conceivable, for example, that votes stolen in Philadelphia, Allegheny, and Lackawanna Counties, where some of the most flagrant and notorious frauds of the last two elections took place, might nullify and overturn the will of the voters in every other county in this Commonwealth.

Gang politics depends for its hold upon our people on two things—fraud and fear. How bold the men have become who resort to and depend on fraud could have no better illustration than the recent reported employment of an attorney by the City Committee of Philadelphia in an effort to prevent the opening of ballot boxes in which were later found the undisputed evidence of fraud. What this means is clear when we remember that the opening of a ballot box whose votes have been honestly counted can hurt no one, and that the only possible reason for seeking to prevent that opening is to prevent also the discovery of fraud.

Even if the people of Philadelphia and other cities and counties upnder the domination of gang rule when vote stealing goes on were willing to be deprived of the right of self-government (as I do not believe they are), the rest of the State cannot endure it. For nothing is more certain than that those who steal votes in local elections will steal also in State-wide elections. Vote stealing is a State-wide question and cannot be anything else.

Pennsylvania voters show a most alarming negligence in failing to exercise their soverign rights as citizens. During the last election only 1,690,220 voted out of an actual voting population of about 3,600,000, or a good deal less than half. A part of this most lamentable failure undoubtedly comes from culpable carelessness in exercising the rights of citizenship. Much of it, however, is directly due to the feeling of honest voters that the result of the election will depend not upon the votes they cast, but upon the number of votes the vote thieves decide to allow to each candidate.

Moreover, it is worth nothing that in places where vote stealing is common, as in Philadelphia, the percentage of non-voters is larger than it is in the up-State counties where vote stealing is practically unknown.

The people of this Commonwealth are taxed for the support of its government. Unless they are honestly represented in that government by public servants chosen in accordance with the will of the people, they can have little or nothing to say as to how their money shall be spent or their government administered. Vote stealing means taxation without representation.

The men who want things to stay as they are point to the recent prosecutions of ballot box thieves as justifying the present laws, and making any change unnecessary. But I call your attention to two facts: One is that most of the prosecutions have failed. The other is that the beneficiaries of the frauds for which the thieves were prosecuted are today occupying the offices for their election to which the stealing of votes was committed. We need to punish the offenders, but what we need far more is to prevent the offences from taking place.

The men who want things to stay as they are argue again that no amount of protection thrown around the ballot by law will absolutely prevent dishonest men from stealing

votes. They assert that the remedy lies not in improving the present laws but in making all election officials honest.

We know in advance that there are certain precincts in our great cities, to say nothing of other localities, in which election officials are now, and will long continue to be, ready to commit election frauds so long as the gang is in control, and so long as they have a reasonable chance to escape detection and punishment. We cannot hope to make these men honest, but we can make it exceedingly difficult for any crooked election officials to escape detection and punishment for the crime of stealing votes.

The law against murder does not guarantee that a murder will never be committed, but that is no sound reason against making the prevention, the detection, and the punishment of murder as certain and as easy under our laws as human wisdom will permit. So with the laws which have to do with crimes against the ballot.

No one defends in public the stealing of votes because no one dares to do so. The opposition to the bills which will be laid before you will be made on other grounds. But I call your attention, and the attention of the people of Pennsylvania, to the fact that if opposition does arise against the strengthening of our election laws in the interest of clean elections, it will originate not from those parts of the State where elections are already clean, but from the very places where clean elections are most urgently required.

Pennsylvania is the birthplace of liberty on this continent. We cannot allow it to be said of her that the liberty which began with her she now denies. The people of this Commonwealth are honest, God-fearing, right-minded people. They have nothing but hatred and contempt for the traitors who, by the methods of the sneak thief and the liar, attempt to steal away the liberty under law which Pennsylvania took the first place in winning for all the people of the United States.

The present situation in Pennsylvania in the matter of election frauds is unbearable. The Commonweatlh cannot continue to suffer it with self-respect. It strikes at the root of the most sacred right of every free citizen, and makes a mockery of the very basis of our institutions. A remedy, and an immediate remedy, is absolutely essential.

I cannot believe that there is an honest man or an honest woman in Pennsylvania who does not earnestly desire to to put an end to the theft of votes. The people of this Commonweatlh ought to be free from any fear that their decision at elections may be nullified by a small criminal minority. Therefore I call upon you as representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to see to it their will is written into law.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

ADJOURNMENT OF JOINT SESSION.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVIS. The business for which the Joint Session was assembled having been transacted I declare it adjourned.

SPEAKER BLUETT IN THE CHAIR.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will declare a recess for fifteen minutes. The Chair hears none and the House will take a recess for fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

The SPEAKER. As there have been few changes in the House membership since the last session, the Standing Committees will remain as they were at the close of the Session, with the exception of the following changes made necessary by vacancies, and the Chair appoints as Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. McBride, Chairman of the Judiciary General Committee, the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. McClure, Chairman of the Coal and Iron Committee, the gentleman from Fayette, Mr. McDaniel.

The Chair also desires to announce the assignment of the new members to the following Committees.

Mr. SULLIVAN to:
- Municipal Corporations
- Elections
- Law and Order
- Accounts
- Legislative Apportionment.

Mr. RIDDLE to:
- Municipal Corporations
- Education
- Coal and Iron
- Judicial Apportionment
- Public Buildings.

Mr. GRENET to:
- Manufactures
- Municipal Corporations
- Federal Relations
- Elections
- Compare Bills.

Mr. PATCHIN to:
- Judicial Apportionment
- Judicial Local
- Federal Relations
- Statistics
- Game.

Mr. NOTHNAGLE to:
- Manufactures
- Municipal Corporations
- Public Roads
- Constitutional Reform
- Forestry.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to call the attention of the House to the fact that in the regular session of the Legislature we had fifteen committee rooms at the disposal of the House, but that now we have but four committee rooms, numbers 322, 323, 521 and 522, and then, of course, the House Caucus Room No. 326. The Chair hopes that the various committee chairmen to whom bills may be referred will please keep this in mind and endeavor to prevent any confusion in the handling of these rooms.

The Chair also desires to announce that bills may be filed with the Chief Clerk at any time during the day.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker I move that this House do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to and (at 3:45 o'clock P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1926. No. 2.

SENATE

THURSDAY, January 14, 1926.

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Acting Chaplain, Mr. George P. Donehoo, offering the following prayer:

Almighty God, we look to Thee this morning, thanking Thee for the boundlessness of life. Help us to realize how limitless truth is and that to no one man has been given all of the truth. May this knowledge make us humble and may it make us charitable, humble in that we cannot know everything and charitable to others who may have opinions differing from our. Be with the members of this Senate, bless them this day to do Thy will in what they do. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. MANSFIELD the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. EARNEST asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Erie, Mr. Griswold.

He also asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Westmoreland, Mr. Kunkel.

Mr. BARR asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Fayette, Mr. Brown.

Mr. STITES asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Crawford, Mr. Miller.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUCKMAN, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 287), entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region, and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines, and providing penalties for a violation of the same," changing the compensation of the Miners Examining Board, and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WOODWARD, read in his place and presented to the Chair, Senate Bill No. 39, entitled:

An act prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans where the same are divided between or among building and loan associations, individuals or corporations.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building Loan Associations.

Mr. HARRIS read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 40, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article Eight, Section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

Mr. BUCKMAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

In the Senate, January 14, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, January eighteenth at nine o'clock; and that when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, January eightteenth at nine o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. BUCKMAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That by reason of vacancies existing in the offices of Clerk to Committee, Chief Page and Pages that William E. Vogle, McKeesport, Pennsylvania, be elected Clerk to Committee, vice Caroline Palmer, McKeesport; that Aaron M. Landis, Harrisburg, be elected Chief Page, vice Eugene K. Willis, Harrisburg; and that the following be elected Pages, viz:

Kirby Fogerty, Harrisburg, vice Ralph P. Crist, Harrisburg.

Howard S. Machen, Harrisburg, vice Wililam G. Underwood, Harrisburg.

Samuel Levin, Harrisburg, vice Aaron M. Landis, Harrisburg.

Clarence Depuy, Harrisburg, vice Hugh E. Vanernam, Harrisburg.
Arthur Lack, Harrisburg, vice W. J. C. Lisse, Harrisburg.
George Hoopert, Harrisburg, vice Wayne Brame, Harrisburg.

APPOINTMENTS BY CHIEF CLERK.

The PRESIDENT. The Chief Clerk announces the following appointments:

Stenographer.

Hannah E. S. Wrigely, Harrisburg Pa., vice Anna Belle Prinskey, Harrisburg, Pa.

Compiling Clerk, Legislative Journal.

Salvatere Buffalino, Pittston, Pa., vice C. B. Smith, Pittston, Pa.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows and referred to the Committee on Finance:

JUSTICE OF PEACE.
ALDERMAN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 14, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Henry C. Kreis, of Middleport, to be Justice of the Peace in Middleport Borough, Schuylkill County.

William R. Wolf, of Altoona, to be Alderman in the Tenth Ward of the City of Altoona, Blair County.

Clarence J. Clements, of Chalfant, to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Chalfant, Allegheny County.

S. P. Weber, of Koppel, to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Koppel, Beaver County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 14, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Meyer C. Jacobson, Homestead.
Miss Geraldine J. Peck, Wilkinsburg.

ERIE COUNTY.

Charles M. Carter, Erie.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

William McClelland, Uniontown.

VENANGO COUNTY.

C. C. Moore, Franklin.

WARREN COUNTY.

George W. Peck, Grand Valley.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented communication from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, January 14, 1926.

Resolved, (If the House of Representatives concur) That when the Senate adjourns to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, January eighteenth at nine o'clock; and that when the House of Representatives adjourns to-day, it reconvene on Monday evening, January eighteenth at nine o'clock.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, this session, it seems to me, is apt to be one conducted under more or less high pressure, and we will need every facility of the House and Senate in order to conduct the business of the State properly. I speak with reference to the elevators in the Senate and House. Last night it was quite noticeable that the elevators stopped running at nine o'clock. As a matter of fact, the lights went out in the building shortly afterward. Some of the Senators who were engaged in the State's business found themselves without light to conduct the business of the State. The elevators ought to be for the facility of those coming to Harrisburg to conduct the business of the State; and in my judgment they ought to be run and used during this session with that idea in mind. Most of us will have to work pretty hard during this session.

Mr. President, I move you that the Chief Clerk of the Senate be authorized to take up with the Department of Property and Supplies, the matter of the elevators and the time of their operation, in order that the condition may be made as it should be in my judgment.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to say to the Senators that it seems to be the consensus of opinion that the Legislature now in session desires to take into consideration all the legislation presented to it and consider it thoroughly and promptly, and with that thought in mind it is the suggestion of the Chair that if any Senator has any reason of his own, or a desire to serve any of his constituency and wishes to have a hearing on any of the bills presented, arrangements should be made promptly for those hearings. If any Senator has any thought in mind now that he would like to have a hearing on any of the bills presented before the Senate he ought to make arrangements at this time before he goes home, so that those hearings can be held promptly. In that way we can facilitate the work of this body, do our work thoroughly and get home at the earliest opportune moment, which will be a benefit to all the Senators and a saving to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether extra means have been provided for having all bills printed promptly and placed upon the desks of the members of the Senate. If this session is to last only four

or five weeks, as most of us hope it will, it seems to me that printing is a matter of the greatest importance; and we should have these printed bills in our hands as quickly as possible.

The PRESIDENT. This matter has already been taken up, and we have the assurance that all bills will be here not later than Monday night or Tuesday morning.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, may I ask whether any general information has gone out to the newspapers, so that it will not necessarily depend on the Senators to get the hearings that the Chair has made note of. The public themselves should be given notice of what these bills contain, the Senate should pass a general resolution, that the newspapers would get, saying that the hearings would be held and could be had. I do not think it should be put up to the Senators themselves to carry the burden of this thing.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair informs the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, nothing before the Senate on this proposition at this time, and the Chair has no authority to give anything to the newspapers to publish, but if the Senator from Allegheny desires to present any motion we will be glad to have it.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I understand that, and I wanted to know if the newspapers had made a note of these bills that have been introduced, and if the newspapers have copies of the bills. Personally I have had no chance to go over any of them, even those I introduced.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the newspapers have knowledge of all the bills that have come before the Senate up to the present time.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The Senate adjourned at 11:18 A. M. until Monday evening, January 18, 1926, at 9 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, January 14, 1926.

The House met at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God and our Father, help us this beautiful morning to realize that Thou art the God and the Father of all men; that Thou art the God and Father of every race and every creed and of every belief; that all men in sorrow and in joy can turn to Thee. We pray Thee therefore this morning that every man and every woman and every one of the employees of this House and its officers may realize that up above all of the strife and the care and the sorrow of this earth abiding eternal in the heavens is God who is directing and guiding and governing things. Bless us each one today in all that we do, be with the Speaker and members of this House, and if they go home today bring them back safely again, and abide in their homes and with their loved ones and especially today be with those whom we know are in sorrow. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER: The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Adam the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. WHITEHOUSE. HOUSE BILL No. 1.

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, (P. L. 684), entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers," as amended; fixing the pay of election officers and clerks.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 2.

An Act to require building and loan associations, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, to employ a solicitor, learned in the law, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. DAVIES. HOUSE BILL No. 3.

An Act to amend section one of Article one of an Act, entitled, "An act defining public service companies; and providing for their regulation by prescribing and defining their duties and liabilities; prescribing, defining, and limiting their powers, and regulating their incorporation, and, to a limited extent, regulating municipal corporations engaged or about to engage in the business of public service companies; creating and establishing a Public Service Commission for the regulation aforesaid; prescribing and defining the powers and duties of such Commission and its officers, including the exclusive power to regulate the construction and alteration, relocation, or abolition of the crossings of railroad corporations, street railway corporations, or other public service companies, and of public highways by the tracks or other facilities of said companies; providing for the ascertainment by the Commission of the expense and damages resulting from such construction, alteration, relocation, or abolition, and for the payment of such expense and damages, severally or proportionately, by the public service companies interested, the State, or municipal corporation concerned, and giving persons whose property is thereby taken, injured, or destroyed, authority to sue the Commonwealth for damages in such cases; providing for the terms, salaries, and compensation of the members of the commission, its officers, counsel, and employes; prescribing and regulating the practice and procedure before such commission, and upon appeal and judicial review of its orders and determinations by the courts of common pleas; and giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive jurisdiction of such appeals in certain cases, and of all injunctions, mandamus, or other appropriate proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act and the orders of the commission and to restrain such orders, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the violation of the orders of said commission; making it the duty of the Public Service Commission to enforce the provisions of the act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to promote the safety of travelers and employes on railroads, by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains', by amending section nine thereof; repealing the act approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, which provided for the appointment of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission; and sections one and two of the act, approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Constitution, relative to railroads and canals; and an act, entitled 'To provide the maximum car service charges, including car storage charges, that railroad companies and corporations, or associations, may charge and collect on each car loading, and not unloaded within the free time for unloading cars, and fixing the free time that shall be allowed for unloading cars', approved twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven; and the proviso of clause three and the provisos of clause seven of section thirty-four of the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations', approved the twenty-ninth day of

April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and all other legislation inconsistent with or supplied by this act", approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, Pamphlet Laws page thirteen hundred seventy-four, by adding anthracite producers to the list of public service companies, and also by defining anthracite producers.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. DAVIES. HOUSE BILL No. 4.

An Act requesting the Governor to negotiate a compact with any or all anthracite consuming states and the District of Columbia for the regulation, as affected with a public interest, of the business of producing, preparing, transporting, selling and distributing anthracite, or any of them, for domestic use in the contracting states.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG. HOUSE BILL No. 5.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws:" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, development, use in manufacture, brewing, sale at wholesale, storage by bailee for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG. HOUSE BILL No. 6.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 34) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws;" providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce at this time that it has been suggested that we expedite the business of the special session and in order to do this the committees will give notice as far as possible that meetings will be held in the very near future, in other words, advise those who are interested in legislation that they can have hearings but that they should have these hearings as soon as possible.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the Chair will declare a recess for fifteen minutes.

Whereupon, at (10:45 A. M.) the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

The House reconvened at 11:00 A. M.

SPEAKER BLUETT IN THE CHAIR.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 14, 1926.

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur) That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening January 18, 1926 at 9 o'clock; and that when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening January 18, 1926 at 9 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until Monday evening January 18, 1926 at 9 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:06 A. M.) the House adjourned until Monday, January 18, 1926 at 9 o'clock P. M.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1926. No. 3.

SENATE

MONDAY, January, 18, 1826.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock P. M.

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father: We are very thankful that Thou dost never grow weary of our coming to Thee. Whether in the morning or at noon or at night, Thou art always on the hearing and the giving hand, more ready to bestow Thy blessings than we are to receive them. We pray Thee to be with these Senators. Thou knowest how important and arduous are the duties that lie before them. Grant them strength for the work in hand.

At this anniversary season we ask Thy special blessing to rest upon our worthy Librarian, who for so long a period has faithfully served in his important office. Grant that he may be spared for years to come, in health and peace. All these mercies we ask in the name of the Lord Jesus. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. BUCKMAN, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. SNYDER asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Venango, Mr. Phipps, for this week.

Mr. BALDWIN asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Fayette, Mr. Brown, for to-day.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BARR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 41, entitled:

An Act regulating banks, trust companies, title insurance companies, savings banks, and private bankers, codifying and revising the laws relating thereto, and providing penalties for the violation thereof; with table of contents.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. BUCKMAN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the 9th day of July, 1919 (P. L. 814) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania an the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost theerof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden bridge by vehicles and pedestrians and to maintain, repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Roads and Highways.

RESOLUTION FIXING TIME OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. STITES offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, Monday Evening, January 18, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adjourn sine die Thursday, February eighteenth, nineteen hundred twenty-six, at twelve o'clock Meridian.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH TO TRANSMIT PAPERS PERTAINING TO APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. STITES offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

In the Senate, January 18, 1926.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to transmit to the Senate of Pennsylvania before twelve o'clock noon, Tuesday, January nineteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, certified copies of all papers, commissions, and records in his office pertaining to the appointment of members of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which

were filed, enrolled, or recorded in his office since the adjournment of the last session of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall immediately, upon its adoption by the Senate, be transmitted by the Chief Clerk of the Senate to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the Resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a point of inquiry.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his point of inquiry.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to know what right the Legislature has to demand these papers from the Secretary of the Commonwealth? In making this inquiry I hold no brief for the Governor and none for the men who were appointed, or who will be confirmed; I hold no brief for either side, but I do believe that there should be a square deal in this case, I think it should be conducted according to the usages over a long period of years in this Commonwealth. My point of inquiry is what right has the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania to demand from the Secretary of the Commonwealth the transmission of any papers, and whether or not the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania in any of his appointments has not the right to refuse to send to the Senate, for confirmation, any appointment that he has made in the interim?

I understand what this Resolution is for. You and 1 and all of us have seen the controversy that has been carried on in the newspapers. The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has prostituted the rights that he has as a Governor of the State of Pennsylvania in calling before him four Commissioners and giving those four Commissioners his orders, as charged in the newspapers, that they should do thus and so. After a Commissioner refused to take the order, according to an interview that followed later on with the gentleman who was ousted by the Governor and who was reinstated by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, a political controversy has arisen to which I shall never be a party, either on the part of the Governor or on the part of any members of this Senate, and as a result a demand is made on the Governor that he shall send in here the name of a man that he does not care to transmit to the Senate. I think that should be brought home to the members of the Senate with all the force that I can give to it as a matter of a square deal, as a matter of what is right, as a matter of what has been the rules of this Senate over a long period of years, and as a matter of justice to the Chief Executive of this State. I know nothing about the controversy that has been carried on in the newspapers, whether it be right or wrong, but if such a thing has been going on, why does not the Senate proceed in the right way and if necessary subponea the people before the Senate and find out whether such a thing has taken place, and whether or not the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania has undertaken to do with what is called the arm of this Senate what he should not have done, but let us proceed in a business like and orderly fashion, and in a decent way and not by subterfuge such as this Resolution would bring about.

Mr. President, I again put this inquiry, Why this Resolution? What right has the Senate to demand this information from the Secretary of the Commonwealth either in law or the Constitution? I would like to have the answer.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, the Senator from Allegheny, always states his desires in emphatic terms and I have no doubt that after he has had the explanation the word subterfuge and similar words will appear to him as perhaps, under the circumstances, not quite justified by the particuler facts in this case. He asks for an orderly procedure and I think he will realize in a minute that this is the orderly procedure.

Let us consider this whole case. The Chief Executive of the Commonwealth appoints to the office of Public Service Commissioner a certain individual. The Public Service Company Act of 1913 prescribes that the Governor of the Commonwealth may appoint members of the Public Service Commission by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and it also prescribes that the Governor of the Commonwealth may dismiss Public Service Commissioners by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the Benn and Shelby cases, decided that the Governor of Pennsylvania, insofar as the Public Service Commission is concerned, was merely an agent of the Legislature, and that the Legislature had delegated to the Senate the matter of the approval and confirmation, as well as the dismissal, of Public Service Commissioners.

Now we have this anomalous situation, a situation entirely outside the law, which the Senator of Allegheny hopes will be followed: The Governor of Pennsylvania appoints a gentleman named Stewart to the high office of Public Service Commissioner, under the Public Service Company Act of 1913. If such an appointment has been made during a vacancy, or during a recess of the Senate, the Senate of Pennsylvania shall consider for approval the name of the Public Service Commissioner when convened.

Now, that means that as soon as the Senate of Pennsylvania is in session, its duty is to pass upon appointments made by the Governor during the recess of the Senate. But what have we in this particular case? Mr. Stewart has been named as a Public Service Commissioner. We are convened in session, but we have not his name before us for confirmation. Why? In the intervening time a controversy arose between the Governor of the Commonwealth and this particular Commissioner, and the Governor of the Commonwealth removes him, as he says, from office.

He cannot remove from office any Commissioner who has not yet been confirmed by the Senate, because the Governor's power ceased when he named that man to office; and it was then for the Senate to say whether the Senate approved him as a Public Service Commissioner. As a matter of fact, the circumstances appear to me to be sort of a trial marriage for Public Service Commissioner. If the Governor approves his acts, he is to remain in office; but if he disapproves his acts, then he is to be removed from office.

Now, there is no warrant in law, of any kind, for an action of that kind.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, as an arm of this Legisture, is the body to pass upon and confirm or dismiss Public Service Commissioners. But we are in the position of having the name of Mr. Stewart not before us. In other words, the Governor of the Commonwealth names a man to office under the Public Service Act of 1913, and then, before his confirmation comes before this body an attempt is made to remove him. No such power,—no such power rests with the Governor of Pennsylvania, and, I might say in passing that the method of approving and dismissing Public Service Commissioners provided in the Act of 1913 was by the Governor himself approved when he initiated and passed the Administrative Code of 1923. In other words, as it stands today the Governor himself is failing to observe the law which he asked this Legislature, at his behest, to pass, and which we did pass.

I think it is well known that I have the greatest admiration for the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and much of the legislation he has had passed, but I still consider that I have an oath as a Senator of Pennsylvania to see to it that the Chief Executive, along with the Senate, shall observe the law which he has sworn to defend.

The name of this Commissioner is not here. How shall we get it here? I have introduced a Resolution asking the Secretary of the Commonwealth to submit to this Senate the commissions and papers granted during the recess of the Senate or duriug the recess of the Legislature; and I submit to my good friend from Allegheny County that that is the logical, orderly and reasonable way of bringing upon the floor of this Senate the name of a man whom the Governor has appointed, and tried to remove contrary to law.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, The argument of the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, so far as it relates to a Commissioner that has come before the Senate and has had its approval in both good logic and good law, because the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania says it is good, but I have not yet heard the Senator from Montgomery state there is anything in the law that the Governor has not the right to remove prior to the time of his having submitted any name of a Public Service Commissioner to the Senate. The right of removal up to the time it has come to the Senate is not covered insofar as I can find anything in the Act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania and that is the point that I made in the beginning. If I am wrong I would like to be shown. If he had been confirmed he could not remove him but as long as he is appointed and has never submitted the name to the Senate of Pennsylvania I would like to see something in the law that says he has not the right of withdrawal. I think this Resolution is of importance and that it should at least go to the Committee on Judiciary General to be voted upon and the opinion of the Attorney General's office should be sought by an interview. That is at least square.

Mr. STITES. In further answer to the question of my good friend from Allegheny, I will read for him Article IV, Section 3, of the Public Service Act of 1913. "If the Senate shall not be in session when this Act is approved, or when any vacancy occurs, the original appointments, or any appointment made by the Governor to fill a vacancy, shall be subject to the approval of the Senate when convened."

Now, there is no escape from that law. That is the law. This particular commissioner was appointed, took his oath of office, the great seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was put upon his commission; and when that thing was done only one other thing remains, for the Senate of Pennsylvania to pass upon and either approve him as Public Service Commissioner or refuse to confirm his appointment.

So far as my authority for having the Secretary of the Commonwealth present these papers, I quote him Article IV, Section 18, of the Constitution: "The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall keep a record of all official acts and preceedings of the Governor, and when required lay the same with all papers, minutes and vouchers relating thereto, before either branch of the General Assembly, and perform such other duties as may be enjoined upon him by law."

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, he did not read in the Act of Assembly "when submitted by the Governor,—when submitted by the Governor.". It cannot be considered unless it is sent here by the Governor.

Mr. President, I move that the Resolution be referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, just in the way of a little information, if my memory serves me correctly, Mr. Stewart's name was presented at the last session and it was not confirmed, am I right? I just want to call the attention of the Senate to the fact.

The PRESIDENT. The recollection of the Chair is that the names were sent to the Senate and they were never acted on.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, why such haste?

Mr. MacDADE. Mr. President and fellow members. may I add a few words to this discussion on the Resolution? I suppose we are trying to gather together some facts upon which to base our judgment at this time as to whether to support the Resolution or not. I have here a memorandum which I would like to insert in the record: It is of record, and is a matter of public and common knowledge, that on May 4, 1925, the Governor appointed John L. Stewart to the office of Commissioner of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that Mr. Stewart took and filed his oath pursuant to said appointment on May 4, 1925, and has since been serving as such Commissioner.

Section 3 of Article IV of the Public Service Company Law (1913, P. L. 1396) provides:

"When a vacancy shall occur in the office of any commissioner, a commissioner shall in the manner aforesaid * * * be appointed for the residue of the term. If the Senate shall not be in session * * * when any vacancy occurs * * * any appointment made by the Governor to fill a vacancy, shall be subject to the approval of the Senate when convened."

The Senate was not in session on May 4, 1925. The last sentence quoted from the above paragraph of the act therefore applies. Mr. Stewart was from the day of his appointment a commissioner with all the rights and powers and with the fullest possible tenure of office. The Senate has now been convened. Mr. Stewart's tenure of office will be ratified and confirmed if the Senate gives its approval of his appointment. If the Senate disapproves his appointment Mr. Stewart's rights and tenure of office as commissioner necessarily end.

In the case of Commonwealth vs. Benn the Supreme Court has held that The Public Service Commission is a branch of the Legislature, and that the commissioners "must be viewed as deputies of the General Assembly to perform legislative work", and that the Legislature is the appointing power and the sole appointing power of commissioners. When the Governor has selected a person and appointed him the Governor's function has ended. It then remains for the Senate under provisions of The Public Service Company Law, either to approve or disapprove the appointment. The Governor has no power of removal either before or after the signification of approval by the Senate. Any effort on the part of the Governor to cancel, annul or withdraw an appointment once made would be tantamount and would in law have the effect of a removal from office; for, as above stated, from the moment of the preliminary appointment by the Governor in the recess of the Senate, the commissioner holds his full office as such pending approval or disapproval by the Senate. For this reason the Governor has no power of removal. If he had such power he might nullify the desire of the Senate to approve the person preliminarily appointed by him. Once he has made such preliminary appointment it is vested right of the Legislature, speaking

through the Senate, to act upon the appointee, and the Governor has no power to block this power of appointment by the Senate.

The Supreme Court has decided in Commonwealth vs. Benn that the method provided in the Public Service Company Law for the removal of a commissioner is exclusive and is the only method which can be pursued for the removal of a commissioner. If, as is clearly true, under the law Commissioner Stewart is in office no more change of mind on the part of the Governor—no mere failure to send his name to the Senate—no attempt to appoint someone in his place,—can operate as a removal of him from his office. The only power under the law which can work such a removal is the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Therefore, I think, under the circumstances, it will be my duty to support this Resolution.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

It was not agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the Resolution?

It was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1926.

The Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the term of four years, to compute from the date of their confirmation:

ADAMS COUNTY.

P. S. Orner, Arendtsville.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Arthur D. Gatz, Pittsburgh.
W. T. Karnes, Glassport.
Dallas O. Kirk, Pittsburgh.
D. R. Meredith, Pittsburgh.
William A. Tracey, Braddock.
Frank E. Bradley, McKees Rocks.
E. F. Bruggeman, Pittsburgh.
John M. Davies, Pittsburgh.
Alfred W. Fein, Brentwood.
W. M. Gormly, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Edith Kultau, Turtle Creek.
Florence J. Loeffler, Pittsburgh.
Adolph Schafer, Pittsburgh.
Charles F. Ward, Wilkinsburg.
Miss Bertha F. Myers, Pittsburgh.
Harry Biggs, Wilmerding.
Miss Alice May Hamil, Pittsburgh.
Miss Emily W. King, Pittsburgh.
Thomas J. Lewis, McKeesport.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bunting, Pittsburgh.
Miss S. A. Campbell, Pittsburgh.
Henry E. Fleishman, Pittsburgh.
Carroll F. Lutz, Mt. Oliver.
F. McKnight, Pittsburgh.
Michael J. Popvich, East McKeesport.
Carl E. Schwartz, Pittsburgh.
H. J. Ternent, Pittsburgh.
Arpad A. Bartifay, McKeysport.
J. Leonard Cook, Wilkinsburg.
Howard B. Hayden, Wilkinsburg.
Miss Margaret E. Lyle, Pittsburgh.
Miss Rilla G. Mackey, Pittsburgh.
R. W. Miller, Pittsburgh.
Miss Catherine M. Mooney, Millvale.
Robert G. Russell, Carnegie.
Mrs. Stella R. Acklin, Pittsburgh.
Miss Marie Daugherty, Pittsburgh.
Arthur A. Silhol, Bridgeville.
William Affatigato, Pittsburgh.
John B. Kearney, Pittsburgh.
Eugene A. Portman, Carnegie.
J. P. Yahres, Carnegie.
Harry F. Boggs, Dormont.
H. N. Cobbett, Pittsburgh.
Stanley F. Dobrowolski, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Loretta Lohman, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Marion M. Edmundson, Mt. Lebanon Twp.
Redmond J. Grace, Pittsburgh.
Miss Muriel Dorothy Hunter, Pittsburgh.
H. A. Keating, Pittsburgh.
Herbert B. J. Kumpf, Heidelberg.
Robert J. Orlow, Pittsburgh.
H. R. Parks, Pittsburgh.
Emil J. Quatchak, Pittsburgh.
John W. Short, Jr., Pittsburgh.
David Stonecipher, Pittsburgh.
Miss Byrde Williamson, Pittsburgh.
Miss Mary B. Blaha, Pittsburgh.
R. J. Dugan, Pittsburgh.
George J. Horne, Turtle Creek.
Miss Anne L. Madden, Pittsburgh.
Miss Emma H, Riley, Pittsburgh.
Miss Adelaide M. Walsh, Pittsburgh.
F. Wayne Young, Pittsburgh.
Carl W. Golden, Dormont.
Miss Mary G. Gormley, Pittsburgh.
Alonzo S. Harkless, Pittsburgh.
Joseph E. Ridgeway, Pittsburgh.
George E. Wortman, Pittsburgh.
Miss Mildred P. Butler, Pittsburgh.
Miss Betty H. Flanagan, Pittsburgh.
Joseph C. Iarussi, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Myrtle M. Stone, Pittsburgh.
Eugene W. Cable, Pittsburgh.
George M. Herbst, McKees Rocks.
George P. Kestner, Pittsburgh.
Edward A. Mertz, Pittsburgh.
John Popp, Jr., Castle Shannon.
E. Clyde Smith, Pittsburgh.
Oliver P. DeBaugh, Pittsburgh.
Matthew F. McGuirk, Brentwood.
George Warady, McKeesport.
H. C. Curtis, Pittsburgh.
Verner J. Martin, Pittsburgh.
Miss Susan H. Scott, Pittsburgh.
Miss Beatrice Fitzgerald, Pittsburgh.
Sydney Frankenstein, Pittsburgh.
Chas. P. Speers, Dormont.
F. E. Shaughnessy, Pittsburgh.
E. J. Smail, Pittsburgh.
Edward J. Misklow, Pittsburgh.
Miss Sophia M. Ryan, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Chiara Conflenti, Coraopolis.
D. W. Donehue, Pittsburgh.
Miss Anna M. Gerber, McKeesport.
William C. Mahan, Pittsburgh.
Miss Marjorie Montgomery, Wilkinsburg.
Miss Jane E. Davis, Wilkinsburg.
Bernhard Evanier, Pittsburgh.
Miss Elsie Malchano, Pittsburgh.
Miss Laura L. Monier, Pittsburgh.
Miss Leah H. Rugg, Pittsburgh.
Miss Emma Schwerin, Pittsburgh.
Joseph R. Shermer, Braddock.
Miss Henrietta M. Sinowitch, Pittsburgh.
Ralph S. Ivins, Pittsbugrh.
Albert F. Jackson, Sewickley.
Geo. T. Meert, Pittsburgh.
Geo. W. Yohn, Pittsburgh.
Richard A. Connolly, Pittsburgh.
Ralph O. Rising, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Ida N. Urias, Wilkinsburg.
Max Balsam, Pittsburgh.
Max Engelberg, Pittsburgh.
Miss Agnes E. Callahan, Pittsburgh.
R. W. Combs, Pittsburgh.
Miss Margaret Falk, Pittsburgh.
G. H. Fromtling, Pittsburgh.
Miss Elvira Lawrence, Pittsburgh.
Anthony C. Nigro, Pittsburgh.
Miss Estelle E. Smith, Pittsburgh.
Miss Jennie Carpenter, Pittsburgh.
Raymond F. Hutter, Pittsburgh.
Fred C. Morgan, Munhall.
Miss Irene M. Roberts, Pittsburgh.
E. J. Vonderau, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Nellie F. Cratty, Pitcairn.
A. P. McCurdy, Pittsburgh.
Max V. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh.
H. J. Sigler, Pittsburgh.
Fred Aufhammer, Pittsburgh.
Glenn C. Jones, Pittsburgh.
Geo. F. McCartney, Edgewood.
George A. Holmstrom, Pittsburgh.
Arthur R. Keifer, Pittsburgh.
E. J. Koeberlein, Etna.
James G. Legnard, Pittsburgh.
Wm. M. Wood, Pittsburgh.
Walter C. Helm, Sewickley.
Miss Dorothy E. McDonell, Pittsburgh.
Miss Rayphied Adams, Pittsburgh.
John S. Aldisert, Carnegie.
Rudolph Hirshberg, McKeesport.
A. M. Springer, Pittsburgh.
Fred A. Hause, Penn Twp.
Miss Mary E. Connors, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Gertrude M. Cornelius, Pittsburgh.
J. A. McCalla, Penn Twp.
Miss Mary Spargo, Pittsburgh.
Miss Kathleen R. Barrett, Pittsburgh.
Miss Viola Falconer, Pittsburgh.
W. L. Hamilton, Ben Avon.
Francis F. Kernan, Pittsburgh.
John A. Lundy, East Pittsburgh.
David A. Weaver, Pittsburgh.
Carl A. Geib, Pittsburgh.
Edgar Heffley, Pittsburgh.
Alvin L. Rieck, Pittsburgh.
John R. Riesmeyer, Pittsburgh.
George J. Sabel, Pittsburgh.
John K. Schluederberg, Pittsburgh.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Thomas T. Meredith, Madison Twp.
Miss Mary E. Scripture, Kittanning.
Tillman Scheeren, Ford City.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Willard M. Lewis, Beaver Falls.
Peter J. Huth, Rochester.
Lee B. Cain, Freedom.
Harry P. Cullen, Conway.
Leonard L. Ewing, Beaver Falls.
Miss Mamie C. Mamula, Woodlawn.
E. Leighton Ham, Rochester.
James H. Carson, Beaver Falls.
William M. Wylie, Freedom.
Cyrus B. Wilson, Hookstown.
E. H. Gordon, Fallstown.
George Barber, Jr., Monaca.
John R. McLaughlin, Beaver.
Thomas C. Buchanan, Beaver.
Miss Bertha Temple, Beaver.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

B. Frank Kensinger, Saxton.
Miss Myra V. Fletcher, Bedford.

BERKS COUNTY.

Miss Kathryn M. Dietrich, Reading.
A. L. Crouse, Sinking Spring.
James E. Dalton, Reading.
Miss Naomi Lutz, Reading.
Mrs. Cassie M. Seyfert, Strausstown.
Geo. Frank Spencer, South Heidelberg Twp.
Milton H. Rentschler, Reading.
Herbert C. Rehring, Reading.
John P. German, Reading.
Walter E. Huetsch, Reading.
R. Ray Helms, Reading.
Chas. S. Baum, Reading.
C. LeRoy Ebersole, Muhlenberg Twp.
Miss May V. Huber, Reading.
J. F. Lillis, Reading.
Miss B. M. Phillips, Reading.
James W. Grimes, Upper Bern Twp.
Mrs. Emma F. Kachel, Mohnton.
Frank D. Butz, Kutztown.
Miss L. Frances Miller, Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Joseph O. DeBray, Altoona.
Mrs. Edna M. Griffith, Altoona.
James H. Martin, Hollidaysburg.
John H. Cogley, Altoona.
Miss Edna McFeely, Altoona.
Edwin L. Shellenberger, Altoona.
Mrs. Hazel C. Ickes, Altoona.
L. William Borland, Altoona.
Chas. R. Mallery, Altoona.
Homer C. McKillip, Hollidaysburg.
A. J. Filler, Altoona.
Judd R. Stehley, Logan Twp.
Charlie B. Moore, Altoona.
John Gieg, Altoona.
Miss Clara E. Hofmann, Altoona.
William C. Shuff, Altoona.
W. N. Boyles, Juniata.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

F. H. Hagerman, Jr. Towanda.

BUCKS COUNTY.

C. Leroy Frack, Doylestown.
William A. Harte, Quakertown,
Gaetano Greco, Bristol.
Miss Elizabeth E. McBrien, Bristol.
A. Newlin Hellyer, Doylestown.
J. Lloyd Keller, Plumstead Twp.
Miss Kate Buckman, Wrightstown Twp.
Mrs. Elsie Klenk, Southampton Twp.
Earle L. Brown, Bristol.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Walter E. Seibert, Butler.
Miss Mae I. Cooper, Butler.
W. E. Fry, Summit Twp.
Homer H. Sparks, Butler Twp.
Harry Gerlach, Butler Twp.
W. T. Freehling, Winfield Twp.
Raymond P. Boyer, Slippery Rock.
Miss Mildred Davis, Butler.
John B. Findley, Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Chas. E, Bird, Johnstown.
Miss Helen Kaylor, Johnstown.
J. W. St. Clair, Johnstown.
Tillman K. Saylor, Johnstown.
Perce R. Appleyard, Adams Twp.
H. A. Englehart, Ebensburg.
Miss Goldie I. Noon, Johnstown.
M. E. Holzman, Johnstown.
R. Edgar Leahey, Johnstown.
William F. Dill, Barnesboro.
Ernest F. Walker, Johnstown.
Miss Alice Lauer, Nanty-Glo.
Miss Violet R. Hogue, Johnstown.
Julius H. Eckel, Johnstown.
Harry Bates, Johnstown.
Elliott S. Henry, Portage.
Miss Helen McKernan, Johnstown.
Miss Dulcie G. Gates, Johnstown.
Howard H. Thomas, Johnstown.

Byron E. Bearer, Johnstown.
Miss Irngard E. Erdmann, Johnstown.
Miss Rubie M. Hammond, Johnstown.
Miss Edna Crocker, Johnstown.
Miss Jennie Ritter, Hastings.
Mrs. Margaret Ivey Englehart, Johnstown.
Miss Inez P. Anstead, Johnstown.

CARBON COUNTY.

Miss Beatrice A. Boyle, Lansford.
Stephen F. Payer, Lansford.
Roger H. Graver, Lehighton.
John A. Lutz, Lehighton.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Miss Mildred E. Baldwin, West Chester.
Walter D. Carlin, Coatesville.
Samuel M. Greenwood, Coatesville.
Norman C. Herman, Coatesville.
Charles W. Duncan, Coatesville.
Miss Marie E. Donnelly, Coatesville.
Geo. M. Gill, West Chester.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Miss Mary A. Schalk, DuBois.
Miss K. L. Scollins, Houtzdale.
Lewis W. Whittall, DuBois.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Frank M. Walling, Meadville.
Miss Emma Smith, Titusville.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Andrew T. Oiler, Carlisle.
Mervin E. Keller, Mechanicsburg.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Miss Helen L. Wilson, Harrisburg.
Harry D. Dando, Wiconisco Twp.
LeRoy R. Gramm, Harrisburg.
John Yestadt, Jr., Steelton.
Miss Sylvia K. Hatz, Harrisburg.
Miss Rosanna E. Gastrock, Harrisburg.
A. B. Collisan, Harrisburg.
Paul S. Gingrich, Harrisburg.
Geo. S. Rempfer, Harrisburg.
Howard S. Seidel, Harrisburg.
U. Clark Swengel, Harrisburg.
Miss Margaret B. Renn, Harrisburg.
Howard W. Fry, Harrisburg.
Clyde E. Fisher, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Daisy C. Craft, Harrisburg.
J. Richard Hancock, Williamstown.
F. E. Weaver, Harrisburg.
Joseph P. Maher, Harrisburg.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Miss Elsie M. Dambman, Upper Darby Twp.
Mrs. Margaret Lennox, Collingdale.
Miss M. Violet Schmeltzer, Chester.
Horace S. Roberts, Lansdowne.
Clarence Shull, Folcroft.
George S. Brookover, Upper Darby Twp.
Wilbert C. Hurd, Chester.
George I. Boyd, Springfield Twp.
Miss Dorothy J. Kamm, Media.
Mrs. Bessie G. Parker, Upper Darby Twp.
George W. McMahon, Rutledge.
C. Paul Jones, Upper Darby Twp.
Clarence B. Lewis, Chester.
Spencer T. Lynch, Upper Darby Twp.
Miss Janet N. Mentzer, Chester.
Bert A. Reuben, Media.
Nicholas DelGuercio, Upper Darby Twp.
Charles Williams, Springfield Twp.
Harold S. Shortlidge, Upper Darby Twp.
Mrs. V. M. Freeborn, Media.
Engelbert C. Spevak, Ridley Twp.
Mrs. Margaretta H. Luttrell, Darby.
Raymond S. Wilkins, Media.
Miss Elizabeth R. Fortescue, Upper Darby Twp.
William G. Benham, Lansdowne.
Miss Mary C. McNicholas, Tinicum Twp.
Arthur W. Worthington, Upper Darby Twp.
Miss Mabel E. Martin, Chester.
Miss Nora K. Burke, Lansdowne.
Mrs. Helen M. R. Mingin, Swarthmore.
Henry F. Coghill, Upper Darby Twp.
Miss Gertrude Getz, Media.
Miss Bessie A. Jacoby, Media.
Mrs. Bessie T. Malloy, Chester.
Miss A. Rebecca Myers, Haverford Twp.

ELK COUNTY.

George L. Mosebarger, Johnsonburg.
Jess G. Hayes, Ridgway.
Joseph L. Trambley, Johnsonburg.
Miss Agatha Mullany, Horton Twp.
Mrs. Kathryn Gillouly, Johnsonburg.

ERIE COUNTY.

Miss Genevieve L. Brundage, Erie.
Miss Winifred E. Blass, Erie.
John L. Douglas, Erie.
Miss W. A. Zeiser, Erie.
J. Douglas Murphy, Erie.
Roy C. Mauer, Erie.
Mrs. Katherine R. Wilbur, Erie.
Charles J. Beatty, Erie.
Mrs. Ada L. Day, Erie.
Mrs. Carrie Hulse-Petrillo, Erie.
Earl A. Minor, Erie.
Frank L. Betts, Corry.
Miss Bertha F. Grehl, Erie.
Miss Agatha M. Grate, Albion.
Miss Carrie E. Kraemer, Erie.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mrs. Edna F. Roseberry, Uniontown.
J. C. Bryson, Menallen Twp.
Nevin T. Fisher, Fairchance.
Miss Hazel M. Smart, Uniontown.
P. R. Seeman, Uniontown.
J. Gordon Wright, Masontown.
Buell M. Saylor, Uniontown.
Charles A. King, Uniontown.
Joseph Pinksa, Brownsville.
Claude E. Meckes, Uniontown.
Miss Betty Brown, Brownsville.
Ralph M. Tencate, Uniontown.
Miss Mary A. Sliger, Connellsville.
John Boyd, Perry Twp.
Robert D. Adams, South Union Twp.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Miss Gertrude Pheil, Chambersburg.
Harold T. Beach, Quincy Twp.
Mrs. Genevieve M. Jenkins, Waynesboro.

GREENE COUNTY.

John T. McMinn, Jefferson.
Roy J. Waychoff, Waynesburg.
Charles A. Barb Monongahela Twp.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Miss Alma Peterson, Mount Union.
Miss Guila M. Oppel, Mount Union.
G. F. Hawkins, Mount Union.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Miss Eleanor M. Herkert, Indiana.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Joseph R. Wilson, Reynoldsville.
Miss Alice L. Brewer, Brookville.
Bert A. Hoffman, Reynoldsville.
Alex S. Scribner, Brookville.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Attilio Bonini, Scranton.
Miss Anna T. O'Hora, Scranton.
Miss Lulu L. Hughes, Dickson City.
Oscar Schwartz, Scranton.
Mrs. Teresa C. Rinsland, Scranton.
Harry M. Griffiths, Scranton.
John F. Erhard, Scranton.
Miss Naomi E. Carmody, Scranton.
Eugene W. Besecker, Scranton.
John M. Vail, Clarks Green.
L. E. Tartaglia, Scranton.
William Bright, Scranton.
Willard H. Fray, Scranton.
James K. Peck, Scranton.
Miss Margaret Regan, Scranton.
Nicholas Coyer, Scranton.
Leo G. Knoll, Scranton.
Miss Helen R. Leonard, Scranton.
Felix Tartaglia, Dunmore.
Mrs. Hannah L. Thomas, Scranton.
Mrs. Olga Jula, Olyphant.
Joseph Pastorino, Mayfield.
Gordon Dimock, Scranton.
Peter Gaidula, Taylor.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Miss Mary A. Huebener, Lititz.
Abram W. Lane, Clay Twp.
Miss B. Marion Flick, Lancaster.
Fred S. Miller, Lancaster.
Miss Viola L. Runkel, Lancaster.
Henry B. Howell, Lancaster.
J. W. G. Hershey, Lititz.
Bej. F. Good, Jr., Lancaster.
Miss Blanche A. Walker, Lancaster.
William E. Flood, Lancaster.
Arthur M. Smith, Lancaster.
T. B. Jackson, Christiana.
Abram S. Kimmel, Lancaster.
Charles F. Diffenbaugh, Lancaster.
J. Herbert Eans, New Holland.
Mrs. Elsie B. Metzger, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

W. M. Nunn, New Castle.
Albert W. Snyder, New Castle.
Martin Leonhardt, New Castle.
Edwin J. Williams, New Castle.
Miss Lois D. O'Neil, Bessemer.
William Henry Miller, New Castel.
W. Greyson Coates, New Castle.
C. W. Lambert, Ellwood City.
H. W. Tressler, New Castle.
Ben. G. Swick, Ellwood City.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Mrs. Amy E. Althouse, South Lebanon Twp.
Miss Ruth Reed, Lebanon.
Mrs. Stella E. Keller, Heidelberg Twp.
Irwin A. Heisey, North Lebanon Twp.
Miss Elizabeth Snyder, Lebanon.
Miss Mabel E. Wunderlich, Lebanon.
Miss Mollie A. Heisey, Lebanon.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

H. G. Hollenbach, Allentown.
Miss Emma Lorsbach, Allentown.
Miss M. Constance, Allentown.
Howard H. Weaver, Emaus.
Stephen Dutko, Allentown.
Miss Dorothy M. T. Rieker, Allentown.
Z. O. Trumbore, Allentown.
Miss Helen R. Larkin, Allentown.
C. Arthur Wagner, Allentown.
Miss Gladys K. Frantz, Allentown.
Miss Frances V. Harris, Allentown.
Floyd F. Bartholomew, Bethlehem.
Harry A. Zellers, Allentown.
Alfred Semprini, Allentown.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

C. J. Banks, Wilkes-Barre.
Micheal Laputke, Hazelton.
H. E. Fisher, Hazelton.
Miss Rose A. Hammill, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Ida Barrett, Wilkes-Barre,
Miss Sarah A. Ramsey, Wilkes-Barre.
Andrew Garber, Wilkes-Barre.
John E. Jones, Pittston.
Berton E. Klinetob, Plymouth Twp.
Chas. H. Wolfe, Freeland.
Frank Shannon, Pittston.
Mrs. Ethel Oliver, Dallas.
Clarence H. Steinert, Kingston.
D. Roger Arner, Kingston.
Miss Jule E. Lenahan, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Lenoir E. London, Wilkes-Barre.
Nathan Simon, Conyngham Twp.
Chas. F. Kuhns, Wilkes-Barre.
T. A. Krzywicki, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Ruth Y. Thomas, Hazleton.
Miss K. M. O'Rourke, Wilkes-Barre.
George M. Evans, Kingston.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Herbert R. Sloatman, Williamsport.
J. Fred Russ, Williamsport.
Truman Earl Kline, Jersey Shore.
Miss Helen M. Beeber, Hughesville.
Jas. G. Goodman, Jersey Shore.
Ralph S. Boush, Williamsport.

McKEAN COUNTY.

W. R. Shaw, Bradford.
Geeorge F. McConnell, Kane.
Mrs. M. L. Jordan, Bradford.
Miss Margaret M. Hill, Bradford.
Charles J. Gregg, Bradford.
Dorn McGrath, Bradford.
Mrs. Ada P. Duffee, Bradford.

MERCER COUNTY.

Miss Margaret Egan, Sharon.
Miss Laura A. Foss, Grove City.
J. W. Latsko, Farrell.
Miss Helen Bauer, Sharon.
Jos. F. Zeiger, Sharon.
F. E. Wise, West Salem Twp.
E. W. Frankenfield, Wheatland.
Lewis W. Hunter, Sharon.

MONROE COUNTY.

Francis J. Smith, Coolbaugh Twp.
Murray G. Burke, Stroudsburg.
F. S. Weiss, Stroudsburg.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Miss C. R. Cornell, Jenkintown.
Carl F. Troutman, Pottstown.
Charles A. Wilson, Abington Twp.
Joseph M. Fennell, Norristown.
Noble K. Gerhart, Pottstown.
Hervey C. Irwin, Lower Merion Twp.
Harold Weber, Pottstown.
William E. Hemsley, Lower Merion Twp.
John D. McTighe, Narberth.
Wm. M. Bourn, Jenkintown.
Harry J. Ginther, Pottstown.
Miss Ethel M. Wilson, Norristown.
Mrs. Eva J. Armstrong, Cheltenham.
Mrs. Marguerite Nase, Lansdale.
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Seigman, Norristown.
Harry Joseph Harrison, Lower Merion Twp.
Miss Mary D. Yerkes, Hatboro.
Miss Mary A. Yost, Pottstown.
Frank G. Wile, West Telford.
Edward T. Burge, Conshohocken.
Charles H. Bowditch, Springfield Twp.
E. Forrest Megill, Jenkintown.
Miss Doris R. Lambert, Abington Twp.
J. Warren Clemens, Souderton.
Miss Agnes D. Walker, Lower Merion Twp.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Robert J. Hickman, Danville.
H. E. Farnsworth, Danville.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

W. Bion Fritchman, Freemansburg.
John F. Stefko, Bethlehem.
Miss Eleanor I. Hefferman, Easton.
Maurice R. Smerling, Bethlehem.
Miss Emma R. Kichline, Bethlehem.
Lewis Bremer, Jr., Bethlehem.
Miss Jeannette McClaskey, Bethlehem.
Miss Reba Mengel, Easton.
Charles B. Coakley, Easton.
Frederick Jones, Easton.
Miss Alma E. Day, Bethlehem.
Robert M. Leida, Easton.
Sergie A. Solsky, Bethlehem.
Clayton A. Beltz, Bethlehem.
M. B. Yotter, Easton.
William N. Shalters, Bethlehem.
Joseph H. Biro, Bethlehem.
J. S. Angstadt, Hellertown.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Isaac M. Jones, Zerbe Twp.
Miss Mary A. Seely, Shamokin.
J. Mal. Gillespie, Shamokin.
Anthony E. Konopka, Shamokin.
F. F. Reamer, Shamokin.
M. W. Stein, Sunbury.
Harry E. Davis, Milton.

PERRY COUNTY.

M. R. Henry, Saville Twp.
E. C. Dile, Landisburg.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Frank J. DeWaele.
Miss G. E. Fricker.
T. Gordon Harris.
Chester Mason.
Charles F. McBride.
Domenico Paranzino.
O. B. Quinto.
Willian Young.
Joseph P. Berks.
A. M. Blanche.
Jesse E. Butz.
Henry Cianfrani.
Morris J. Cohen
Miss Emma L. Collins.
Miss Maude Z. Davis.
Miss Anna I. Day.
George H. Dodge.
George Goldstein.
Peter J. Hausknecht.
William M. Kallman.
Robert A. Keel.
Alexander Marshall.
Robert McClean.
Michael Nadley.
Bernard Rosenbaum.
B. M. Smith.
Howard R. Cressman.
William A. Dau.
Robert W. Lloyd.
Fred C. Stuetz.
Max Zucker.
George A. Ansley.
Mrs. Anna L. Barwick.
Philip A. D'Imperio.
Edwin M. Donohoe.
Miss Edith E. Forlano.
Walter S. Froelich.
Sol. N. Golder.
Mrs. Hannah G. Greenblatt.
Charles B. Maguire.
Miss Cecilia G. McCaffery.
Leonard Rice.
Sidney Roseman.
Ildebrando Schifalacqua.
A. Seltz.
Miss Mary M. Stapleton.
Miss Pauline Walford.
Miss Marie H. Waever.
William Wolf.
Charles K. Wolfson.
Hugh Young.
John S. Bradway.
Miss Catharine M. Carroll.
Miss Eleanor M. Duffy.
George J. Dunn.
Israel Ernst.
Henry D. Gordon.
Paul F. Holloway.
Jay Kenter.
J. D. Roy Roller.
John J. Stell.
Morris Batzer.
Edwin A. J. Blank.
John E. Carson.
Martin E. Comeford.
John T. Erieg.
Miss Helen E. Finley.
Miss Anna Floman.
Frank W. Lewis.
William J. Oakes.
Mrs. M. O. Peirce.
William H. Roberts.
Louis Solsberg.
L. S. Walters.
Thomas A. Warne.
Miss Clara H. Wright.
Albert Yannuzzi.
Harry B. Berk.
John J. Carorll.
Frank S. Dunn.
Miss Margaret E. Geary.
Mrs. Anna M. McGrail.
Edward T. Moore.
Miss D. Irene Payne.
Charles A. Reinhardt.
Charles E. Richman.
Harry Cohen.
Samuel H. Coleman.
John A. Ruffley.
C. H. Walters.
Max Weinberg.
Adolph E. Albus.
Leo B. Beresin.
Geo. M. DeHaas.
Frank H. Foley.
Joseph L. Loftus.
Ulysses E. Lutz.
Samuel Odell.
J. S. Scanlan.
Joseph S. Schinagl.
Mrs. Clara Scott Warrick.
A. P. Snader.
Harvey H. M. Barrett.
William C. Fries.
S. K. Kraus.
Vincent M. Naddy.
Gustave E. Nelson.
Samuel C. Noblette.
Abraham Pestoe.
T. W. Smieh, Jr.
Ben. S. Thorp.
Albert H. Warrington.
Benjamin F. Weiss.
Mrs. Lillyan F. Smith.
George Bracunig.
Mrs. Gertrude F. Briggs.
Miss A. L. Detwiler.
James J. Hayes.
Miss Christine L. Newman.
I. Judson Warner.
Mark Harper.
T. Arthur McManus.
Louis J. Plumer.
Joseph Rakosky.
Morris Ruberg.
Charles A. Stevenson.
Frank G. Wilson, Jr.

G. B. Breuninger.
William H. Hofknecht, Jr.
Miss A. Roberta Jackson.
Robert M. Moore.
Miss Catherine K. Nichols.
Albert E. Parker.
Mrs. A. Viola Pohlke.
W. H. Protzman.
Harry H. Rosenthal.
Miss Dorothy F. Dotterer.
T. M. Dunlop.
Henry J. Fick.
Miss Anna L. Larkin.
Elwood J. Markley.
William W. Rhoads.
Mrs. Estelle M. Butler.
Bernard J. Brogan.
Francis E. Carr.
Joseph DeCarlo.
Miss M. A. McGovern.
William Phillips.
H. Louis Solomon.
Francis E. Strawbridge.
Joseph P. Toohey.
Andrew S. Davis.
Wm. S. Ryan.
Harry Smith.
A. Felleman Fish.
Nathan C. Klein.
John J. McShea.
Mrs. Mattie P. Marks.
Mrs. Janet L. Gerhart.
Norman W. Godshall.
Mrs. Isabel F. Tiers.
Edward W. Sheetz.
Mrs. Mary E. Breakey.
Adolph C. D'Ippolito,
Wm. Joe Gonnelli, Jr.
William C. Kramer.
Robert A. McMichael.
Miss Birdie M. Pyle.
Morris Sclarenco.
Miss Edith Specktor.
Jacob Brooke.
Miss Rose M. Duffy.
J. Harry Farrar.
Robt. Greenhalgh, Jr.
W. Mahlon Schleich.
Roy H. Bucker.
Miss Mildred Higgins.
Miss Jessie E. Huntley.
George M. Litchfield, Jr.
Charles R. Mason.
Edward J. Walsh.
Miss Esther Weiss.
Robert Kemp Wright.
Morris Bobman.
Warren H. Davis.
Antonio B. Donato.
F. G. Farno, Jr.
Miss Gertrude Joslin.
Miss Martha E. McLaughlin.
Miss Gertrude F. Montgomery.
Gustave D. Mylish.
Miss Johanna Schlesinger.
Abr. I. Cassover.
James C. Cronin,
Miss Mary V. Fahy.
Thomas J. Gallagher.
Maurice A. Greenstein.
Louis James Kessel.
Wm. Mack.
Miss C. Kathryn Oelschlager.
Miss Cecile V. Pennock.
Andrew Steinmetz.
Miss Rebecca String.
F. A. Alleva.
William M. Boyle.
Fraancis J. Gross.
Harry L. Hubbs.
R. Raymond Kay.
William Kelley, II.
Miss Kathryn R. Lamon,
Oliver Twist.
Roy C. Williams.
Joseph Friter.
Theodore H. Kapnek.
Albert A. Kohnle.
August F. Krisher.
Miss Rose Livingston.
Thomas B. McDyer.
Aaron Neff.
Abram P. Piwosky.
Mrs. Catherine C. Roddy.
Rudolph Scherl.
Joseph Smith.
Edw. Taylor.
Irwin H. Alter.
James A. Doyle.
William L. Dull.
Stanley J. McCracken.
Joseph C. McGrath.
John B. Megonigal.
Anton Roeger, Jr.
Joseph C. Clymer.
Harry L. Cohen.
Miss Miriam L. Jones.
Louis J. McGrath.
Miss Ella S. Most.
William Radbill.
Miss S. C. Saremba.
Louis M. Weinstein.
Theodore C. Wells.
Joseph Wenlock.
Erich O. Angermann.
John C. Betsch.
Joseph T. Riday.
Maurice Gootman.
John L. Graham, Jr.
Herman Hershman.
Thomas J. Mellon.
Richard J. Seed.
Mrs. Mabelle White.
Alexander Adams.
S. M. Citron.
W. J. Huntington.
Miss Alice M. Jones.
Miss Anna M. Raymond.
Louis P. Seigal.
Robert Taggart.
Samuel Auerbach.
Mrs. Marguerite C. Barton.
Arthur C. Dudley.
T. Harry Jillard.
Samuel T. Milliken.
Harold B. Blumenthal.
Miss Nancy S. Brown.
Miss Gussie Gruner.
Warren B. Meixner.
John F. Scanlan.
A. Lewis Snader.
Ernest E. Bonnelly.
Mrs. Florence T. Dougherty.
Lawrence H. Hopf.
Miss Marian J. McCauley.
Isadore M. Ynaus.
Murray L. Alterman.
James Carmint, Jr.
Charles D. Green.
John O. Reynolds.
Mrs. Uselma Smith Simmeth.
Miss Hylan V. White.

PIKE COUNTY.

James Hamilton, Matamoras.

POTTER COUNTY.

C. D. VanDeBoe, Shinglehouse.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Miss Miriam E. Paxson, Pottsville.
Daniel M. Bergen, Pottsville.
Frank R. Heiser, Mahanoy City.
Levi H. Krammes, Washington Twp.
Herman A. Reber, Schuylkill Haven.
E. J. Flaherty, West Mahanoy Twp.
Miss Elizabeth K. Coughnour, Pottsville.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Miss Gertrude Mary Lintz, Meyersdale.
Geo. J. Black, Somerest.
James L. Brant, Boswell.
J. Irving Whalley, Windber.
George Dumbier, Windber.
Roy Grant Grambling, Windber.
L. M. Walker, Somerset Twp.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Mrs. Delena U. Meehan, Dushore.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Miss Pauline A. Greary, Susquehanna.
William L. Ely, Great Bend.
Watler L. Miller, Susquehanna.

TIOGA COUNTY.

John Bache, Wellesboro.
Charles G. Webb, Wellsboro.
Valentine A. Keefe, Blossburg.
Elmer B. Strait, Mansfield.

UNION COUNTY.

Charlton F. Hummel, White Deer Twp.

VENANGO COUNTY.

George E. Camp, Franklin.
Miss Marina L. Austin, Franklin.
J. C. Barnes, Oil City.
Joseph Leta, Jr., Franklin.

WARREN COUNTY.

Miss Helen F. Armstrong, Warren.
W. A. Shawkey, Warren.
Miss Blanche G. English, Pittsfield Twp.
Wallace F. Jewell, Warren.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

J. R. Irwin Knox, Washington.
Miss S. M. Blahupnka, Monongahela City.
Mrs. Minnie B. McGrew, Washington.
Paul Chludzinski, Canonsburg.
Mrs. Mildred L. Irwin, Washington.
John Bevard, West Brownsville.
Carlo A. Battaglini, East Bethlehem Twp.
Miss Thelma P. Bivens, Washington.
John E. Ward, Jr., Washington.
Leland G. Koehler, Donora.
Miss Gertrude P. Dicks, Washington.
Henry Tennyson, Smith Twp.

WAYNE COUNTY.

A. H. Gill, Canaan Twp.
H. M. Jones, Dreher Twp.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Fred W. Omnus, New Kensington.
L. J. Peterson, South Huntingdon Twp.
Weiland J. Michael, Monessen.
Dillinger H. Shaffer, Jeannette.
Bruce S. Miller, Vandergrift.
Jack Hasson, New Kensington.
Miss Lida B. Adair, Vandergrift.
Miss Anna M. Monskie, Greensburg.
Thomas Milie, Vandergrift.
Joseph P. Snyder, East Vandergrift.
George W. Sibley, New Kensington.
Miss Viola Byerly, Greensburg.
Walter H. St. Clair, Latrobe.
Arthur McComb, Hyde Park.
Dom Sabetta, New Kensington.
Charles C. Porter, Jr., Greensburg.
Irwin Smith, Smithton.
Mrs. Olive L. Kennel, Scottdale.
Michael J. Lavrinc, Greensburg.
Miss Eliza Anne Peterson, Ligonier.
Thos. C. Forbes, Greensburg.
Miss Mildred L. Patterson, Greensburg.
Mrs. Rose E, Kohl, Jeannette.
Burton W. Caldwell, Bell Twp.
H. John George, Vandergrift.
Edmond L. Mannella, East Vaandergrift.

WYOMING COUNTY.

O. H. Allen, Meshoppen.

YORK COUNTY.

W. Howard Young, York.
Miss Mary E. Akins, York.
Mrs. Laura B. Richley, Red Lion.
Mrs. Bessie B. Ramsay, Stewartstown.
Mrs. Margaret E. Spangler, Warrington Twp.
Miss Ruth E. Wolf, York.
A. Koplin Hostetter, York.
Miss Sara L. Henise, York.
Walter R. Stout, York.
N. R. Clouser, York.
Norman L. Zarfos, Red Lion.
Mervin J. Shambaugh, York.
Morgan E. Cousler, West York.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

The Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Commissioners of Deeds, for the term of five years to compute from the dates set opposite their names, respectively:

Manuel Perze Romero, Mexico City, Mexico, April 20, 1925.
Elizabeth Roth, New York City, N. Y., September 22, 1925.
Francis J. Schwenk, Camden, N. J., September 22, 1925.
T. Cato Worsford, London, England, September 22, 1925.
John Gillespie, Castleblayney, Ireland, October 19, 1925.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

The Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Clement Lingg, New Oxford, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Oxford Township, Adams County.

John C. French, Jr., Roulette, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Roulette Township, Potter County.

Mason Sickler, Falls, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Exeter Township, Wyoming County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISANCE FUND.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
ALDERMAN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Mrs. Rose Powers, Mt. Carmel, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for Northumberland County.

E. H. Musser, Woodward, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Haines, Center County.

Earl B. Albright, Orwigsburg, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Orwigsburg, Sschuylkill County.

John A. Walter, Quakake, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Rush, Schuylkill County.

John J. Johler, Scranton, Pa., to be Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER STATE FOREST COMMISSION.
MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Nelson P. Wheeler, Jr., Endeavor, Pa., to be a Member of the State Forest Commission.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hanson, of Gettysburg, Pa., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for Adams County.

Edgar W. Moore, of Spring Creek, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Spring Creek, Warren County.

Thomas Grant, of Tuscarora, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Schuylkill, Schuylkill County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss Dorothy E. Keener, Wilkinsburg.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Harry S. Albright, Roaring Spring.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude Sheldon, Conneautville.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Samuel R. Miller, Bath.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Miss Mazie C. Wary, Shamokin.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Raymond F. Born, Philadelphia.
William S. Force, 111 Woodlawn Ave., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Margaret L. Gotwols, 1912 E. Wensley St., Philadelphia.
Bernard L. Kanter, 5801 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia.
Jacques D. Malakis, 3704 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Miss Lucy E. Martin, 27 N. 56th St., Philadelphia.
William T. Martin, 1400B West Erie Ave., Philadelphia.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

J. P. Long, Harrison City.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBERS PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be members of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to serve for the terms set opposite their names respectfully:

J. Henry Scatergood, Philadelpjhia, from April 17, 1925, to July 1, 1929;

Harold Evans, Philadelphia, from April 29, 1925, to July 1, 1932;

Richard W. Martin, Pittsburgh, from June 9, 1925, to July 1, 1933.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO POSTAGE ON LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed a Resolution of the Senate and House, authorizing the Chief Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives to make arrangements for the necessary postage, so that the Legislative Journal may be mailed according to the requirements of the Post Office Department, and that the Appropriation Committee provide for the cost of the same in the bill providing for the expenses of the extraordinary session.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PAYMENT OF SALARY OF LEGISLATORS AND MEMBERS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed a Resolution of the Senate and House authorizing the State Treasurer to pay on warrant of the Auditor General to each Member of the General Assembly the sum of $250.00 on account of the salary of $500.00 to which each member is entitled for an extraordinary session of the Legislature by virtue of the provisions of the Act of Assembly approved the first day of July, A. D. 1919, P. L. 717; and the balance of said $500.00, namely $250.00, on the day of final adjournment of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly, convened in session on call of the Governor, January 13, 1926.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT SAVINGS FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN.

The CHAIR cleared his table and laid before the Senate communication from the Savings Fund Society of Germantown, as follows:

SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1926.

Presiding Officer of the Senate, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Sir: In conformity with Article 13 of our Charter, we enclose herewith copy of our Seventy-First Annual Statement.

Yours very truly,
W. H. PRICE,
Treasurer.

(For statement see Appendix.)

HOUSE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FIXING TIME OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in Resolution from the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, Monday evening, January 18, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adjourn sine die Thursday, February eighteenth, nineteen hundred twenty-six, at twelve o'clock Meridian.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PRINTING OF 2000 COPIES OF SENATE BILL NO. 41.

Mr. BARR, offered the following Resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate be authorized to order for the use of the Senate two thousand (2,000) copies of Senate Bill No. 41 of the Extraordinary Session which convened January 13, 1926;

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate supply to the Secretary of Banking sufficient copies so that one copy may be mailed to each banking institution and trust company under the supervision of the State Department of Banking.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 287) entitled "An Act to protect thelives ninety-seven (P. L. 287) entitled "An Act to protect the lives petent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same" changinb the composition of the Miners Examining Board and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates

And said bill having been read at length first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SCHANTZ, reead in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen of an Act approved the 27th day of March, 1923 (P. L. 34) entitled, "An act concerning alcoholic liquors; prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in, and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof; defining intoxicating liquor; providing for penalties, forfeitures, and the abatement of nuisances; and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws."

Which was committed to the Committee on Law and Order.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 9:51 o'clock P. M., until 11:00 o'clock Tuesday morning, January 19, 1926.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 18, 1926.

The House met at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett), in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee for Thy love and Thy care which ever enshrouds us. Grant that amid the strife and the care and the worry of life that all of us may keep in touch with the Infinite and with the Eternal. Help us especially in times like this which demand real men and real women to see our duty and to do our duty; keep us from being like dumb driven cattle; help us to see what is right and what is just, and then like the noble men and women who settled this great Commonwealth may we do that which is right and just regardless of consequences. May not the fear of office, or the spoils of office, keep any of us from doing that which we ourselves believe we ought to do. Be with this House tonight; the Speaker and officers and the employes and all who are here. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 14, 1926.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 14, 1926, when on motion of Mr. Alexander, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

PETITION.

FAVORING AMENDING MINER CERTIFICATE LAW.

The SPEAKER presented a petition from the Philadelphia Board of Trade favoring an amendment to the so-called miners' certificate law.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. PERRY asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Lafferty on account of illness.

Mr. GOEHRING asked and obtained leave of absence for Miss Grimes on account of illness in the family.

Mr. GEO. A. SMITH asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Strayer on account of illness.

Mr. HANTZ asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Frye on account of illness.

Mr. HART asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Fuller on account of illness.

Mr. FLINCHBAUGH asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Labor on account of illness.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. BALDI. HOUSE BILL No. 7.

An Act prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicate or equal lien loans where the same are divided between or among building and loan associations, individuals or corporations.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.

Mr. DAVIES offered the following resolution, which was twice read and laid over for printing under the rules:

Whereas, the Suspension of Operations of the Mining Industry in the Anthracite Territory of Pennsylvania, having become a menace to every business interest in this Commonwealth; a detriment to its common weal, a cause of great suffering and distress to many of its people, we deem it but right and proper that cognizance be taken thereof: Therefore be it Resolved, (if the Senate concur) that a committee of three of the members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, and three Senators to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and three members to be named by the Governor, which shall extend to the Anthracite Mine Owners and Operators, and to the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America an invitation to meet with them at a time and place to be designated by the Committee, for the purpose of further deliberation of the issues involved between them to the end, so that an early and satisfactory settlement of all matters in dispute may be effected.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.

Mr. HARER offered the following resolution, which was twice read and laid over for printing under the rules:

Requesting the President of the United States to Appoint a Commission to Adjust the Anthracite Strike.

Whereas no coal has been produced from the Anthracite Mines since the first day of September, 1925, and

Whereas great suffering is being experienced, not only by the miners and their families, but also by those in need of anthracite coal as fuel, and

Whereas the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America and the owners of said mines have, so far, been unable to negotiate a new contract, and

Whereas the welfare of the region demands immediate relief from the present condition,

Therefore Be It Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does respectfully request the President of the United States to appoint a Commission of five persons of high standing who shall convene within fifteen days in the City of Wilkes Barre or in the City of Scranton and request the Representatives of the Miners and the Representatives of the Operators to appear before them and submit all matters in dispute for the full consideration of said Commission; that the findings or award of said Commission shall be final and binding upon both sides; that we respectfully suggest that the present scale of wages be paid until said Commission concludes its findings and makes an award, and that we further respectfully request the miners to return to their labors at once; and that the said Commission shall recommend a contract between the parties for a period of not less than five years.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the Chair will declare a recess for fifteen minutes. The Chair hears none, and the House will take a recess for fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE. FIXING DATE OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 18, 1926.

Resolved (If the House of Representatives concur) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adjourn sine die, Thursday, February 18, 1926, at 12:00 o'clock meridian.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

The SPEAKER. Under the Rules of the House this resolution must be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The Speaker will therefore refer the resolution to the Committee on Rules with the request that the Committee meet as soon as possible and report back its finding to the House.

PERMISSION TO MEET GRANTED TO COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Mr. MARCUS asked and obtained unanimous consent of the House for the Rules Committee to hold a meeting while the House is in session.

REPORT OF RULES COMMITTEE.

Mr. MARCUS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a report from the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read the report as follows:

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania adjourn sine die Thursday, February 18, 1926, at 12 o'clock meridian.

With an affirmative recommendation.

JOSEPH C. MARCUS, Chairman.
SAMUEL J. PERRY
JOHN A. F. HALL

On the question,

Will the House adopt the report of the Committee on Rules?

It was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until tomororw afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 9:42 P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1926. No. 4.

SENATE

TUESDAY, January 19, 1926.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou who dost rule and overrule, we pray Thee to bless the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We have many things to be grateful for, but Thou knowest the serious industrial troubles from which we are now suffering. Thou art the God of perfect truth and justice, and Thou knowest where the right lies in the present controversy. Grant that human passions and prejudice may be put to one side and that justice may win the day, so that peace may everywhere prevail within our borders. Be with the Senators as they enter on their duties, and grant them every needed blessing. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. BUCKMAN, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. DERRICK asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Northumberland, Mr. Steele.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCHANTZ read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 44, entitled:

An Act to repeal the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six, (P. L. 63), entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions," and the amendments and supplements thereto.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 19, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, Joseph B. Kelly, of Yeadon, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Yeadon, Delaware County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 19, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Rachel Dean, Conneautville.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Miss Helen G. Wallace, New Castle.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Dorothy Goldberg, 2525 N. 31st St., Philadelphia.
Miss Dorothy Ott, 51 N. 62nd St., Philadelphia.
Roy W. Thacklinburg, 750 N. 38th St., Philadelphia.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Jesse P. Crist, Ralphton.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary A. Belli, New Kensington.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Harrisburg, January 19, 1926.

To the Honorable, The Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, Samuel B. Scott, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be a Member of the Registration Commission in and for the City of Philadelphia, vice Frank M. Riter, resigned.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 287) entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same" changing the composition of the Miners Examining Board and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates.

The first section of the bill was read as follows:

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section two of the act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws two hundred eighty-seven) entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same" is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 2 That there shall be established in each of the mine inspection districts in the anthracite coal region a board to be styled the "Miners Examining Board" of the .....district [to consist of nine miners] which shall consist of an anthracite miner an owner operator or superintendent of the anthracite mines and an anthracite mine inspector and who shall be appointed [in the same manner as the boards to examine mine inspectors are now appointed] by the Governor The anthracite miner appointed shall be from among the most skillful miners actually engaged in said business in their respective districts [who] and must have had five years' practical experience in the same At the expiration of ten days after the passage of this act the terms of the members of the Miners Examining Board then in office shall cease and terminate Within said ten days after the passage of this act Miners Examining Boards shall be appointed in each of said districts as hereinbefore provided whose terms of office shall begin upon the termination of the terms of the members of the boards now in office The said persons so appointed shall each serve for a term of two years from the date on which their appointment takes effect [and they shall be appointed upon or before the expiration of the term of the present members of the "Miners Examining Board" and they shall be and constitute the "Miners Examining Board" for their respective districts and shall hold the office for the term for which they were appointed] or until their successors are duly appointed and qualified and shall receive as compensation for their services three dollars per day for each day actually engaged in this service and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in attending the meetings of said board under the provisions of this act and no part of the salary of said board or expenses thereof shall be paid out of the State Treasury

Each of said boards shall organize by electing one of their members president and one member as secretary and by dividing themselves into three sub-committees for the more convenient discharge of their duties each of said committees shall have all powers hereinafter conferred upon the board and whenever in this act the words "Examining Board" are used they shall be taken to include any of the committees thereof

Every member of said board shall within ten days of their appointment or being appraised of the same take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before a properly qualified officer of the county in which they reside that they will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of their office

Any vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided from among such only as are eligible for original appointment

Section 2 That section five of said act is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 5 That it shall be the duty of each of the said boards to meet once every month and not oftener and said meeting shall be public and if necessary the meeting shall be continued to cover whatever portion may be required of a period of three days in succession and examine under oath all persons who shall desire to be employed as miners in their respective districts and said board shall grant such persons as may be qualified certificates of competency or qualification which shall entitle the holder thereof to be employed as and to do the work of miners as may be expressed in the said certificate and such certificate shall be good and sufficient evidence of registration and competency under this act and the holder thereof shall be entitled to be registered without an examination in any other of the anthracite districts upon the payment of the fee herein provided.

All persons applying for a certificate of competency or to entiitle them to be employed as miners must [produce satisfactory evidence of having had not less than two years' practical experience as a miner or as a mine laborer in the mines of this Commonwealth and in no case shall an applicant be deemed competent unless he] appear in person before the said board and answer intelligently and correctly at least twelve questions in the English language pertaining to the requirements of a practical miner [and be properly identified under oath as a mine laborer by at least one practical miner holding miners' certificates] The said board shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of all its meetings and in said record shall show a correct detailed account of the examination of each applicant with the questions asked and their answers and at each of its meetings the board shall keep said record open for public inspection Any miner's certificate granted under the provisions of this act and the hereinafter mentioned act approved the ninth day of May Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine shall not be transferable to any person or persons whatsoever and any transfer of the same shall be deemed a violation of this act Certificates shall be issued only at meetings of said board and said certificates shall not be legal unless then and there signed in person by at least [three] two members of said board

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. WOODWARD: Mr. President, I move to amend Section 1, page 3, line 10 by bracketing the word "three" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "ten".

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title of the bill was read as follows:

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 287) entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same" changing the composition of the Miners Examining Board and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I move to amend the title, third line from the end, by inserting after the word "changing" the following: 'the manner of appointment and"; also second line from the end, by bracketing [Board] and inserting "Boards."

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title as amended?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 38, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Mines and Mining, for the purpose of a hearing.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO SUBPOENANING MEMBERS OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MR. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

MR. BARR offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That the Senate subpoena all of the members of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to appear before it on Wednesday, January 20, 1926 at 2 o'clock P. M. to inform the Senate of all of the facts in connection with the said Commission's decision recently rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's Fare Case.

Further Resolved, That the officers of the Senate issue subpoenaes complying with this resolution, forthwith.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, in voting on the resolution I would ask, as a matter of courtesy, that the roll be called.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I would like to state to the Senate that there was a question raised here last night regarding the submission of the name of a certain man, one Stewart, as a member of the Public Service Commission appointed by the Governor, and there seemed to be some misunderstanding and doubt as to whether or not the Governor had asked for the resignation of Mr. Stewart, or whether or not he had undertaken to remove him. He has done neither. The Governor has neither asked the Commisioner to resign,—

Mr. SCHANTZ. I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, will state his point of order.

Mr. SCHANTZ: Mr. President, my point of order is, there is nothing in the resolution that has any effect upon the resignation or the removal of Commissioner Stewart, or anyone else.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I am coming to that, if the Senator will be patient.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator will proceed. I think the Senator ought to have the opportunity of explaning his position in this matter. Technically, however, the Senator from Lehigh is correct.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, if it will appease the feelings of the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, I can rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny will proceed. There will probably be no objection.

Mr. BARR. The Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, last night introduced a resolution that we had some argument on; and I was trying to clarify the situation so far as the Governor's office is concerned. I again state that I hold no commission from the Governor or brief for him. I think every Senator here is here to serve the State of Pennsylvania, and I do not believe in anybody playing politics at the expense of the people. That is why I am trying to explain this resolution.

The Governor has not asked this man Stewart to resign, nor has he said he would revoke his commission. He has appointed him to serve to the end of the session of the Senate; and the difficulty that arose between the commisioner and the Governor is one to which this resolution applies—and it will be brought out before the Senate as a whole, if the Senate is fair and will subpoena the members of the Commission to bring out the facts in the hearing before the Public Service Commission regarding the Philadelphia Rapid Transit case.

Mr. Stewart was delegated by the Public Service Commission to do one thing,—to get the revaluation of the property of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. That commission was never carried out. He never got the revaluation. There are several millions of dollars set up.— you can call it deficit or you can call it insurance or you can call it whatever you please on the balance sheet,—there are several millions of dollars of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company that are set up there as a charge that have never been analyzed by the experts of the Public Service Commission. Neither were they ever analyzed by Mr. Stewart,—and Mr. Stewart was delegated by the Public Service Commission to get that revaluation and to come back and report what his analysis showed.

In the argument before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, as I recall it, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was told that if they made a charge of the bonus they paid to their employes after the dividend was paid on the stock, that the bonus could not be set up as an operation charge of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. After that decision was rendered, the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company then said they would pay the bonus before the declaration of any dividend on the stock.

Those were two things, Gentlemen of the Senate, that came before the Public Service Commission that were never analyzed by the Commission; and they decided the eight-cent fare without a thorough analysis on the part of the experts employed by the Public Service Commission to make that analysis.

That action of the Public Service Commission was the basis of the Governor's statement that there was "indecent haste" in the decision of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company case. It was due to that action that the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania refused to send the name of Mr. Stewart to the Senate of Pennsylvania, believing that Mr. Stewart had demonstrated his unfitness to serve beyond a time when he could legally be separated from the Commission.

Now then, Gentlemen, admitting that the Senator from Montgomery, is right in his analysis of the Act of Assembly of 1913 and the acts that followed, which govern the Public Service Commission, even if I were to admit,—which I do not—that the Senate, by resolution, can call for these names from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and that it can by that method get the names legally before the Senate for confirmation, I ask you: If Stewart's

name is considered, so far as fixing any term for him to serve is concerned, what term can you set opposite his name except a term that will end with this session of the Senate?

A resolution has been adopted to adjourn on February 18th, and if Mr. Stewart serves until February 18th, who has the reappointing power of the commissioner who succeeds him at the end of his term?

Mr. President, I have here all of the reports that were made by the Commissioners to the Governor, and I am going to ask, when the Senate reconvenes—I am not going to take the time now—I am going to ask that these letters be inserted in the record, so that the Senators here may have before them every single scrap of evidence in this case.

If this resolution be sent to the Finance Committee, it will be sent there purely and simply to pickle it, to squelch it, so that the information that belongs to the people of the State of Pennsylvania concerning the things which happened in the Public Service Commission shall never come out and be made public.

Every Senator who votes that this resolution be sent to the Finance Committee will be voting to keep the facts from the people. This is my fifth term in the Senate, and I am speaking from a whole-hearted conviction of my experience of what happens to resolutions when the finance committee does not care to send them to the floor of the Senate, that an open discussion may give the people of the State of Pennsylvania the facts of the case. Nobody can be hurt by the truth and the facts, and every Senator today is put on trial to state whether or not this business should be heard in the open Senate of the State of Pennsylvania, or whether the resolution should be sent to the Finance Committee or to any other committee and there be killed.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Barr and Mr. Buckman, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—33.

Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Krause,	Sones,
Baumer,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Steele,
Bonbrake,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Stites,
Brown,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Vare,
Buckman,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Weingartner,
Coyne,	Griswold,	North,	Woodward,
Culbertson,	Heaton,	Norton,	Salus,
Daix,	Homsher,	Patton,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Davis,	Joyce,	Schantz,	

NAYS—11.

Barr,	Harris,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Betts,	Huffman,	Miller,	Sprowls,
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Painter,	

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until one o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make reports from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUCKMAN, from the Committee on Public Roads and Highways, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act to amend section eleven of the act approved the ninth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and fourteen), entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereto; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act," as amended; conferring additional powers to regulate traffic, to police said bridge and to collect tolls; providing for the repayment to the Commonwealth and the City of of Philadelphia of the original cost of said bridge, its plazas and approaches; and appropriating the Commonwealth's share of such repayment of the construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of State Highways.

Also from the Committee on Public Roads and Highways reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and pedestrians and to maintain, repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and the approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

RECESS.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MEMBER OF PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 19, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, John W. Brown, Lancaster, Pa., to be a Member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to serve from the date of confirmation to July 1, 1931.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH TRANSMITTING PAPERS.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate the following communication:

Office of Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania January Nineteenth, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: In accordance with your Resolution of January 18, 1926, I have the honor to transit herewith certified copies of all papers, commissions and records in this office pertaining to the appointment of Members of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since the adjournment of the last session of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Respectfully,
CLYDE L. KING.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

by GEO. D. THORN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

J. Henry Scattergood, 3515 Powelton Ave., Phila. Apr. 17, 1925. Apr. 17, 1925. U. E. S. Apr. 17, 1925, B. Vice J. H. Scattergood. '29.

Harold Evans, Commercial Trust Bldg., Phila. Apr. 29, 1925. Apr. 29, 1925. U. E. S. Apr. 30, 1925. B. Vice Lex N. Mitchell. '32.

John L. Stewart, Bethlehem. May 4, 1925. May 4, 1925. U. E. S. May 4, 1925. B. Vice J. L. Stewart. '31.

Richard W. Martin, Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh. June 9, 1925. June 9, 1925. U. E. S. June 9, 1925. B. Vice F. J. Miller. '33.

W. S. Wise, Meadville. Sept. 16, 1925. Sept. 16, 1925. U. E. S. Sept. 16, 1925. B.

Annulled—Supreme Court decision Nov. 23, '25.

County of Philadelphia, J. Henry Scattergood to be a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Confirmed, ...
Notified, ...

Office of the Governor,
Harrisburg, Apr. 17, 1925.

Let Commission issue from Gifford Pinchot
Governor

3515 Powelton Ave., Phila., Pa.

In the Name and by Authority of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Executive Department.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, integrity and ability of J. Henry Scattergood of the County of Philadelphia and under authority of the Constitution and Laws of the said Commonwealth in such case made and provided, I have appointed and do by these presents Commission him to be a Member of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He is, therefore, to have and to hold the said office, together with all the rights, powers and privileges thereunto belonging, or by law in anywise appertaining, until the end of the next session of the Senate, if he shall so long behave himself well.

This appointment to compute from April 17, 1925.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this seventeenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and the Commonwealth the one hundred and forty-ninth.

By the Governor:
GIFFORD PINCHOT.
CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

April 17, 1925, J. Henry Scattergood, Member of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania.

Recorded in Miscellaneous Commission Book No. 22—Page 311.

1M-6-14. FORM 1.

OATH.

State of Pennsylvania. County of Philadelphia ss:

I, J. Henry Scattergood appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be a Member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do solemnly affirm that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.

J. HENRY SCATTERGOOD.

Taken, affirmed and subscribed before me, this 17th day of April A. D. 1925.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Seal

NOTE.—The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State Officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office; and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath, or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.—Constitution, Article VII.

Oath of J. Henry Scattergood Member of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the City of Harrisburg, April 17, 1925.

GEO. D. THORN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

County of Philadelphia, Harold Evans to be a member of The Public Service Commission Vice Lex N. Mitchell.

Confirmed, ...
Notified, ...

Office of the Governor,
Harrisburg, April 29, 1925.

Let Commission issue from Gifford Pinchot
Governor

Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

In the Name and by Authority of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Executive Department.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, integrity and ability of Harold Evans of the County of Philadelphia and under authority of the Constitution and Laws of the said Commonwealth in such case made and provided, I have appointed and do by these presents Commission him to be a Member of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He is, therefore, to have and to hold the said office, together with all the rights, powers and privileges thereunto belonging, or by law in anywise appertaining, until the end of the next session of the Senate, if he shall so long behave himself well.

This appointment to compute from April 29, 1925.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this twenty-ninth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and the Commonwealth the one hundred and forty-ninth.

By the Governor:
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

April 29, 1925. Harold Evans. Member of the Public Service Commission.

Recorded in Miscellaneous Commission Book No. 22—Page 289.

1M-6-14. FORM 1.

OATH.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia ss:

I, Harold Evans appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be a Public Service Commissioner in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do solemnly affirm that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or appointment, except for necessary and proper expense expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I, will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.

HAROLD EVANS.

Taken, affirmed and subscribed before me, this twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1925.

ANNA M. DORMAN,
Notary Public.

My Commission Expires April 1, 1927.

Seal

NOTE.—The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State Officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office; and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath, or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.—Constitution, Article VII.

Oath of Harold Evans, Member of the Public Service of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the City of Harrisburg, April 30, 1925.

GEO. D. THORN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

County of Lehigh, John L. Stewart to be a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Confirmed, ...
Notified, ...

Office of the Governor,
Harrisburg, May 4, 1925.

Let Commission issue from Gifford Pinchot

Governor

Bethlehem, Pa.

In the Name and by Authority of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Executive Department.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:
Know Ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, integrity and ability of John L. Stewart of the County of Lehigh and under authority of the Constitution and Laws of the said Commonwealth in such case made and provided, I have appointed and do by these presents Commission him to be a Member of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He is, therefore, to have and to hold the said office, together with all the rights, powers and privileges thereunto belonging, or by law in anywise appertaining, until the end of the next session of the Senate, if he shall so long behave himself well.

This appointment to compute from May 4, 1925.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and forty-ninth.

By the Governor:
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

May 4, 1925. John L. Stewart. Member of the Public Service Commission.

Recorded in Miscellaneous Commission Book No. 22—Page 291.

1M-6-14. FORM 1.
OATH.

State of Pennsylvania. County of Dauphin, ss:

I, John L. Stewart, appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be a Member of The Public Service Commission, in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.

JOHN L. STEWART.

Taken, sworn and subscribed before me, his fourth day of May, A. D. 1925.

LEON HENDERSON,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Seal

NOTE.—The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State Officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office; and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath, or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.—Constitution, Article VII.

Oath of John L. Stewart. Member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the City of Harrisburg, May 4, 1925.

GEO. D. THORN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

County of Allegheny, Richard W. Martin to be a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Confirmed, ...
Notified, ...

Office of the Governor,
Harrisburg, June 9, 1925.

Let Commission issue from Gifford Pinchot
Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Governor

In the Name and by Authority of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Executive Department.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence, integrity and ability of Richard W. Martin of the County of Allegheny and under authority of the Constitution and Laws of the said Commonwealth in such case made and provided, I have appointed and do by these presents Commission him to be a Member of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He is, therefore, to have and to hold the said office, together with all the rights, powers and privileges thereunto belonging, or by law in anywise appertaining, until the end of the next session of the Senate, if he shall so long behave himself well.

This appointment to compute from June 9, 1925.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and of the Commonwealth the one hundred and forty-ninth.

By the Governor:
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

June 9, 1925. Richard W. Martin. Member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Recorded in Miscellaneous Commission Book No. 22—Page 299.

1M-6-14. FORM 1.

OATH.

State of Pennsylvania County of Allegheny, ss:

I, Richard W. Martin appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be a Member of the Public Service Commission in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.

RICHARD W. MARTIN,

Taken, sworn and subscribed before me, this ninth day of June, A. D. 1925.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Seal

NOTE.—The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State Officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office; and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath, or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.—Constitution, Article VII.

Oath of Richard W. Martin, Member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the City of Harrisburg, June 9, 1925.

GEO. D. THORN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, December 9, 1925.

The Governor
Dr. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Clyde: I shall appreciate it if you will have the official records in your office corrected to accord with the decision of the State Supreme Court regarding the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, issued November 23, 1925, showing Sidney Ray Shelby, Uniontown, and James S. Benn, Philadelphia, continued in office, and the appointment of W. S. Wise, Meadville, annulled.

Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

County of Crawford. W. S. Wise to be a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (Annulled—Supreme Court Decision Nov. 23, 1925.)
Confirmed, ...
Notified, ...

Office of the Governor,
Harrisburg, Sept. 16, 1925.

Let Commission issue from Gifford Pinchot
Governor

Meadville, Pa.

In the Name and by Authority of the
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
Executive Department.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That reposing especial trust and confidence in the prudence integrity and ability of W. S. Wise of the County of Crawford and under authority of the Constitution and Laws of the said Commonwealth in such case made and provided, I have appointed and do by these presents Commission him to be a Member of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

He is, therefore, to have and to hold the said office, together with all the rights, powers and privileges thereunto belonging, or by law in anywise appertaining, until the end of the next session of the Senate, if he shall so long behave himself well.

This appointment to compute from September 16, 1925.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the City of Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and the Commonwealth the one hundred and forty-ninth.

By the Governor:
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

September 16. 1925. W. S. Wise, Member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Annulled—Supreme Court Decision of Nov. 23, 1925.

Recorded in Miscellaneous Commission Book No. 22—Page 318.

1M-6-14. FORM 1.

OATH.

State of Pennsylvania. County of Crawford, ss:

I, W. S. Wise, appointed and commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be a Member of the Public Service Commission, in and for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do solemnly swear that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity; that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing to procure my nomination or appointment, except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this Commonwealth or procured it to be done by others in my behalf; that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law.

W. S. WISE.

Taken, sworn and subscribed before me, this sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1925.

CLYDE L. KING,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Seal

NOTE.—The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State Officers and Judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and in the case of other judicial and county officers, in the office of the Prothonotary of the county in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office; and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath, or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth.—Constitution, Article VII.

Oath of W. S. Wise, member of the Public Service Commission.

Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at the City of Harrisburg, Sept. 16, 1925.

GEO. D. THORN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Harrisburg, January 19, 1926.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, that the foregoing and annexed are full, true and correct photostatic copies of all papers, commissions, and records in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth pertaining to the appointment of Members of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsplvania, filed, enrolled or recorded here since the adjournment of the last session of the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Seal

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Secretary's Office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

GEO. D. THORN,
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth.

APPROVAL OF JOHN L. STEWART AS MEMBER OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Mr. STITES offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

In the Senate, January 19, 1926.

Whereas, The Secretary of the Commonwealth has transmitted to the Senate in accordance with its resolution of January eighteenth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, the information relating to appointment of Public Service Commissioners by the Governor since the last session of the Senate, and

Whereas, It appears from said records, from the records of the Senate, and from communications heretofore received by the Senate from the Governor that John L. Stewart was, on May fourth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, appointed as a member of the Public Service Commission to fill the vacancy in the term ending July first, one thousand, nine hundred and thirty-one, took and filed his oath of office the same day, and has since been serving as such commissioner, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senate do advise, consent and approve the appointment of John L. Stewart as a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the term of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would ask that the Clerk of the Senate, on account of my bad voice, due to a severe cold, read the following statements, and I would also ask after they are read they be inserted in the record.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, for the time being, until I know whether or not they are germane to the question before the house, I object to their insertion as a part of the record.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that the statements should be read for the information of the Senate and then the question can be argued afterwards.

The Statements were read as follows:

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONERS SCATTERGOOD AND EVANS, JANUARY 13, 1926.

The majority report fixes the allowable return at $13,556,000, and concedes that the P. R. T. income for 1925 is within $154,000 of that figure. The decision sustaining the 8c fare reached by allowing the full claim of the company for (1) maintenance and renewals ($8,560,400); (2) over $1,000,000 taxes paid for the underlying companies under the terms of the leases and (3) the full wage including the $2,100,000 paid to the Co-operative Wage Fund.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, will state his point of order.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I object to the reading of any records at this time that are not germane to the question before the Senate, which is on the adoption of the resolution as read.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that the statements are germane to the question.

STATEMENTS BY COMMISSIONERS SCATTERGOOD AND EVANS, JANUARY 13, 1926.

"The majority report fixes the allowable return at $13,556,000, and concedes that the P. R. T. income for 1925 is within $154,000 of that figure. The decision sustaining the 8 cent fare reached by allowing the full claims of the company for (1) maintenance and renewals ($8,560,400); (2) over $1,000,000 taxes paid for the underlying companies under the terms of the leases and (3) the full wage including the $2,100,000 paid to the Co-operative Wage Fund.

"The city had estimated maintenance and renewals at $950,000 less than the company. The Commission's expert also had submitted figures far below those of the company. If the figures of the city or of the commission's expert on maintenance and renewals had been accepted the company's income would have exceeded the allowable return by over three quarters of a million dollars. The allowance for renewals therefore is vitally important.

"Ever since the case was argued on November 30, we have been working day and night on the vast amount of detail in the P. R. T. record. The commission's Bureau of Accounts and Statistics has been doing likewise. It has, however, been physically impossible to complete the analysis of the highly complicated subject of renewals.

"The Bureau of Accounts stated yesterday that it expects to have its statistical analysis of the record on renewals completed in ten days or two weeks. Commissioners Scattergood and Evans therefore requested that final consideration and decision be delayed until such report was received and the commission was able to form a mature judgment. The majority of the commission, however, for reasons which they did not disclose, insisted on an immediate vote first on the decision and then a report sustaining it. Commissioners Scattergood, Evans and Martin voted against the decision, but Commissioners Scattergood and Evans declined to vote on any form of report until the subject of renewals had been thoroughly analyzed and a careful judgment reached.

"As soon as this analysis has been made we shall submit individual or joint reports setting forth our conclusions.

Commissioner Martin, who voted against both the decision and the report, stated he would also file a separate report."

GOVERNOR PINCHOT'S STATEMENT
JANUARY 14, 1926.

I have never expressed nor indicated, directly or indirectly, to any member of the Public Service Commission any opinion as to what the decision should be in any matter before the Commission. That statement includes the rate of fare of the P. R. T. in Philadelphia. That is the business of the Commission itself. But there are certain things concerning the Commission upon which I have a right to speak. One of them is a square deal to the public in giving the side of the people full and fair consideration.

In September, 1924, the Public Service Commission acted with indecent haste in making a temporary fare of 7½-8 cents for the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and without full and fair consideration for the rights of the people. Their action was so grossly improper that I was compelled to make a vigorous public protest against it. The course pursued by the Commission excited widespread public indignation against that body, not only in Philadelphia but throughout Pennsylvania.

Two days ago, with the same indecent haste, a bare majority of the seven Commissioners, at seven o'clock on the evening before the meeting of the General Assembly in extraordinary session, when important phases of the case had not been fully studied and reported on by the Commission's experts, forced a decision in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit fare case.

In the face of the declaration of two Commissioners that they were not yet ready to act, in the face of the fact that important information in the hands of the Commission had not yet been digested, a bare majority of the Commission steam-rollered the minority and once more rendered hasty judgment on a matter of the most vital consequence to the people of Philadelphia.

In the language of Commissioners Scattergood and Evans:

"The Bureau of Accounts stated yesterday that it expected to have its statistical analysis of the record on renewels completed in ten days or two weeks. Commissioners Scattergood and Evans therefore requested that final consideration and decision be delayed until such report was received and the Commission was able to form a mature judgment. The majority of the Commission, however, for reasons which they did not disclose, insisted on an immediate vote first on the decision and then a report sustaining it. Commissioners Scattergood, Evans and Martin voted against the decision, but Commissioners Scattergood and Evans declined to vote on any form of report until the subject of renewals had been thoroughly analyzed and a careful judgment reached."

Such action is not only improper in itself, but it tends to throw into discredit the whole system of regulation of public utilities.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has relieved me of any responsibility for the actions of Messrs. Benn and Shelby. I have, however, a responsibility for the four members whom I appointed, and whose names have not yet been submitted to the Senate.

I am today submitting to the Senate the names of Messrs. Scattergood, Evans and Martin, whose distinguished service on the Commission and whose protests against a steam-rollered decision entitle them to the respect of all good citizens. I decline to submit the name of Mr. Stewart, who formed a part of the majority, took his share in the indecent haste, and was thus implicated in an action which will arouse, and ought to arouse, the indignation of all who believe in fair-minded decisions reached after full consideration of all facts.

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER STEWART
JANUARY 14, 1926.

"Messrs. Scattergood, Evans, Martin and Stewart were asked by Governor Pinchot to meet him at 4 P. M., December 15. When we were seated the Governor said that, of course, we were aware of the calling of the extra session of the General Assembly and that he expected to have a very big fight, all of which he declared was in order. The particular reason for asking us to meet with him was relative to the status and confirmations of Public Service Commissioners. He announced that the program must be all or none and that seventeen Senators could defeat a single nomination.

"Mr. Scattergood expressed the sentiment that the Senate might cease playing politics with the commission, realizing the necessity for orderly administration of public business. Further, that there seemed to be general approval of the decision of the Supreme Court (at which the Governor smiled very broadly) and that one Commissioner at least must be confirmed to have the Public Service Commission function. Furthermore, that any one of the four present, if confirmed, could check any movement that seemed against public interest.

"The Governor expressed the desire that some decisions be given out before the 13th of January, 1926. That the P. R. T. matter ought to be decided, not that he asked for any particular decision; and that some deliverance be made in the rural electric case. Mr. Stewart said that the latter was in shape to bring before the Commission and that deliverance could be made after January 4. We all agreed to push the P. R. T. case as vigorously as possible.

"Mr. Evans remarked on the condition of Chairman Ainey's health as a detriment to speeding up business. Mr. Martin said that the chairman took a great pride in the Commission. We left the Governor with the assurance that we would do all to push matters and he remarked 'that this was war.'"

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER BENN JANUARY 15, 1926.

"Upon my own responsibility as an individual commissioner, I have no hesitancy in stating that Commissioner Stewart barely hints at the influence, open and covered, that has been used to sway the commission's judgment.

"Let Governor Pinchot phrase his disavowals as he will, the fact is that the commission has been driven, harrassed, and almost disrupted by his Czar-like attempts to dictate its affairs.

"I repeat the statement that the Governor's published interview charging that the commission acted with 'indecent haste' in the P. R. T. decision is absolutely false in premise. I now add that it was willfully false in intent, for before the statement was issued Commissioner Stewart had given the Governor the real facts.

"The alleged reason advanced by Commissioners Scattergood and Evans and repeated by the Governor, that those Commissioners refrained from participating in the final vote because certain detailed figures had not yet been submitted by one of the commission's bureaus, is specious, excusatory, and willfully deceptive. It was trumped up fully twenty-seven hours after the commission was called upon to vote its decision, and within five minutes of the final reading of the commission's revised report.

"When the vote was taken affirming the P. R. T.'s existing rate of fare, every commissioner voted. The motion upon this vote had been pending before the Commission for nearly twenty-four hours. It was clear to the Commission that any objection to taking the vote at the time it was taken was simply based upon an effort to maneuver or jockey the P. R. T. case out of position, and rush through decisions on other cases in which the maneuvers had an inspired interest.

"Whether from the time Tuesday morning that the decisive vote was taken and the time Tuesday afternoon that the final revised report was read and adopted, there were conferences outside of the Commission, as well as inside, I do not know, and affirm that the action of the Commissioners Scattergood and Evans in refraining from voting on the final report, and the reason they assigned therefor, was an afterthought. It was a device and a subterfuge. Commissioner Martin manfully voted his conclusion. The other two first stated they would reserve the right to 'file either concurring or dissenting opinions later.' They changed this statement and eliminated the implication contained in the words 'concurring or dissenting.'

"It is a gross and willful untruth that the action of the Commission was sudden or hasty or without searching investigation and exhaustive consideration of all the evidence in the case.

"Every item of evidence upon every subject brought into the case was under the consideration of the Commission. Indexes of all the evidence upon each and every question heard by or presented to the Commission, were prepared and in the possesion of every member in convenient form. Reports of all the bureaus of the Commission upon the matters referred to them for analysis, consideration and report had been prepared, presented to the Commission and were in the possession of each member.

"This included the report of the commission's bureau of engineers on the subject of 'depreciation and renewals' which is primarily an engineering subject. The report of the bureau of accounts on the subject of 'renewals', to which Commissioners Scattergood and Evans referred, is an entirely collateral and supplementary matter of detail, which under no possible circumstances could have affected the conclusion reached by the commission."

STATEMENT BY COMMISSIONER STEWART JANUARY 15, 1926.

"My conclusions upon the P. R. T. case were based, as my conclusions in all cases have been based, upon the facts and the law. My vote was cast in accordance with that conclusion, and not upon the practically unceasing pressure to which I was subjected, having for its undoubted purpose the effecting of a different result.

"To be specific as to one instance, I regarded the sumomns from the Governor to attend a conference with him and Commissioners Scattergood, Evans, and Martin on Tuesday afternoon, December 15, and the statements of the Governor on that occasion, as being a thinly-veiled threat of the consequences if Mr. Pinchot's known will was not obeyed by his appointees. However phrased and disguised the Governor's language, it was unmistakable as to two points:

"(1) The P. R. T. case and the rural electrifying case should be disposed of before the extra session of the Legislature to create 'favorable public impression.'

"(2) The Governor declared he was having a canvass of the State Senate made to insure that there would be seventeen Senators who would prevent the confirmation of any of his appointees to the commission, unless they were all confirmed.

"Even if the obligations of my oath of office—which was the same as Mr. Pinchot's—would permit, I would scorn to discharge my duties excepting in accordance with my judgment and conscience, regardless of personal consequences and heedless of threats, cajolery or influence.

"I am sorry to feel obligated to say that the statement issued yesterday by the Governor was replete with inaccuracies and misstatements of fact. Doubtless he was misinformed, but the deductions he has drawn from those inaccuracies and given wide currency, are none the less regrettable.

"As to my legal position, I shall be guided by counsel, as a commissioner, I shall do my duty to the end."

STATEMENT OF MESSRS. SCATTERGOOD AND EVANS, JANUARY 17, 1926.

We have read the statement of Commissioner Benn published in the newspapers. It fails to answer the essential question 'What harm would have been done by a delay of two weeks until the report of the Bureau of Accounts was received, and we ourselves had completed the analysis of maintenance and renewals which Commissioner Stewart had undertaken, but had been unable to complete?' The company would certainly not have been harmed, as it was already receiving the benefit of the 8-7½ cent fare. What other interests required haste?

We see no reason for a personal altercation with Commissioner Benn. His statement is full of inaccuracies, insofar as it in any way contradicts our statement or imputes ulterior motives to us we are quite willing to let the public judge.

Two or three points perhaps deserve comment. First he suggests that we should state what took place when we saw the Governor on the afternoon of Saturday, January 9th (not Sunday, January 10th, as Commissioner Benn erroneously states). We are very glad to do so. In December the Governor had expressed the wish that the important matters pending before the Commission be decided, if possible, by January 13th, because of the uncertain status of the Commission after the Senate convened.

Knowing of this wish, we called on him on Saturday afternoon and explained that Commissioner Stewart had not yet prepared his promised analysis and report on maintenance and renewals, and that both for this reason and because of the chairman's illness it was probable that action on the P. R. T. case would have to be delayed. We stated that this delay seemed inevitable unless Commissioner Stewart completed such report immediately. The Governor agreed that if we were not ready to proceed, or if the chairman asked for delay on account of his health, no decision of any kind should be forced.

Secondly, Commissioner Benn states that the report of the Bureau of Accounts on renewals 'under no possible circumstances could have affected the conclusion reached by the Commission.' Insofar as he speaks for his own conclusion, we agree with the Commissioner.

Finally, Commissioner Benn questions why certain words were crossed out of our formal protest. As typed, it reserved our 'right to file separate concurring or dissenting reports.' The words, 'concurring or dissenting' were clearly redundant, as any report would be one or the other. We therefore struck them out.

Those who know Commissioner Benn will not be surprised that the omission of unnecessary words should be incomprehensible to him.

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR PINCHOT
JANUARY 19, 1926.

"Having nominated Messrs. Scattergood, Evans, and Martin to fill three of the four places on the Public Service Commission which became vacant by reason of the Senate's failure to act in 1925, it is my duty to nominate a fourth man to the Commission. Accordingly, I have sent to the Senate the name of the Honorable John W. Brown, of Lancaster. Mr. Brown was appointed Deputy Attorney General during the previous administration, was retained by the present administration, and has rendered distinguished service in the office which he now occupies."

Mr. STITES. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, the question involved in this resolution is almost as old as the government itself. The question is whether or not the legislative power rests with the people or with the Chief Executive. In the early history of our government Hamilton and Jefferson for ten long years fought out this very question. Hamilton maintained that the government was an autocracy and Jefferson maintained that the ultimate rested with the people and not with the rich and wealthy who might take over the reign of the government. In the end Jefferson won and determined for us our system of government. I suppose never in the history of any body in the Commonwealth greater discord existed than at the present time in this very important body of the Public Service Commission. The mere recital of the papers which have just been read before the Senate confirms that statement and I submit that that is a situation that ought not to exist. How it has been brought about may appear before the end of this discussion.

The question which you and I are going to vote on this afternoon is: When a Public Service Commissioner has been appointed by the Chief Executive, has taken his oath of office and entered upon his duties, can the Governor of Pennsylvania prevent his confirmation by the Senate by the mere artifice of failing to write a letter to the Senate announcing his appointment?

With respect to Commissioner John L. Stewart the facts are these: In October, 1923 two vacancies existed in the Public Service Commission, the place filled by John S. Rilling and place filled by Milton J. Brecht, the Governor appointed Lex Mitchell of Punxsutawney on October 5th, 1923 to fill the place held by Mr. Rilling, and he appointed John L. Stewart of Bethlehem to fill the place occupied by Milton J. Brecht, and when he messaged that appointment to the Senate he said to us that the appointment was from November 10, 1923 until July 1st, 1931.

The Senate failed to act upon that appointment. If the Senate had confirmed that appointment there is no question whatever that Mr. Stewart would have been confirmed until July 1st, 1931. On May 4th, 1925, the Governor again appointed John L. Stewart to the office of Public Service Commissioner. When he made out the commission he made out the commission "until the end of the next session of the Senate"; and in that respect he and his advisors erred upon the law, and assumed that the Constitution governed the appointment of Public Service Commissioners rather than the Public Service Law itself.

The Public Service Law provides that when a vacancy shall, in the manner aforesaid, be appointed for the residue shall, in the manner aforesaid, be appointed for the residue of the term.

If, in spite of the commission granted to Mr. Stewart, we had confirmed him, and if we confirm him now, we shall confirm him, under the Public Service Law, until July 1st, 1931,—because that is the term of the vacancy which he was appointed to fill.

Now, what mistake did the Governor make in making out his commission "until the end of the next session of the Senate"? He relied upon the provision of the Constitution which says that he shall have power to fill vacancies in office by granting commissions which shall expire after the end of their next session.

Now, that Constitutional provision relates only to offices to which the Governor may appoint; and the Public Service Commission is an office to which not the Governor shall appoint but the legislative branch of this government, the Governor only initiating the appointment.

In the Benn case the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania outlined the powers of the Governor and the powers of this Legislature with reference to Public Service Commissioners; and they said: "The above cases, to which a host of others, equally strong, might be added, demonstrate that public service commissioners must be viewed as deputies of the General Assembly to perform legislative work; and since, in the words of our Superior Court, the commissioners are the 'representatives of the Legislature and not of the executive,' the Legislature might, as before said, have named them directly; but the Governor being an 'integral part of the law-making power of the State', and being constantly at hand, whereas the Legislature has long periods of recess, the latter very naturally chose him as its agent for the purpose of exercising its authority to appoint its own instruments, giving him the right to take the initiative in both nominating and removing such representatives, subject to its ultimate approval, to be expressed by a vote of the Senate, which body the act before us in effect authorizes to speak for both chambers on such matters. At the same time the General Assembly dictated the manner in which the Governor might exercise the power which it conferred on him. All of this delegation of authority, however, is simply for the purpose of setting up machinery by which the appointing power may practically operate, and the Legislature itself retains that power, the Governor acting only as its agent."

How can you remove a Public Service Commissioner? The Public Service Act provides that "The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may remove any commissioner . . . for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or misconduct in office, giving him a copy of the charges against him, and affording him an opportunity to be publicly heard . . . in his own defense. . . If such commissioner shall be removed, the Governor shall file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth a complete statement of all charges made against such commissioner, and his finding thereon, together with a complete record of the proceedings."

In passing I might say that forty-seven States of this Union have Public Service Commissions, and forty-three out of the forty-seven have placed that limitation upon the Executive and permit him to remove a Public Service Commissioner only after an opportunity to appear and answer the charges.

Now, did the Governor remove John L. Stewart? And was he in fact a Public Service Commissioner? Why, of course he was a Public Service Commissioner, because he took his oath of office, a commission was granted to him under the great seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and he entered upon his duties and passed upon a great number of important cases. And then what happened? The Chief Executive differed with Mr. Stewart about a question that had come up before the Public Service Commission.

It has been said this very day upon the floor of this Sen-

ate that the Governor of Pennsylvania did not remove Mr. Stewart, but that Mr. Stewart might continue to serve until the end of the session of the Senate; and almost while those words were on the air a communication came in here from the Chief Executive, which was just read from the desk, appointing John W. Brown, of Lancaster, to fill the vacant term ending July 1st, 1931. Whose term? Why, John L. Stewart's term, of course. There was no other term expiring July 1st, 1931.

Now, what do you call that? Is it removal or just dropping? You can call it anything you please, but the fact is that the man who has been acting as Commissioner, performing all the duties of Commissioner, is in effect removed as a Public Service Commissioner, and an attempt made to substitute another in his place.

The other side may argue, "Well, the Governor simply named Mr. Stewart as a Public Service Commissioner but did not send his name in to the Senate."—and then we come to the whole question, and I repeat, when the Public Service Law of this State provides the method in which a Commissioner shall be named and removed, can the Chief Executive, after he has qualified as Public Service Commissioner, has taken his oath of office and entered upon his duties, prevent his confirmation by the Senate by the simple artifice of failing to send in to this body a letter announcing his appointment? I maintain,—and I think you will agree with me—that John L. Stewart is and was a Public Service Commissioner, needing only the confirmation of this Senate to permit him to fill his term until July 1st, 1931.

This is an important question because it raises something that everyone of us is concerned in. It is the question of the integrity of the Public Service Commission. I have nobody's axe to grind, in this discussion, none whatever; and I might say, in passing, that as long as I stand upon the floor of this Senate and occupy a seat in it I will not permit, if I can prevent it, the Public Service Commission becoming the football of politics. And I insist,—and I believe that it will be done—that the responsible committee that has before it now the names of all Public Service Commissioners, will promptly report all of their names to this body, and give us a chance to pass upon the merits or demerits of those commissioners.

But in this particular case how can we have a great body such as the Public Service Commission functioning properly if it is subject to harassment, if it is subject to the fear in the heart of the Public Service Commissioner that he may be called to question by the Chief Executive for some act he does in the performance of his duty?

Who has the right to question the Public Service Commission? The Governor? Not at all. He is to be questioned by the Senate of Pensylvania, if by anybody. And we have a perfect right to call commissioners before us, to call commissioners before us and inquire into their acts. But such a right does not exist upon tha part of the Governor of Pennsylvania alone.

How could we possibly get men of capacity and ability and honesty to serve and fill the high places in the government if there exists the fear that they may be called upon, during the course of a great question, to explain their acts to the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, and have brought home to them the fact that the Chief Executive has lost confidence in the very men he appointed?

When Mr. Stewart was appointed,—I think it will appear from the commission on the clerk's desk,—it reads "reposing special confidence in the integrity and ability of John L. Stewart, I name him to the place of Public Service Commissioner." That is as it should be, of course; but when that Public Service Commissioner gets to the point where he feels that he no longer enjoys the confidence of the Chief Executive, when he may be called upon to explain his action upon a given question, it seems to me, Gentlemen of the Senate, that that fine cooperation and coordination which exists between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government is destroyed at once. And I say to you today, that nothing worse could happen than the intrusion of the executive upon the legislative department of this government. Great men before have attempted that sort of thing, and always to their discomfiture. That marvelous American, Theodore Roosevelt, himself, whose memory God knows everyone honors today, lived to recall the day, and to regret the day, when he urged before the people of this country the Recall of Judicial Decisions.

When the Progressive Party was inaugurated, in 1912, that was one of the provisions urged by Mr. Roosevelt. And in later years he came to feel that there was a department of the government, namely the Judicial Department, upon which neither the executive nor the legislative departments should infringe. And those departments today are just as separate and sovereign in their own right as they have ever been. And you and I today have for decision the great question whether legislative power rests with the people of Pennsylvania or whether it rests with the Chief Executive.

That is the only question for consideration, and I trust that when this vote is taken you and I may register our feeling that the ancient principles of government which have guided us throughout the long history of Pennsylvania still remains as our chart and our guide, and the government shall be as it has been—coordinated but not exclusive in any department of the government.

Mr. HOMSHER. Mr. President, in view of the unusual character of this question, and in view of the lengthy character of the statement we have just read, I believe we can act more intelligently on this question with a longer time for reflection.

MOTION TO POSTPONE.

And therefore, I move you that action upon the resolution be postponed until such time as the resolution can be printed and be upon the desks of the Senators.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was not agreed to.

And the question recurring.

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I desire to lay before this honorable body my position in this matter. I want to say to you that so far as the position of the Senate in regard to this question, is concerned it ought to be based upon a full realization of the position we are in. Personally I feel that no man, whether he be the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or any other citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, has the right to dictate to, and call into question the action of, a Public Service Commissioner.

If the question were here of the right of the Governor to remove this Commissioner, without anything more than we have before us, I would be in favor of confirming his nomination; but we have a condition here that has not been referred to by any of my learned friends. And I want to call the attention of this body to the wording of the Act of 1913, Section 2 of Article IV,—in speaking of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania: "This Commission shall consist of seven members, who shall be appointed by

the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Section 3 of the same Article says: "When a vacancy shall occur in the office of any Commissioner, a Commissioner shall, in the manner aofresaid, be appointed for the residue of the term."

It is not a question to my mind as to whether Mr. Stewart has been removed or any question of removal. But the question before the body is this: This Act of 1913 reposes the appointment of the Public Service Commissioners in two departments of the government, namely, the executive and the Senate. Now, at the present time there is nothing before us, as I view the proceedings, from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania upon which we agree. We had read to us a short time ago a recommendation for the appointment of Mr. Brown on the Public Service Commission—admittedly to fill the same position that the Senate is now trying to fill by the approval of Mr. Stewart.

The appointment of a Public Service Commissioner does not rest alone with the Senate; and it cannot be made, I hold, legally and properly unless the minds of the Executive and of the Senate agree. It is said, then, that back in the 1925 session of this Senate the Governor recommended Mr. Stewart, his term to end in 1931. That nomination was not acted upon by this body, and therefore, during that session it amounted to nothing. If that recommendation were before this body in the form in which it was before us in 1925, it ought to be approved; but it is not here that way. The Governor, as has been the custom I am told, only appointed —and the records show—made the appointment up to the present session of the Senate.

Now, my own judgment about it is that there is a serious question as to whether that appointment is an appointment at all, because he has no power to appoint except for the unexpired term, in the express words of the Act of 1913. It may be true that he has acted as a Public Service Commissioner. I understand he has. But nevertheless, with an appointment like that before us—with a designation by the Governor of this Commonwealth that his term of office shall expire with this session of the Senate, we have nothing before us. The only term that he has mentioned to us, that is now before us, if anything is before us, is the fact that that commission will expire with this session of the Senate.

So that, if we adopt this resolution what will we do? We do not give Mr. Stewart any more than he now has, if he has anything, and I contend that the wording of the Act of 1913 is in effect, that the appointment be made by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, and they must agree not only upon the commission but they must agree upon term, as I view the proposition; and I therefore, say that under the Public Service Commission Law, that we accomplish nothing by this proceeding.

And I therefore, for that reason and for that alone, will vote against adopting this resolution, because I don't think it adds anything, but only adds nothing to nothing, and will in the end be nothing.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, permit himself to be interrogated.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, very glad to be interrogated.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, whether in his opinion if the Governor of Pennsylvania appointed a Public Service Commissioner during the recess of the Senate and then, say within three weeks from the date of the appointment of that Public Service Commissioner, he was found to be a confessed embezzler, would he be compelled to keep that Public Service Commissioner in office until the Senate of Pennsylvania convened?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, the answer to that question is the statement of the Act of Assembly of 1913 itself, that if the Public Service Commissioner was a Commissioner at the time the Governor discovered the so-called embezzlement, there is only one method for his removal, and I will read that: The Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate may remove any Commissioner for inefficiency, neglect of duty or misconduct in office, giving him a copy of the charges against him and affording him an opportunity to be publicly heard in his own defense.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, my second question is this: Is an appointee of the Governor a Public Service Commissioner until he has been confirmed by the Senate?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, the answer to that is, that when a Public Service Commissioner has been appointed by the Governor, has taken the oath of office and entered upon his duties, of course he is a Public Service Commissioner. What else is he? He sits upon important matters, can anybody question the legality of his acts upon those matters? Of course not; and the Public Service Company Act provides that he shall come before the Senate for confirmation when convened,—"when convened."—What does that mean? That means that when the Governor of Pennsylvania names a man a Public Service Commissioner he takes his oath of office and enters upon his duties and he cannot remove him until he has given the Senate of Pennsylvania, when it convenes, a chance to pass upon his qualifications. But in this particular case the Governor of Pennsylvania tries to do that very thing. He has tried to do this; he has tried both to appoint and to remove a Public Service Commissioner, neither of which things he can do without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. BARR, Mr. President, I should like to interrogate the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, further.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, permit himself to be interrogated further?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I shall be very glad to be interrogated further.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Montgomery, if these Commissioners whose names come before the Senate, if they do come before the Senate, from the Finance Committee, and submitted here and are not approved, are they still Public Service Commissioners.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, My opinion is that they would not be.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, Then how does it come that they are Public Service Commissioners at all until they are confirmed by the Senate? That is a question that has not been decided by the courts nor by the law. It is simply a lawyer's opinion; and neither the Senator from Montgomery nor any other lawyer can show any direct evidence to the contrary, further than that in the resolution as presented by the Senator from Montgomery. I do not think that my good friend will deny that all the information he received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth regarding Mr. Stewart was, and is, that he was appointed until the end of this session. There is nothing said in that commission about 1931, and the Senator from Montgomery arrives at his conclusion by the process of elimination, and of historical records, by going back to commissions that were submitted here for approval by the Governor as of April, 1925, which the Finance Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania did not see fit to send out on this floor that the Senate might consider them.

Now, the gentleman was turned down in 1925; but I heartily agree with the Senator from Montgomery that it

is a grave question, and I do not think it has been decided whether or not the Governor has the right to reappoint a man, that the Senate of Pennsylvania has refused to confirm, during the interim that follows.

Mr. President, in view of the grave and serious things that are before the Senate, and particularly in view of the fact that a resolution was put in here this morning asking that the Senate hear the members of the Public Service Commission, and, if necessary, subpoena the Governor and get at the facts;—I stand with my friend, the Senator from Montgomery, and every other Senator here, in that I do not want the legislative prerogatives to be transgressed by the Executive, nor for one minute would I permit it by my vote; and if the Governor of Pennsylvania is guilty of something that is contrary to the rights of his office, I, for one, Mr. President, am for looking into the matter and giving judgment where judgment is due.

I do not believe in the Public Service Commission being in politics or in anything else except the purpose for which it was created; but I do not think this Senate should go off on a tangent and try to confirm by virtue of politics or by virtue of personalities or by virtue of anything else,—I charge nothing against my good friend, the Senator from Montgomery,—but I think we should be mighty careful today in what we do, that we do not set up a precedent here that might work a great hardship on the people of Pennsylvania; and sometimes just such things as this are chickens that come home to roost.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, that last interrogation from the Senator from Allegheny is rather a long one, but he asks me for my authority in saying that the term of Mr. Stewart goes to July 1st, 1931; and my authority is the Governor of Pennsylvania himself, who has sent in here the nomination of John W. Brown to fill the place of Mr. Stewart until July 1st, 1931.

MOTION TO REFER TO COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY GENERAL.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Judiciary General for the purpose of a hearing; and I ask, with all due consideration and courtesy, the Senator from Montgomery to agree to this motion.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was not agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a question of parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his question of parlimentary inquiry.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, how many votes under the rules, or the law, or the Constitution,—I will make it broad enough, so the President can answer me—does it require in order to confirm Public Service Commissioners?

The PRESIDENT. This being a legislative matter, the Chair rules that twenty-six votes will be sufficient to carry the resolution.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—40.

Aron,	Davis,	Krause,	Patton,
Baldwin,	Derrick,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Baumer,	DeWitt,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Betts,	Earnest,	MacDade,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Einstein,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Salus, Pres. Pro Tem.

NAYS—4.

Barr,	Harris,	Homsher,	Kunkle,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

The PRESIDENT. Forty Senators having voted in the affirmative and four in the negative, the Resolution is agreed to, and the Chair declares that the Senate has given its advice, consent and approval to the appointment of John L. Stewart as a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the term of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

Ordered that the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth be informed accordingly by the chief clerk of the Senate.

RECESS.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for fifteen minutes, in order that the Finance Committee having before it, the other nominations, can have a meeting.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed the Senate will be in order.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make reports from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BALDWIN from the Committee on Finance reported as follows:

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

In the Senate, January 19, 1926.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance reports that it recommends to the Senate, that it give its advice, consent and approval to the appointment of Richard W. Martin, as a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the report?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42

Aron,	Davis,	Krause,	Schantz,
Baldwin,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Snyder,
Barr,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Sones,
Baumer,	Earnest,	MacDade,	Sprowls,
Betts,	Einstein,	Mansfield,	Stites,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Vare,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Buckman,	Harris,	North,	Woodward,
Coyne,	Heaton,	Norton,	Salus,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Painter,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	

NAYS— 0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

The PRESIDENT. Forty-two Senators having voted in the affirmative and none in the negative, the report of the Committee on Finance is adopted, and the Chair declares that the Senate has given its advice, consent and approval to the appointment of Richard W. Martin as a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the term of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

Ordered that the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth be informed accordingly by the chief clerk of the Senate.

Mr. BALDWIN from the Committee on Finance reported as follows:

In the Senate, January 19, 1926.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance reports that it refuses its advice, consent and approval to the appointment of Harold Evans and J. Henry Scattergood as members of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for terms of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and July first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, respectively.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the report?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—33.

Aron,	Davis,	Krause,	Patton,
Baldwin,	Derrick,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Baumer,	DeWitt,	MacDade,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Earnest,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Brown,	Einstein,	McNichol,	Vare,
Buckman,	Gelder,	North,	Weingartner,
Coyne,	Griswold,	Norton,	Salus,
Culbertson,	Heaton,	Painter,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Daix,	Joyce,		

NAYS—9.

Barr,	Homsher,	Miller,	Stites,
Betts,	Kunkle,	Snyder,	Woodward,
Harris,			

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

The PRESIDENT. Thirty-three Senators having voted in the affirmative and nine in the negative, the report of the Committee on Finance is adopted, and the Chair declares that the Senate has refused its advice, consent and approval to the appointment of Harold Evans and J. Henry Scattergood as members of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for terms of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two and July first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, respectively.

Ordered, That the Governor and the Secretary of the Commonwealth be informed accordingly by the chief clerk of the Senate.

Mr. BALDWIN from the Committee on Finance, reported as follows:

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, January 19, 1926.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance reports that it recommends to the Senate that it refuse its advice, consent and approval to the appointment of John W. Brown, as a member of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for the term of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the report?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a parlimentary question.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his parlimentary question.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, the Senate has no right to consider that. They have already considered Mr. Stewart and there is no other vacancy that is before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair rules that the point raised is out of order because this particular matter was before the committee, they have reported on it, it is now before the Senate and is the property of the Senate.

MOTION POSTPONED.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I move that the action on the report be postponed. It is a question in my mind whether the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, is not correct.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

REPORT REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move to amend the motion that the report be referred to the Committee on Finance for further consideration.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, accept the amendment?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I do.

The PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, accept the amendment?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, there is no reason at all why the Senate should not act upon this recommendation of the Committee. There are two appointments before the Senate for the same term. The Senate has already approved one and the thing for the Senate to do is to reject the other and then the whole record is cleared up. There can be absolutely nothing wrong, or irregular or questionable about it. We have had two appointments sent in by the Governor for the same term. We have already confirmed one, let us reject the other and then the record is clear.

The PRESIDENT. Since this report was only filed today some of the members feel they ought to have an opportunity to go into the details as to this particular report and under those conditions this motion was made to recommit the report to the Committee on Finance, in order that it may be reconsidered.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adojurn until to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 5:28 P. M. until Wednesday, January 29, 1926, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, January 19, 1926.

The House met at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God we thank Thee for the brightness and sunshine of this day after the rain and clouds of yesterday and we pray Thee that we may all realize that rain and storm, sadness and sorrow are always followed by peace and by joy; that back of the clouds the sun is always shining; back of all sorrow and strife and injustice and wrong, God is always ruling. May these things teach us as individuals, calmness and peace in our own living, believing in the great and eternal things rather than in the things which are passing; keep all of us, regardless of party and of creed, of sect and of race, from looking too much upon the little things and the evil things in life; keep all of us from thinking that this State, or this Nation, or humanity is on the highway to destruction and help us to realize in the depths of our souls that this State and this government of ours costs too much in blood and suffering to ever be destroyed by those who still love it. Abide with us this day making our lives full of sunshine and peace and joy as this day is. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Allman, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. SCHILLING asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Flynn for the balance of the week.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. STAVITSKI. HOUSE BILL No. 8.

An Act to regulate and prohibit in certain cases the manufacture and sale of malt and brewed liquors; providing for the licensing of persons to manufacture and sell the same; fixing fees to be paid therefor, and the disposition thereof, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

By Mr. STAVITSKI. HOUSE BILL No. 9.

An Act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth; to provide for the examination and registration of, and the issuing of certificates of competency to persons employed and seeking employment as miners in said mines, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. McBRIDE. HOUSE BILL No. 10.

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, dated December fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 11.

An Act prohibiting building and loan associations from loaning any of its moneys on security other than real estate.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. MILLAR. HOUSE BILL No. 12.

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, (P. L. 287), entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite regions and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same," changing the manner of appointment and the composition of the Miners Examining Boards, and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates.

Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. HESS. HOUSE BILL No. 13.

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the Act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring, taking, and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and pedestrians and to maintain, repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

By Mr. EDMONDS. HOUSE BILL No. 14.

An Act to prevent and to aid in the punishment for fraud and violations of the election laws by requiring return boards at elections and primary elections to re-count the votes cast in certain election districts to be selected by lot; and providing for the correction of election returns, and the use of evidence discovered in such recounts in prosecution under the election laws.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

RESOLUTION WITH REFERENCE TO COAL STRIKE.

Mr. EDMONDS offered a resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
January 19, 1926.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That it is the sense of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that any hasty action in the control or management of industry by government, is opposed to the best welfare of the people; that in the event of industrial disputes between employers and employees over any or all of the conditions of employment that are beyond the power of the Legislature to control, it is the duty of both sides to confer, for the purpose of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty; that if such

conferences do not result in such an adjustment, it is the plain duty of both sides to seek mediation or arbitration on all disputed questions; that we strongly and urgently commend this duty, which is now accepted in most of the major industries of the country, to the anthracite operators and mine workers of this Commonwealth.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution just read be referred to the committee on Mines and Mining for consideration and report.

It is important in as much as that committee will doubtless arrange for hearings the committee ought to have before it any suggestions that may come from the members of the House, and that committee ought to be enabled in its deliberations to consider those suggestions. Therefore, I make the motion that I have just made.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is informed that under the Rules of the House the resolution can take no other course than to lie over for printing. It may then be called up at which time this motion is in order.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I will give notice now that when the resolution is in printed form, I will make the motion that it be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining so that it may have it before it in its deliberations on the same problem.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules the resolution will lie over for printing.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 2.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call up at this time Concurrent Resolution No. 2, file folio No. 3, on today's calendar.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas no coal has been produced from the Anthracite Mines since the first day of September one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and

Whereas great suffering is being experienced not only by the miners and their families but also by those in need of anthracite coal as fuel and

Whereas the leaders of the United Mine Workers of America and the owners of said mines have so far been unable to negotiate a new contract and

Whereas the welfare of the region demands immediate relief from the present condition therefore be it

Resolved If the Senate concur that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania does respectfully request the President of the United States to appoint a Commission of five persons of high standing who shall convene within fifteen days in the City of Wilkes-Barre or in the City of Scranton and request the Representatives of the Miners and the Representatives of the Operators to appear before them and submit all matters in dispute for the full consideration of said Commission that the findings or award of said Commission shall be final and binding upon both sides that we respectfully suggest that the present scale of wages be paid until said Commission concludes its findings and makes an award and that we further respectfully request the miners to return to their labors at once and that the said Commission shall recommend a contract between the parties for a period of not less than five years

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION COMMITTED.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker, I move that Concurrent Resolution No. 2, file folio No. 3, be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining for the purpose of a hearing.

Mr. STADTLANDER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Davies, if it would not meet with his approval to have his resolution also referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, so that when it has its hearing it may also be considered.

Mr. DAVIES. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to doing the same thing with my resolution. It is agreeable to me Mr. Speaker, I call up at this time Concurrent Resolution No. 1.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas the Suspension of Operations of the Mining Industry in the Anthracite Territory of Pennsylvania having become a menace to every business interest in this Commonwealth a detriment to its common weal a cause of great suffering and distress to many of its people we deem it but right and proper that cognizance be taken thereof therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) that a committee of three of the members of the H of R to be appointed by the Speaker and three Senators to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and three members to be named by the Governor which shall extend to the Anthracite Mine Owners and Operators and to the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America an invitation to meet with them at a time and place to be designated by the Committee for the purpose of further deliberation of the issues involved between them to the end so that an early and satisfactory settlement of all matters in dispute may be effected

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION COMMITTED.

Mr. DAVIES. Mr. Speaker, I move you that Concurrent Resolution No. 1, file folio No. 1, be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining for a hearing.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT ON RULES COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair gives notice at this time that there is a vacancy on the Rules Committee by reason of the resignation of Mr. Craig of Delaware County; that the Chair has appointed in his stead Mr. Grover C. Talbot of Delaware County.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Speaker I rise to a point of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sterling, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, you will remember that during the last session the business of this House was greatly expedited by a schedule both for the meeting of the House in session and for meeting of Committees. During this morning the Chairman of the respective Committees, to whom will be referred the various bills and resolutions, met, and as a result of that meeting a schedule has been prepared. I would like to have your indulgence for a moment while I read this schedule.

The Committee on Banks and Building & Loan Associations of the Senate and the Committee on Banks and Banking of the House, House Caucus Room, Tuesday Jan. 26 at 10 o'clock A. M. to consider and hear argument on both sides of bills relating to Banks and Banking subjects and the subjects of Building and Loan Associations.

The Committees on Elections of the Senate and House will meet in the Senate Caucus Room Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 2 o'clock to hold hearings on bills having to do with elections.

The Corporations Committee of the Senate, the Manufacturer's Committee of the House will meet in the Senate Chamber Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 2 o'clock P. M. to consider bills

referred to those committees among which are the Giant Power bills and the Delaware Tri-State compact.

The Public Roads Committee of the Senate and the Judiciary General Committee of the House will meet in the Senate Chamber Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 8 P. M. to consider Delaware River Bridge tolls.

The Committees of Mines and Mining of the Senate and of the House will meet in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, Jan. 27 at 2 o'clock P. M. to consider all bills having to do with the coal conditions.

The Committees of Law and Order of the Senate and of the House will meet in the Hall of the House Wednesday, Jan. 27 at 3 o'clock P. M. to hold a hearing on all bills referred to these Committees for its consideration.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hopes that every one concerned will take notice of these meetings that have been scheduled, and that everybody who has any interest in these measures will be given an opportunity to attend.

The Chair also desires to state that the Chief Clerk will have a list of these meetings printed and posted on the bulletin board for the information of the members and those interested.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. EARLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 1:55 P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11:30 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

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SENATE

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1926.

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

O Lord: As we gather here once again, may Thy Fatherly goodness be granted unto us. Bless the Senators. If any of their number are sick, lay Thy healing hand upon them and restore them to perfect health. Remember the homes represented here, and bless the dear ones in the family circles. Help us day by day to trust Thee, and may we learn to lay our cares and burdens at the feet of Him who said, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." May we study to know Thy will and to bring our lives into perfect harmony with Thy will. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The CHAIR asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Washington, Mr. Sprowls.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. DERRICK, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the third day of June, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven, (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and fifty-two) entitled, "An Act requiring each and every director of a bank of discount, banking company, co-operative banking association, trust company, safe deposit company, real estate company, mortgage company, title insurance company, guarantee company, surety and indemnity company, and savings bank, which has been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, with the right to receive moneys on deposit, to take an oath of office, and prescribing the form thereof; said oath to be filed with the Commissioner of Banking," by regulating the liability of directors to attend directors' meetings and faithfully perform all other duties required of directors by law, or by the charter, rules and regulations of said institutions.

Also from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act to prohibit contributions or bribery by institutions organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive deposits, to the treasurer or any other officer of any state, county, city, borough, township, school or poor district in order to influence deposits of public funds.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 27, entitled:

An Act to provide restrictions on the percentages of its capital stock paid in and surplus which any institution under the supervision of the Department of Banking or which has been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth with the right to receive moneys on deposit, may loan to its directors or other officers, or to partnerships, unincorporated associations or corporations in which such directors or other officers are interested, and also to any other one corporation, partnership, unincorporated association or person; and to require directors or other officials to disclose their interests in such partnerships, unincorporated associations or corporations; and also to provide penalties.

Mr. DAIX, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 29, entitled:

An Act to require all institutions which have been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive on deposit, to keep and maintain a certain surplus fund.

Also, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 39, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans where the same are divided between or among building and loan associations, individuals or corporations.

Mr. SONES, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act to amend Section twenty of an act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and nine), entitled "An act relating to the organization, maintenance, and operation of the Department of Banking, and the scope of its supervision and control over corporations, partnerships, unincorporated associations and individuals, and the assets and liabilities thereof; providing penalties for the enforcement of its provisions; and repealing The Banking Department Act of nineteen hundred and nineteen, with table of contents," to provide for shortening the time for carrying out orders of the Secretary of Banking and to provide for submission of communications of the Secretary of Banking to the directors of institutions under his supervision, and acknowledgment of receipt.

MR. JOYCE, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 2, entitled:

An act to prohibit the making of contributions directly or indirectly by or on behalf of any institution incorporated under the laws of the State with right to receive money on deposit to any political party, political organization or candidate either for nomination or election to a public office and providing penalties.

MR. SNYDER, from the Committee on Bank and Building and Loan Associations, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 21, entitled:

An act to amend section twelve of an act, approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, eight hundred and nine), entitled "An act relating to the organization, maintenance, and operation of the Department of Banking, and the scope of its supervision and control over corporations, partnerships, unincorporated associations, and individuals, and the assets and liabilities thereof; providing penalties for the enforcement of its provisions; and repealing The Banking Department Act of nineteen hundred and nineteen, with table of contents," to permit the making public at the discretion of the Secretary of Banking of any matters pertaining to any institution under the supervision of the State Department of Banking, if and after any such institution shall have been taken into possession by the Secretary of Banking.

Also, from the Committee on Banking and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 25, entitled:

An act to provide for the liability of stockholders of all institutions which have been or may be hereafter incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth with the right to receive moneys on deposit.

MR. BARR, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 26, entitled:

An act to prohibit loans from institutions organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive deposits of money to certain state or county officers without adequate security, and providing penalties.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows and referred to the Committee on Finance:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 20, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mrs. Harriett M. Furlong, Wilkinsburg.
P. Garnier, Pittsburgh.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Miss Mary S. Wilt, Towanda.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Robert H. Stetson, Glenside.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Hazel H. Brown, 1426 Mt. Vernon St., Philadelphia.
Daniel D. Gough, 1528 68th St., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Kathryn K. MacMullin, 704 Bailey Bldg., Philadelphia.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 20, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

George C. McGraw, Everett, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of West Providence, Bedford County.
Carey R. Miller, of Fishertown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of East St. Clair, Bedford County.
Leslie I. Bolton, of Holtwood, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Drumore, Lancaster County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BALDWIN from the Committee on Finance, reported with a favorable recommendation certain nominations by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were laid upon the table.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUCKMAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

In the Senate, Wednesday, January 20, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, January twenty-fifth, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, January twenty-fifth, at nine o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act to amend section eleven of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereto providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" as amended conferring additional powers to regulate traffic to police said

bridge and to collect tolls providing for the repayment to the Commonwealth and the City of Philadelphia of the original cost of said bridge its plazas and approaches and appropriating the Commonwealth's share of such repayment of the construction reconstruction maintenance and repair of State Highways

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An Act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and pedestrians and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate nominations made by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, reported from committee at to-day's session, which were read as follows:

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Mrs. Clara C. Phillips, of Washington, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College.

John Chappell, of Gilberton, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Gilberton Borough, Schuylkill County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate C. Fred Beck, of Mahanoy City, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Ashland State Hospital.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBERS BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Mrs. Eleanor Fleisher Riesman, of 1520 Spruce St., Philadelphia, to be a member of the board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Philadelphia County.

Mrs. Virginia H. Rohr, of 386 Warren St., Kingston, to be a member of the board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Luzerne County.

Alfred Baker, of London, England, to be a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania, with residence in England.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate Mrs. Grace Dye, of Woodlawn, as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for Beaver County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Miss Martha C. Dickson, Gettysburg.
C. W. Nykes, Aspers.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Sigmund Arnold, Pittsburgh.
David O. Katon, Pittsburgh.
Robert H. Logan, Pittsburgh.
Miss Hilda M. Moyer, Pittsburgh.
John Monahan, Jr., Pittsburgh.
Harry M. Montgomery, Pittsburgh.
Miss Alice Mullen, Pittsburgh.
Edward M. Nolan, Pittsburgh.
Valentine Przeklasa, Pittsburgh.
Miss Alice L. Ryan, Bellevue.
August A. Schneider, Harmerville.
Mrs. Louis Stuhlmiller, Clairton.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

R. A. Nales, Dayton.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Ralph V. Fish, New Brighton.

BERKS COUNTY.

Miss Elsie M. Christman, Reading.
Abner B. Greenawalt, Kempton.
Jacob P. Greiss, Macungie.
Samuel S. Hoover, Bernville.
Miss M. M. Morrison, Reading.
H. O. Thornberg, Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Miss Helen M. McCabe, Altoona.
Milton F. Poet, Altoona.
E. A. Sipes, Martinsburg.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Horace H. Cornell, Newton.
Miss Marie E. Gaffney, Bristol.
W. Forrest Magee, Southampton.
Mrs. Bertha S. Shelly, Quakertown.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Geo. W. Buffington, Hastings.
Roy C. Jones, Johnstown.
R. R. Mulhollen, Johnstown.
James Y. Piper, Johnstown.
Miss Eva C. White, Johnstown.

CAMERON COUNTY.

F. G. Judd, Emporium.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Benj. L. Eshleman, Berwick.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

O. C. Nichols, Titusville.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Charles R. Diller, Carlisle.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Riley B. Shope, Linglestown.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

E. R. Carr, Upper Darby.
Miss Katharine L. Miller, Glen Mills.
Walter R. Russell, Upper Darby.
Harry Werner, Glenolden.

ERIE COUNTY.

Miss Amy E. Anderson, Erie.
Miss Gladys A. Anderson, Erie.
Homer T. Eaton, Erie.
Miss Marie C. Meyer, Erie.
Miss Dolores Preston, Erie.
Miss Florence A. Schutte, Erie.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Miss Cornelia S. Clayton, Waynesboro.

GREENE COUNTY.

T. Raymond Sharpnack, Rices Landing.

INDIANA COUNTY.

L. D. Johnston, Black Lick.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

James L. Stokes, Punxsutawney.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Mrs. Letha Phillips, Scranton.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Stocker, Dunmore.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Miss Margaret E. Allwein, Lancaster.
Henry M. Bruner, Columbia.
Henry C. Stouffer, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Harold M. Leach, New Castle.
John Sarb, New Castle.

LEBANON COUNTY.

L. F. Grimes, Lebanon.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Miss Lillian M. Christman, Macungie.
Marcus L. Engleman, Coopersburg.
George Gordin, Allentown.
R. J. Kichline, Slatington.
Thomas L. Williams, Fullerton.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Dominic A. Antonelli, West Hazleton.
H. C. Bachman, Wilkes-Barre.
Frank D. Croop, Wilkes-Barre.

McKEAN COUNTY.

Paul Sharp, Kane.

MERCER COUNTY.

Michael Bobby, Farrell.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

B. Frank Danehower, Spring House.
Luther Pretz, Ambler.
Wallace G. Hinkle, Ambler.
Thomas M. Sloan, Lansdale.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Issac L. Foster, Easton.
Charles B. Knecht, Nazareth.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

David G. Bender, Milton.
George B. Kerstetter, Gowen City.

PERRY COUNTY.

David S. Miller, Duncannon.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Russel J. Bauer, 230 W. Nedro Ave., Philadelphia.
Charles Ronald Bechtle, 210 W. Chelton Ave., Philadelphia.
H. Bepperling, Jr., 915 W. Lehigh Ave., Philadelphia.
Warren B. Borneman, Norristown.
William K. Brandt, 4254 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.
A. Broitman, 4446 N. Marshall St., Philadelphia.
Josiah D. Bruce, Jr., 536 S. 52d St., Philadelphia.
Alex Burchuk, 2471 N. Colorado St., Philadelphia.
Jacob Burns, 49th & Locust St., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Anna A. Carroll, 1432 N. 17th St., Philadelphia.
Miss Tillie Cohen, 5853 Christian St., Philadelphia.
Miss Elizabeth C. Duffy, 4152 Terrace St., Philadelphia.
Miss Helen M. Duffy, 1553 N. 55th St., Philadelphia.
J. E. Ernst, 102 Kenmore Rd., Philadelphia.
James L. Parley, 6415 Woodland Ave., Philadelphia.
Eugene A. Gridley, 5526 Irving St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Haber, 6719 Emlen St., Philadelphia.
Miss Marie B. Kerns, 1529 W. Erie Ave., Philadelphia.
Miss K. Leona Klinger, 1500 Chew St., Philadelphia.
Miss Louise N. Leigh, 119 S. 55th St., Philadelphia.
Philip J. Lynch, 6305 Lansdowne Ave., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Victoria V. Maginley, 1906 South St., Philadelphia.
Frank C. Neubauer, 1107 Windrin Ave., Philadelphia.
Charles Zoll, 2531 Parrish St., Philadelphia.
Miss Roberta C. Pinto, 872 N. 22d St., Philadelphia.
David Platt, 4838 N. 7th St., Philadelphia.
Miss Samuella Rabinowitz, 612 Franklin Tr. Bldg., Philadelphia.
J. O. Rhodes, 1925 Wellington St., Philadelphia.
Miss Helen M. Rittersbach, 423 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Aubrey H. Sheetz, 2341 E. Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia.
C. H. Schermerhorn, Jr., 7117 Lincoln Drive, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Louese T. Scheurle, 5643 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia.
J. Edgar Spielman, 123 W. Ruscomb St., Philadelphia.
Edmund L. Staats, 601 Lafayette Bldg., Philadelphia.
Archibald J. Stieff, 2510 N. 33d St., Philadelphia.
Erwin G. Stein, 6712 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.
Albert W Townsend, 1715 S. Conestoga St., Philadelphia.
Ernest R. Travnor, 6229 Lansdowne Ave., Philadelphia.
Edwin F. Uhland, 2828 D St., Philadelphia.
Henry Vas Dias, 4905 N. 17th St., Philadelphia.
Albert F. Wiedmann, 1532 N. 28th St., Philadelphia.

Robert P. Wilson, Upper Darby.
William D. Wilson, Jr., 243 N. 63d St., Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

John J. Flynn, Minersville.
Austin Saltzer, Sacramento.

SNYDER COUNTY.

Miss C. Lottie Troutman, Port Trevorton.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Lawrence Dunn, Lopez.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Miss Anita McCumber, Forest City.

TIOGA COUNTY.

William H. Milo, Knoxville.

VENANGO COUNTY.

John W. Kollman, Franklin.
Harry J. McCartney, Oil City.

WARREN COUNTY.

Howard J. Shawkey, Warren.
Mrs. Effie B. Speidel, Warren.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

S. O. Dusenbery, Ruffsdale.
John K. Rankin, Belle Vernon.
Wm. P. D. Trice, Greensburg.

YORK COUNTY.

Raymond Diehl, Hallam.
Mantz A. Hyson, Bridgeton.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss Ruth I. Teese, Pittsburgh.
Albert C. Trudel, Ambridge.

BERKS COUNTY.

Mrs. Esther G. Garvey, Reading.

FOREST COUNTY.

C. E. Crider, East Hickory.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Roy R. Frey, Elizabethtown.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Clyde L. Shade, Easton.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

David Dorin, 1721 Marlton Ave., Philadelphia.
F. Robert Gilpin, 1212 S. 57th St., Philadelphia.
Miss Marjorie Linard, 5127 Willows Ave., Philadelphia.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Frances Urmston Walker, Bolivar.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 13, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

ADJUTANT GENERAL, PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Frank D. Beary, Allentown, from October 5, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE ARMORY BOARD OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Albert J. Logan, Pittsburgh, from September 20, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
William G. Price, Jr., Chester, from September 20, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE DENTAL COUNCIL AND EXAMINING BOARD.

Alexander H. Reynolds, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from September 1, 1925.
William A. McCready, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from September 1, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Gertrude L. Heatley, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from August 17, 1925.
Mary A. Rothrock, Clearfield, for the term of 6 years from August 17, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

Charles E. Dickey, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from July 20, 1925.
Samuel S. Fleisher, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from August 20, 1925.
Alice F. Kierman, Somerset, for the term of 6 years from September 18, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Charles F. Kramer, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from September 13, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS.

Charles S. Bair, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from May 20, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE INDUSTRIAL BOARD.

John A. Phillips, Philadelphia, from June 1, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE.

W. S. Wise, Meadville, from July 1, 1925, until July 1, 1928.
Philip H. Dewey, Gaines, from July 13, 1925, until July 1, 1928.

MEMBER OF THE OSTEOPATHIC SURGEONS' EXAMINING BOARD.

David S. B. Pennock, Philadelphia, from June 9, 1925, until annulled.

MEMBER OF THE ANTHRACITE MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARD.

John J. McCall, Shamokin, from October 30, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBER OF THE WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION.

Henry D. Paxson, Philadelphia, from February 2, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBER OF THE VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION.

Lindsay Coates Herkness, Abington, from December 15, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.

Washington F. Hambright, Lancaster, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Raymond K. Denworth, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE STATE WELFARE COMMISSION.

Bromley Wharton, Philadelphia, from June 1, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL FOR THE BLIND.

S. Mervyn Sinclair, Williamsport, for the term of 2 years from October 27, 1925.
Anna B. Pratt, Philadelphia, for the term of 4 years from October 27, 1925.
L. Webster Fox, Philadelphia, for the term of 4 years from November 12, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.

Harvey J. Boyle, Pittsburgh, for the term of 2 years from April 28, 1925.
Charles Fred. White, Philadelphia, for the term of 2 years from January 1, 1926.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

William B. Rodgers, Jr., Bellevue, for the term of 6 years from May 21, 1925.
William E. Sankey, Carrick, for the term of 6 years from July 23, 1925.
George E. Walk, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from November 16, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY.

Francis A. Keating, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from May 2, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL.

H. Franklin Schlegel, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from May 25, 1925.
James Rudisill, York, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Esther F. Leib, New Cumberland, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
John F. Mentzer, Ephrata, Pa., for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

George H. Haas, Allentown, for the term of 6 years from December 14, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL.

John F. Reynolds, Carbondale, for the term of 6 years from September 24, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL.

Rhoda Reath Crooks, Norwood, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Alma V. Lorimer, Wyncote, for the term of 6 years from July 27, 1925.
Clayton D. Fretz, Sellersville, for the term of 6 years from August 22, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL.

Harry A. Gast, Mifflinburg, for the term of 6 years from April 30, 1925.
William F. Lowry, Berwick, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
James L. Brannen, Exchange, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Edward Brennan, Shamokin, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF WARREN STATE HOSPITAL.

Ralph W. Stone, Warren, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
A. Lincoln Bell, Ridgway, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Bessie King Rogers, Warren, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE.

George S. Shimer, Sr., Milton, for the term of 6 years from May 1, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNHURST STATE SCHOOL.

John Dashiell Myers, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from June 9, 1925.
Frank G. Hartman, Lancaster, for the term of 6 years from July 25, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL.

William K. Borland, Oil City, for the term of 6 years from July 23, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL.

Bertie F. Merrick, Wellsboro, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Robert E. Logan, Blossburg, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Charles G. Morgan, Morris Run, for the term of 6 years from November 5, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL.

William R. Gallagher, Houtzdale, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
F. Blanche Cornely, Madera, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL.

W. J. Hatrick, Mauch Chunk, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Emma L. Spiese, Tamaqua, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
John R. Boyle, Coaldale, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL.

Alice L. Buehler, Philadelphia, for the term of 6 years from July 24, 1925.
Charles E. Moore, Alden, for the term of 6 years from August 6, 1925.
T. D. Shea, Nanticoke, for the term of 6 years from August 18, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL.

Charles H. Wascher, Frackville, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
T. W. Riley, Centralia, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL.

James A. Gilchrist, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Adda B. Edgar, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from August 2, 1925.
Rt. Rev. Andrew J. Brennan, D. D., Dunmore, for the term of 6 years from December 10, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL.

James H. Kirchner, Mahanoy City, from May 26, 1925, until December 15, 1928.

Roy P. Hicks, Frackville, from May 28, 1925, until December 15, 1926.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL.

Edward McDonald, McDonald, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Lucy W. Bigger, Harmarville, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Charles H. Ogden, Pittsburgh, for the term of 8 years from July 19, 1925.

TRUSTEES OF THE THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Luther Wohlsen, Lancaster, from June 12, 1925, until June 12, 1928.
C. Howard Witmer, Lancaster, from June 12, 1925, until June 12, 1928.
Scott W. Baker, Lancaster, from June 12, 1925, until June 12, 1928.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

G. d'Andelot Belin, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from July 31, 1925.
Charles H. Welles, Jr., Scranton, for the term of 6 years from September 12, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY.

Christian W. Lynch, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from July 20, 1925.
Howard J. Thompson, Curwensville, for the term of 6 years from October 15, 1925.
M. H. Canan, Altoona, for the term of 6 years from December 6, 1925.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.

William F. Brittain, Muncy, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.
Mary T. Stecker, Milton, for the term of 6 years from July 19, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE ROBERT MORRIS MONUMENT COMMISSION.

Edgar A. Jones, Scranton, from December 11, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION FOR FURTHER STUDY OF THE SUBJECT OF OLD AGE PENSIONS.

James H. Maurer, Reading, from June 1, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
David S. Ludlum, Ardmore, from June 1, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Mary V. Grice, Philadelphia, from June 1, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
John F. O'Toole, Pittsburgh, from June 13, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBERS OF THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION.

W. M. Anderson, Haverford, from November 9, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Martha G. Thomas, Whitford, from November 9, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Paul P. Cret, Philadelphia, from November 9, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION TO CELEBRATE THE 200TH ANIVERSARY OF BIRTH OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Allen W. Hagenbach, Allentown, from June 29, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Robert V. Stuart, Harrisburg, from June 29, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Elizabeth P. Martin, Philadelphia, from September 16, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.
Charles C. Henderson, Brackenridge, from November 10, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Louis F. Arensberg, East Millsboro, for the term of 6 years from August 6, 1925.
William T. Powell, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from August 6, 1925.
Noah Dietrich, Easton, for the term of 6 years from August 7, 1925.

MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION TO PROVIDE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE IN 1913.

M. Fearhart, Erie, from May 23, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

MEMBERS OF THE MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARD FOR THE BITUMINOUS COAL MINES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

James Craig, Yatesboro, from May 12, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
John E, Struble, Connellsville, from May 12, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
Charles B. Maxwell, Morrisdale, from May 12, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
J. A. Saxe, Ellsworth, from May 16, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.
William Lamont, Elmore, from May 16, 1925, until the third Tuesday of January, 1927.

MEMBERS OF THE PAROLE AND COMMUTATION COMMISSION.

Louis Robinson, Swarthmore, from June 4, 1925, until lawfully determined or annulled.

Also the following persons to be MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND:

ADAMS COUNTY.

Mrs. Grace T. Himes, New Oxford, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Grace Bream, Gettysburg, R. D. No. 4, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss Mary C. Murphy, Pittsburgh, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Eleanor Gormley Robinson, Sewickley, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Mrs. Lola M. Orr, Leesburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary B. Doverspike, Kittanning, R. D., from October 9, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Mrs. Helen L. Bentley, Beaver Falls, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Ella B. Ashcom, Everett, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Blanche Zeth, Hopewell, from December 7, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

BERKS COUNTY.

Mrs. Margaret W. Boyer, Kutztown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Alice H. Focht, Birdsboro, from August 25, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Mrs. Helen Mason Robb, Altoona, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Cordelia Selwitz, Altoona, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Anne H. Codding, Towanda, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. L. T. McFadden, Canton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Lena L. Bolichi, Sayre, from December 4, 1925, until June 1, 1927.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Mrs. Flo F. Lehman, Bristol, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Miriam Watson James, Doylestown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Mrs. Laura L. Eicholtz, Zelienople, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Florence Younkins Fowler, Butler, from August 27, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Mrs. Fanny Kerr Greer, Southmont, Johnstown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Ida H. Cameron, Johnstown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CARBON COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary S. Christian, Palmerton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Russell P. Carling, Weatherly, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Mrs. Melissa G. Frank, Milheim, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Jean M. Harris, Snow Shoe, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Coatesville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Susan F. Vanderslice, Phoenixville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CLARION COUNTY.

Mrs. Josephine M. Fasenmyer, Leeper, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Elizabeth Scheutte, Clarion, from August 18, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Miss Anna Bell Lower, New Bethlehem, from December 11, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Mrs. Della Patchin, Burnside, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Mary A. Swope, Curwensville, from September 12, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Mrs. Adelaide C. Stevenson, Lock Haven, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Clara M. Tibbins, Beech Creek, from August 25, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Mrs. Julia Lowenburg, Bloomsburg, from August 20, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Miss Elizabeth A. Low, Bloomsburg, from September 3, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Mrs. Louise W. Crisman, Berwick, from September 4, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Bertha E. Elston, Spartensburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Florence Bolard Crandall, Cambridge Springs, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Madeline C. Everhart, Lemoyne, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Harriet Wylie Stewart, Shippensburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude H. Tracy, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Janet A. Ekin, Harrisburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Mrs. Eleanor J. Wilson Geary, Wallingford, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Alleyne C. Martin, Wayne, from September 30, 1925, until June 1, 1927.

ERIE COUNTY.

Mrs. Maude W. Sterrett, Erie, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mrs. W. P. Clark, Connellsville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Mrs. Belle M. Pomeroy, Chambersburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Rebecca Adeline Walker, Fannettsburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

GREENE COUNTY.

Mrs. Theodosia W. Knox, Waynesburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary Etta Long, Mount Morris, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Mrs. Lottie R Hicks, Huntingdon, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Rosa Crawford Beck, Alexandria, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Annie E. Kuntz, Huntingdon, from December 9, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Mrs. Mabel Templeton, Clymer, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Sarah Work Moore, Rochester Mills, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mrs. Nell W. Ley, Punxsutawney, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Myrta Harshaw, Brockwayville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

JUNIATA COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary L. Headings, McAlisterville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Aula Guss Miller, Mifflin, from August 31, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Mrs. Cora B. Matthews, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary A. Paterson, Scranton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Madeline V. Cassel, Marietta, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Edith B. Weaver, Lancaster, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Mrs. Catherine M. Charles, Ellwood City, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Emma J. Dodds, New Wilmington, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Lenora Renner, Ellwood City, from August 26, 1925, until June 1, 1929.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Mrs. Cora Hartman Weimer, Lebanon, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Miss Edna A. Bachman, Allentown, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Miss Margaret Long, Hazleton, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Mrs. Louis N. Brown, Williamsport, from November 16, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Mrs. Margaret S. Rich, Williamsport, from November 23, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

McKEAN COUNTY.

Miss Margaret E. Caldwell, Bradford, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss May Choate, Smethport, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

MERCER COUNTY.

Mrs. Sadie P. Owsley, Sharon, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Cora M. Bastress, Grove City, from August 13, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

MONROE COUNTY.

Mrs. Elmira Shafer, Gilbert, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Lou W. Rhoads, Tobyhanna, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary James Vauz, Bryn Mawr, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Mrs. Ella C. Gearhart, Danville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Laura Curry, Mooresburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

NORTHHAMPTON COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Gold, Bangor, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary T. Stocker, Bethlehem, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Katherine M. Walsh, Burmont, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Elsie L. Pfaelzer, Philadelphia, from October 30, 1925, until June 1, 1927.

POTTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Ada R. Spencer, Ulysses, from August 6, 1925, until June 1, 1931.
Mrs. Mary N. Dodge, Shinglehouse, from August 6, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Mrs. Mina S. Humbert, Tower City, from April 20, 1925, until June 1, 1927.
Mrs. Laura H. Harris, Tamaqua, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Miss Nellie Kooser, Somerset, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Margaret F. McIntyre, Boswell, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Mrs. Lillian McMahon, Susquehanna, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Harriet May Claffin, Great Bend, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Martha Barden Warren, Elkland, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1932.
Mrs. Frances P. Crichton, Wellsboro, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1932.
Mrs. Naomi B. Davies, Blossburg, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1932.
Mrs. Gertrude S. Strang, Westfield, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1930.
Miss Constance A. Howell, Antrim, from October 29, 1925, until June 1, 1928.
Mrs. Frances L. Beach, Mansfield, from December 4, 1925, until June 1, 1928.
Mrs. Helen P. Darling, Lawrenceville, from October 27, 1925, until June 1, 1930.

UNION COUNTY.

Miss Mary E. Butler, Lewisburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Miss Jessie C. Herr, Mifflinburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Mrs. Ruth R. Philip, Franklin, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Mary R. Dickey, Oil City, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

WARREN COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude F. Greenlund, Warren, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Lelia Messenger, Columbus, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Mrs. Carrie A. Sprowls, Claysville, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Hannah Work Black, Canonsburg, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Sarah M. McConnell, Parnassus, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Minnette K. Barrett, Vandergrift, from August 8, 1925, until June 1, 1931.

YORK COUNTY.

Miss Rose Blaine Gillespie, York, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.
Mrs. Josephine N. McClellan, Spring Grove, for the term of 6 years from June 1, 1925.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICE OF PEACE.
ALDERMAN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 14, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Henry C. Kreis, of Middleport, to be Justice of the Peace in Middleport Borough, Schuylkill County.

William R. Wolf, of Altoona, to be Alderman in the Tenth Ward of the City of Altoona, Blair County.

Clarence J. Clements, of Chalfant, to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Chalfant, Allegheny County.

S. P. Weber, of Koppel, to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Koppel, Beaver County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 14, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Meyer C. Jacobson, Homestead.
Miss Geraldine J. Peck, Wilkinsburg.

ERIE COUNTY.

Charles M. Carter, Erie.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

William McClelland, Uniontown.

VENANGO COUNTY.

C. C. Moore, Franklin.

WARREN COUNTTY.

George W. Peck, Grand Valley.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, Jan. 18, 1926.

The Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

In confirmity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the term of four years, to compute from the date of their confirmation:

ADAMS COUNTY.

P. S. Orner, Arendtsville.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Arthur D. Gatz, Pittsburgh.
W. T. Karnes, Glassport.
Dallas O. Kirk, Pittsburgh.
D. R. Meredith, Pittsburgh.
William A. Tracey, Braddock.
Frank E. Bradley, McKees Rocks.
E. F. Bruggeman, Pittsburgh.
John M. Davies, Pittsburgh.
Alfred W. Fein, Brentwood.
W. M. Gormly, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Edith Kultau, Turtle Creek.
Florence J. Loeffler, Pittsburgh.
Adolph Schafer, Pittsburgh.
Charles F. Ward, Wilkinsburg.
Miss Bertha F. Myers, Pittsburgh.
Harry Biggs, Wilmerding.
Miss Alice May Hamil, Pittsburgh.
Miss Emily W. King, Pittsburgh.
Thomas J. Lewis, McKeesport.
Mrs. Elizabeth Bunting, Pittsburgh.
Miss S. A. Campbell, Pittsburgh.
Henry E. Fleishman, Pittsburgh.
Carroll F. Lutz, Mt. Oliver.
F. McKnight, Pittsburgh.
Michael J. Popvich, East McKeesport.
Carl E. Schwartz, Pittsburgh.
H. J. Ternent, Pittsburgh.
Arpad A. Bartifay, McKeysport.
J. Leonard Cook, Wilkinsburg.
Howard B. Hayden, Wilkinsburg.
Miss Margaret E. Lyle, Pittsburgh.
Miss Rilla G. Mackey, Pittsburgh.
R. W. Miller, Pittsburgh.
Miss Catherine M. Mooney, Millvale.
Robert G. Russell, Carnegie.
Mrs. Stella R. Acklin, Pittsburgh.
Miss Marie Daughetry, Pittsburgh.
Arthur A. Silhol, Bridgeville.
William Affatigato, Pittsburgh.
John B. Kearney, Pittsburgh.
Eugene A. Portman, Carnegie.
J. P. Yahres, Carnegie,
Harry F. Boggs, Dormont.
H. N. Cobbett, Pittsburgh.
Stanley F. Dobrowolski, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Loretta Lohman, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Marion M. Edmundson, Mt. Lebanon Twp.
Redmond J. Grace, Pittsburgh.
Miss Muriel Dorothy Hunter, Pittsburgh.
H. A. Keating, Pittsburgh.
Herbert B. J. Kumpf, Heidelberg.
Robert J. Orlow, Pittsburgh.
H. R. Parks, Pittsburgh.
Emil J. Quatchak, Pittsburgh.
John W. Short, Jr., Pittsburgh.
David Stonecipher, Pittsburgh.
Miss Byrde Williamson, Pittsburgh.
Miss Mary B. Blaha, Pittsburgh.
R. J. Dugan, Pittsburgh.
George J. Horne, Turtle Creek.
Miss Anne L. Madden, Pittsburgh.
Miss Emma H. Riley, Pittsburgh.
Miss Adelaide M. Walsh, Pittsburgh.
F. Wayne Young, Pittsburgh.
Carl W. Golden, Dormont.
Miss Mary G. Gormley, Pittsburgh.
Alonzo S. Harkless, Pittsburgh.
Joseph E. Ridgeway, Pittsburgh.
George E. Wortman, Pittsburgh.
Miss Mildred P. Butler, Pittsburgh.
Miss Betty H. Flanagan, Pittsburgh.
Joseph C. Iarussi, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Myrtle M. Stone, Pittsburgh.
Eugene M. Herbst, McKees Rocks.
George P. Kestner, Pittsburgh.
Edward A. Mertz, Pittsburgh.
John Popp, Jr., Castle Shannon.
E. Clyde Smith, Pittsburgh.
Oliver P. DeBaugh, Pittsburgh.
Matthew F. McGuirk, Brentwood.
George Warady, McKeesport.
H. C. Curtis, Pittsburgh.
Verner J. Martin, Pittsburgh.
Miss Susan H. Scott, Pittsburgh.
Miss Beatrice Fitzgerald, Pittsburgh.
Sydney Frankenstein, Pittsburgh.
Chas. P. Speers, Dormont.
F. E. Shaughnessy, Pittsburgh.
E. J. Smail, Pittsburgh.
Edward J. Misklow, Pittsburgh.
Miss Sophia M. Ryan, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Chiara Conflenti, Coraopolis.
D. W. Donehue, Pittsburgh.
Miss Anna M. Gerber, McKeesport.
William C. Mahan, Pittsburgh.
Miss Marjorie Montgomery, Wilkinsburg.
Miss Jane E. Davis, Wilkinsburg.
Bernhard Evanier, Pittsburgh.
Miss Elsie Malchano, Pittsburgh.
Miss Laura L. Monier, Pittsburgh.
Miss Leah H. Rugg, Pittsburgh.
Miss Emma Schwerin, Pittsburgh.
Joseph R. Shermer, Braddock.
Miss Henrietta M. Sinowitch, Pittsburgh.
Ralph S. Ivins, Pittsburgh.
Albert F. Jackson, Sewickley.
Geo. T. Meert, Pittsburgh.
Geo. W. Yohn, Pittsburgh.
Richard A. Connolly, Pittsburgh.
Ralph O. Rising, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Ida N. Urias, Wilkinsburg.
Max Balsam, Pittsburgh.
Max Engelberg, Pittsburgh.
Miss Agnes E. Callahan, Pittsburgh.

R. W. Combs, Pittsburgh.
Miss Margaret Falk, Pittsburgh.
G. H. Fromtling, Pittsburgh.
Miss Elvira Lawrence, Pittsburgh.
Anthony C. Nigro, Pittsburgh.
Miss Estella E. Smith, Pittsburgh.
Miss Jennie Carpenter, Pittsburgh.
Raymond F. Hutter, Pittsburgh.
Fred C. Morgan, Munhall.
Miss Irene M. Roberts, Pittsburgh.
E. J. Vonderau, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Nellie F. Cratty, Pitcairn.
A. P. McCurdy, Pittsburgh.
Max V. Schoonmaker, Pittsburgh.
H. J. Sigler, Pittsburgh.
Fred Aufhammer, Pittsburgh.
Glenn C. Jones, Pittsburgh.
Geo. F. McCartney, Edgewood.
George A. Holmstrom, Pittsburgh.
Arthur R. Keifer, Pittsburgh.
E. J. Koeberlein, Etna.
James G. Legnard, Pittsburgh.
Wm. M. Wood, Pittsburgh.
Walter C. Helm, Sewickley.
Miss Dorothy E. McDonell, Pittsburgh.
Miss Rayphied Adams, Pittsburgh.
John S. Aldisert, Carnegie.
Rudolph Hirshberg, McKeesport.
A. M. Springer, Pittsburgh.
Fred A. Hause, Penn Twp.
Miss Mary E. Connors, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Gertrude M. Cornelius, Pittsburgh.
J. A. McCalla, Penn Twp.
Miss Mary Spargo, Pittsburgh.
Miss Kathleen R. Barrett, Pittsburgh.
Miss Viola Falconer, Pittsburgh.
W. L. Hamilton, Ben Avon.
Francis F. Kernan, Pittsburgh.
John A. Lundy, East Pittsburgh.
David A. Weaver, Pittsburgh.
Carl A. Geib, Pittsburgh.
Edgar Heffley, Pittsburgh.
Alvin L. Rieck, Pittsburgh.
John R. Riesmeyer, Pittsburgh.
George J. Sabel, Pittsburgh.
John K. Schuederberg, Pittsburgh.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY,

Thomas T. Meredith, Madison Twp.
Miss Mary E. Scripture, Kittanning.
Tillman Scheeren, Ford City.

BEAVER COUNTY.

Willard M. Lewis, Beaver Falls.
Peter J. Huth, Rochester.
Lee B. Cain, Freedom.
Harry P. Cullen, Conway.
Leonard L. Ewing, Beaver Falls.
Miss Mamie C. Mamula, Woodlawn.
E. Leighton Ham, Rochester.
James H. Carson, Beaver Falls.
William M. Wylie, Freedom.
Cyrus B. Wilson, Hookstown.
E. H. Gordon, Fallstown,
George Barber, Jr., Monaca.
John R. McLaughlin, Beaver.
Thomas C. Buchman, Beaver.
Miss Bertha Temple, Beaver.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

B. Frank Kensinger, Saxton.
Miss Myra V. Fletcher, Bedford.

BERKS COUNTY.

Miss Kathryn M. Dietrich, Reading.
A. L. Crouse, Sinking Spring.
James E. Dalton, Reading.
Miss Naomi Lutz, Reading.
Mrs. Cassie M. Seyfert, Strausstown.
Geo. Frank Spencer, South Heidelberg Twp.
Milton H. Rentschler, Reading.
Herbert C. Rehring, Reading.
John P. German, Reading.
Walter E. Huetsch, Reading.
R. Ray Helms, Reading.
Chas. S. Baum, Reading.
C. LeRoy Ebersole, Muhlenberg Twp.
Miss May V. Huber, Reading.
J. F. Lillis, Reading.
Miss B. M. Phillips, Reading.
James W. Grimes, Upper Bern Twp.
Mrs. Emma F. Kachel, Mohnton.
Frank D. Butz, Kutztown.
Miss L. Frances Miller, Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Joseph O. DeBray, Altoona.
Mrs. Edna M. Griffith, Altoona.
James H. Martin, Hollidaysburg.
John H. Cogley, Altoona.
Miss Edna McFeely, Altoona.
Edwin L. Shellenberger, Altoona.
Mrs. Hazel C. Ickes, Altoona.
L. William Borland, Altoona.
Chas. R. Mallery, Altoona.
Homer C. McKillip, Hollidaysburg.
A. J. Filler, Altoona.
Judd R. Stehley, Logan Twp.
Charlie B. Moore, Altoona.
John Gieg, Altoona.
Miss Clara E. Hofmann, Altoona.
William C. Shuff, Altoona.
W. N. Boyles, Juniata.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

F. H. Hagerman, Jr., Towanda.

BUCKS COUNTY.

C. Leroy Frack, Doylestown.
William A. Harte, Quakertown.
Gaetano Greco, Bristol.
Miss Elizabeth E. McBrien, Bristol.
A. Newlin Hellyer, Doylestown.
J. Lloyd Keller, Plumstead Twp.
Miss Kate Buckman, Wrightstown Twp.
Mrs. Elsie Klenk, Southampton Twp.
Earle L. Brown, Bristol.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Walter E. Seibert, Butler.
Miss Mae I. Cooper, Butler.
W. E. Fry, Summit Twp.
Homer H. Sparks, Butler Twp.
Harry Gerlach, Butler Twp.
W. T. Freehling, Winfield Twp.
Raymond P. Boyer, Slippery Rock.
Miss Mildred Davis, Butler.
John B. Findley, Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Chas. E. Bird, Johnstown.
Miss Helen Kaylor, Johnstown.
J. W. St. Clair, Johnstown.
Tillman K. Saylor, Johnstown.
Perce R. Appleyard, Adams Twp.
H. A. Englehart, Ebensburg.
Miss Goldie I. Noon, Johnstown.
M. E. Holzman, Johnstown.
R. Edgar Leahey, Johnstown.
William F. Dill, Barnesboro.
Ernest F. Walker, Johnstown.
Miss Alice Lauer, Nanty-Glo.
Miss Violet R. Hogue, Johnstown.
Julius H. Eckel, Johnstown.
Harry Bates, Johnstown.
Elliott S. Henry, Portage.
Miss Helen McKernan, Johnstown.
Miss Dulcie G. Gates, Johnstown.
Howard H. Thomas, Johnstown.
Byron E. Bearer, Johnstown.
Miss Irngard E. Erdmann, Johnstown.
Miss Rubie M. Hammond, Johnstown.
Miss Edna Crocker, Johnstown.

Miss Jennie Ritter, Hastings.
Mrs. Margaret Ivey Englehart, Johnstown.
Miss Inez P. Anstead, Johnstown.

CARBON COUNTY.

Miss Beatrice A. Boyle, Lansford.
Stephen F. Payer, Lansford.
Roger H. Graver, Lehighton.
John A. Lutz, Lehighton.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Miss Mildred E. Baldwin, West Chester.
Walter D. Carlin, Coatesville.
Samuel M. Greenwood, Coatesville.
Norman C. Herman, Coatesville.
Charles W. Duncan, Coatesville.
Miss Marie E. Donnelly, Coatesville.
Geo. M. Gill, West Chester.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Miss Mary A. Schalk, DuBois.
Miss K. L. Scollins, Houtzdale.
Lewis W. Whittall, DuBois.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Frank M. Walling, Meadville.
Miss Emma Smith, Titusville.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Andrew T. Oiler, Carlisle.
Mervin E. Keller, Mechanicsburg.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Miss Helen L. Wilson, Harrisburg.
Harry D. Dando, Wiconisco Twp.
LeRoy R. Gramm, Harrisburg.
John Yestadt, Jr., Steelton.
Miss Sylvia K. Hatz, Harrisburg.
Miss Rosanna E. Gastrock, Harrisburg.
A. B. Collisan, Harrisburg.
Paul S. Gingrich, Harrisburg.
Geo. S. Rempfer, Harrisburg.
Howard S. Seidel, Harrisburg.
U. Clark Swengel, Harrisburg.
Miss Margaret B. Renn, Harrisburg.
Howard W. Fry, Harrisburg.
Clyde E. Fisher, Harrisburg.
Mrs. Daisy C. Craft, Harrisburg.
J. Richard Hancock, Williamstown.
F. E. Weaver, Harrisburg.
Joseph P. Maher, Harrisburg.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Miss Elsie H. Dambman, Upper Darby Twp.
Mrs. Margaret Lennox, Collingdale.
Miss M. Violet Schmeltzer, Chester.
Horace S. Roberts, Lansdowne.
Clarence Shull, Folcroft.
George S. Brookover, Upper Darby Twp.
Wilbert C. Hurd, Chester.
George I. Boyd, Springfield Twp.
Miss Dorothy J. Kamm, Media.
Mrs. Bessie G. Parker, Upper Darby Twp.
George W. McMahon, Rutledge.
C. Paul Jones, Upper Darby Twp.
Clarence B. Lewis, Chester.
Spencer T. Lynch, Upper Darby Twp.
Miss Janet N. Mentzer, Chester.
Bert A. Reuben, Media.
Nicholas DelGuercio, Upper Darby Twp.
Charles Williams, Springfield Twp.
Harold S. Shortlidge, Upper Darby Twp.
Mrs. V. M. Freeborn, Media.
Engelbert C. Spevak, Ridley Twp.
Mrs. Margaretta H. Luttrell, Darby.
Raymond S. Wilkins, Media.
Miss Elizabeth R. Fortescue, Upper Darby Twp.
William G. Benham, Lansdowne.
Miss Mary C. McNicholas, Tinicum Twp.
Arthur W. Worthington, Upper Darby Twp.
Miss Mabel E. Martin, Chester.
Miss Nora K. Burke, Lansdowne.
Mrs. Helen M. R. Mingin, Swarthmore.
Henry F. Coghill, Upper Darby Twp.
Miss Gertrude Getz, Media.
Miss Bessie A. Jacoby, Media.
Mrs. Bessie T. Malloy, Chester.
Miss A. Rebecca Myers, Haverford Twp.

ELK COUNTY.

George L. Mosebarger, Johnsonburg.
Jess G. Hayes, Ridgway.
Joseph L. Trambley, Johnsonburg.
Miss Agatha Mullany, Horton Twp.
Mrs. Kathryn Gillouly, Johnsonburg.

ERIE COUNTY.

Miss Genevieve L. Brundage, Erie.
Miss Winifred E. Blass, Erie.
John L. Douglas, Erie.
Miss W. A. Zeiser, Erie.
J. Douglas Murphy, Erie.
Roy C. Mauer, Erie.
Mrs. Katherine R. Wilbur, Erie.
Charles J. Beatty, Erie.
Mrs. Ada L. Day, Erie.
Mrs. Carrie Hulse-Petillo, Erie.
Earl A. Minor, Erie.
Frank L. Betts, Corry.
Miss Bertha F. Grehl, Erie.
Miss Agatha M. Grate, Albion.
Miss Carrie E. Kraemer, Erie.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Mrs. Edna F. Roseberry, Uniontown.
J. C. Bryson, Menallen Twp.
Nevin T. Fisher, Fairchance.
Miss Hazel M. Smart, Uniontown.
P. R. Seeman, Uniontown.
J. Gordon Wright, Masontown.
Buell M. Saylor, Uniontown.
Charles A. King, Uniontown.
Joseph Pinska, Brownville.
Claude E. Meckes, Uniontown.
Miss Betty Brown, Brownsville.
Ralph M. Tencate, Uniontown.
Miss Mary A. Sliger, Connellsville.
John Boyd, Perry Twp.
Robert D. Adams, South Union Twp.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Miss Gertrude Pheil, Chambersburg.
Harold T. Beach, Quincy Twp.
Mrs. Genevieve M. Jenkins, Waynesboro.

GREENE COUNTY.

John T. McMinn, Jefferson.
Roy J. Waychoff, Waynesburg.
Charles A. Barb, Monongahela Twp.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Miss Alma Peterson, Mount Union.
Miss Guila M. Oppel, Mount Union.
G. F. Hawkins, Mount Union.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Miss Eleanor M. Herkert, Indiana.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Joseph R. Wilson, Reynoldsville.
Miss Alice L. Brewer, Brookville.
Bert A. Hoffman, Reynoldsville.
Alex S. Scribner, Brookville.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Attilio Bonini, Scranton.
Miss Anna T. O'Hora, Scranton.
Miss Lulu L. Hughes, Dickson City.
Oscar Schwartz, Scranton.
Mrs. Teresa C. Rinsland, Scranton.
Harry M. Griffiths, Scranton.
John F. Erhard, Scranton.

Miss Naomi E. Carmody, Scranton.
Eugene W. Besecker, Scranton.
John M. Vail, Clarks Green.
L. E. Tartaglia, Scranton.
William Bright, Scranton.
Willard H. Fray, Scranton.
James K. Peck, Scranton.
Miss Margaret Regan, Scranton.
Nicholas Cover, Scranton.
Leo G. Knoll, Scranton.
Miss Helen R. Leonard, Scranton.
Felix Tartaglia, Dunmore.
Mrs. Hannah L. Thomas, Scranton.
Mrs. Olga Jula, Olyphant.
Joseph Pastorino, Mayfield.
Gordon Dimock, Scranton.
Peter Gaidula, Taylor.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Miss Mary A. Huebener, Lititz.
Abram W. Lane, Clay Twp.
Miss B. Marion Flick, Lancaster.
Fred S. Miller, Lancaster.
Miss Viola L. Runkel, Lancaster.
Henry B. Howell, Lancaster.
J. W. G. Hershey, Lititz.
Benj. F. Good, Jr., Lancaster.
Miss Blanche A. Walker, Lancaster.
William E. Flood, Lancaster.
Arthur M. Smith, Lancaster.
T. B. Jackson, Christiana.
Abram S. Kimmel, Lancaster.
Charles F. Diffenbaugh, Lancaster.
J. Herbert Eans, New Holland.
Mrs. Elsie B. Metzger, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

W. M. Nunn, New Castle.
Albert W. Snyder, New Castle.
Martin Leonhardt, New Castle.
Edwin J. Williams, New Castle.
Miss Louis D. O'Neil, Bessemer.
William Henry Miller, New Castle.
W. Greyson Coates, New Castle.
C. W. Lambert, Ellwood City.
H. W. Tressler, New Castle.
Ben. G. Swick, Ellwood City.

LEBANON COUNTY.

Mrs. Amy E. Althouse, South Lebanon Twp.
Miss Ruth Reed, Lebanon.
Mrs. Stella E. Keller, Heidelberg Twp.
Irwin A. Heisey, North Lebanon Twp.
Miss Elizabeth Snyder, Lebanon.
Miss Mabel E. Wunderlich, Lebanon.
Miss Mollie A. Heisey, Lebanon.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

H. G. Hollenbach, Allentown.
Miss Emma Lorsbach, Allentown.
Miss M. Constance, Allentown.
Howard H. Weaver, Emaus.
Stephen Dutko, Allentown.
Miss Dorothy M. T. Reiker, Allentown.
Z. O. Trumbore, Allentown.
Miss Helen R. Larkin, Allentown.
C. Arthur Wagner, Allentown.
Miss Gladys K. Frantz, Allentown.
Miss Frances V. Harris, Allentown.
Floyd F. Bartholomew, Bethlehem.
Harry A. Zellers, Allentown.
Alfred Semprini, Allentown.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

C. J. Banks, Wilkes-Barre.
Michael Laputke, Hazleton.
H. E. Fisher, Hazleton.
Miss Rose A. Hammill, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Ida Barrett, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Sarah A. Ramsey, Wilkes-Barre.
Andrew Garber, Wilkes-Barre.
John E. Jones, Pittston.
Berton E. Klinetob, Plymouth Twp.
Chas. H. Wolfe, Freeland.
Frank Shannon, Pittston.
Mrs. Ethel Oliver, Dallas.
Clarence H. Steinert, Kingston.
D. Roger Arner, Kingston.
Miss Jule E. Lenahan, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Lenoir E. London, Wilkes-Barre.
Nathan Simon, Conyngham Twp.
Chas. F. Kuhns, Wilkes-Barre.
T. A. Krzywicki, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Ruth Y. Thomas, Hazleton.
Miss K. M. O'Rourke, Wilkes-Barre.
George M. Evans, Kingston.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Herbert R. Sloatman, Williamsport.
J. Fred Russ, Williamsport.
Truman Earl Kline, Jersey Shore.
Miss Helen M. Beeber, Hughesville.
Jas. G. Goodman, Jersey Shore.
Ralph S. Boush, Williamsport.

McKEAN COUNTY.

W. R. Shaw, Bradford.
George F. McConnell, Kane.
Mrs. M. L. Jordan, Bradford.
Miss Margaret M. Hill, Bradford.
Charles J. Gregg, Bradford.
Dorn McGrath, Bradford.
Mrs. Ada P. Duffee, Bradford.

MERCER COUNTY.

Miss Margaret Egan, Sharon.
Miss Laura A. Foss, Grove City.
J. W. Latsko, Farrell.
Miss Helen Bauer, Sharon.
Jos. F. Zeiger, Sharon.
F. E. Wise, Salem Twp.
E. W. Frankenfield, Wheatland.
Lewis W. Hunter, Sharon.

MONROE COUNTY.

Francis J. Smith, Coolbaugh Twp.
Murray G. Burke, Stroudsburg.
F. S. Weiss, Stroudsburg.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Miss C. R. Cornell, Jenkintown.
Carl F. Troutman, Pottstown.
Charles A. Wilson, Abington Twp.
Joseph M. Fennell, Norristown.
Noble K. Gerhart, Pottstown.
Hervey C. Irwin, Lower Merion Twp.
Harold Weber, Pottstown.
William E. Hemsley, Lower Merion Twp.
John D. McTighe, Narberth.
Wm. M. Bourn, Jenkintown.
Harry J. Ginther, Pottstown.
Miss Ethel M. Wilson, Norristown.
Mrs. Eva J. Armstrong, Cheltenham.
Mrs. Marguerite Nase, Lansdale.
Mrs. Elizabeth F. Seigman, Norristown.
Harry Joseph Harrison, Lower Merion Twp.
Miss Mary D. Yerkes, Hatboro.
Miss Mary A. Yost, Pottstown.
Frank G. Wile, West Telford.
Edward T. Burge, Conshohocken.
Charles H. Bowditch, Springfield Twp.
E. Forrest Megill, Jenkintown.
Miss Doris R. Lambert, Abington Twp.
J. Warren Clemens, Souderton.
Miss Agnes D. Walker, Lower Merion Twp.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Robert J. Hickman, Danville.
H. E. Farnsworth, Danville.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

W. Bion Fritchman, Freemansburg.
John F. Stefko, Bethlehem.
Miss Eleanor I. Hefferman, Easton.

Maurice R. Smerling, Bethlehem.
Miss Emma R. Kichline, Bethlehem.
Lewis Bremer, Jr., Bethlehem.
Miss Jeannette McClaskey, Bethlehem.
Miss Reba Mengel, Easton.
Charles B. Coakley, Easton.
Frederick Jones, Easton.
Miss Alma E. Day, Bethlehem.
Robert M. Leida, Easton.
Sergie A. Solsky, Bethlehem.
Clayton A. Beltz, Bethlehem.
M. B. Yotter, Easton.
William N. Shalters, Bethlehem.
Joseph H. Biro, Bethlehem.
J. S. Angstadt, Hellertown.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Isaac M. Jones, Zerbe Twp.
Miss Mary A. Seely, Shamokin.
J. Mal. Gillespie, Shamokin.
Anthonv E. Konopka, Shamokin.
F. F. Reamer, Shamokin.
M. W. Stein, Sunbury.
Harry E. Davis, Milton.

PERRY COUNTY.

M. R. Henry, Saville Twp.
E. C. Dile, Landisburg.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Frank J. DeWaele.
Miss G. E. Fricker.
T. Gordon Harris.
Chester Mason.
Charles F. McBride.
Domenico Paranzino.
O. B. Quinto.
William Young.
Joseph P. Berks.
A. M. Blanche.
Jesse E. Butz.
Henry Cianfrani.
Morris J. Cohen.
Miss Emma L. Collins.
Miss Maude Z. Davis.
Miss Anna I. Day.
George H. Dodge.
George Goldstein.
Peter J. Hausknecht.
William M. Kallman.
Robert A. Keel.
Alexander Marshall.
Robert McClean.
Michael Nadley.
Bernard Rosenbaum.
B. M. Smith.
Howard R. Cressman.
William A. Dau.
Robert W. Lloyd.
Fred C. Stuetz.
Max Zucker.
George A. Ansley.
Mrs. Anna L. Barwick.
Philip A. D'Imperio.
Edwin M. Donohoe.
Miss Edith E. Forlano.
Walter S. Froelich.
Sol. N. Golder.
Mrs. Hannah G. Greenblatt.
Charles B. Maguire.
Miss Cecilia G. McCaffery.
Leonard Rice.
Sidney Roseman.
Ildebrando Schifalacqua.
A. Seltz.
Miss Mary M. Stapleton.
Miss Pauline Walford.
Miss Marie H. Waever.
William Wolf.
Charles K. Wolfson.
Hugh Young.
John S. Bradway.
Miss Catharine M. Carrol.
Miss Eleanor M. Duffy.
George J. Dunn.
Israel Ernst.
Henry D. Gordon.
Paul F. Holloway.
Jay Kenter.
J. D. Roy Roller.
John J. Stell.
Morris Batzer.
Edwin A. J. Blank.
John E. Carson.
Martin E. Comeford.
John T. Erieg.
Miss Helen E. Finley.
Miss Anna Floman.
Frank W. Lewis.
William J. Oakes.
Mrs. M. O. Peirce.
William H. Roberts.
Louis Solsberg.
L. S. Walters.
Thomas A. Warne.
Miss Clara H. Wright.
Albert Yannuzzi.
Harry B. Berk.
John J. Carroll.
Frank S. Dunn.
Miss Margaret E. Geary.
Mrs. Anna M. McGrail.
Edward T. Moore.
Miss D. Irene Payne.
Charles A. Reinhardt.
Charles E. Richman.
Harry Cohen.
John A. Ruffley.
C. H. Walters.
Max Weinberg.
Adolph E. Albus.
Leo B. Beresin.
Geo. M. DeHaas.
Frank H. Foley.
Joseph L. Loftus.
Ulysses E. Lutz.
Samuel Odell.
J. S. Scanlan.
Joseph S. Schinagl.
Mrs. Clara Scott Warrick.
A. P. Snader.
Harvey H. M. Barrett.
William C. Fries.
S. K. Kraus.
Vincent M. Naddy.
Gustave E. Nelson.
Samuel C. Noblette.
Abraham Pestoe.
T. W. Smieh, Jr.
Ben. S. Thorp.
Albert H. Warrington.
Benjamin F. Weiss.
Mrs. Lillyan F. Smith.
George Bracunig.
Mrs. Gertrude F. Briggs.
Miss A. L. Detwiler.
James J. Hayes.
Miss Christine L. Newman.
I. Judson Warner.
Mark Harper.
T. Arthur McManus.
Louis J. Plumer.
Joseph Rakosky.
Morris Ruberg.
Charles A. Stevenson.
Frank G. Wilson, Jr.
G. B. Breuninger.
William H. Hofknecht, Jr.
Miss A. Roberta Jackson.
Robert M. Moore.
Miss Catherine K. Nichols.
Albert E. Parker.
Mrs. A. Viola Pohlke.
W. H. Protzman.
Harry H. Rosenthal.
Miss Dorothy F. Dotterer.
T. M. Dunlop.
Henry J. Fick.

Miss Anna L. Larkin.
Elwood J. Markley.
William W. Rhodes.
Mrs. Estelle M. Butler.
Bernard J. Brogan.
Francis E. Carr.
Joseph DeCarlo.
Miss M. A. McGovern.
William Phillips.
H. Louis Solomon.
Francis E. Strawbridge.
Joseph P. Toohey.
Andrew S. Davis.
Wm. S. Ryan.
Harry Smith.
A. Fellman Fish.
Nathan C. Klein.
John J. McShea.
Mrs. Mattie P. Marks.
Mrs. Janet L. Gerhart.
Norman W. Godshall.
Mrs. Isabel F. Tiers.
Edward W. Sheetz.
Mrs. Mary E. Breakey.
Adolph C. D'Ippolito.
Wm. Joe Gonneli, Jr.
William C. Kramer.
Robert A. McMichael.
Miss Birdie M. Pyle.
Morris Sclarenco.
Miss Edith Specktor.
Jacob Brooke.
Miss Rose M. Duffy.
J. Harry Farrar.
Robt. Greenhalgh, Jr.
W. Mahlon Schleich.
Roy H. Bucker.
Miss Mildred Higgins.
Miss Jessie E. Huntley.
George M. Litchfield, Jr.
Charles R. Mason.
Edward J. Walsh.
Miss Esther Weiss.
Robert Kemp Wright.
Morris Bobman.
Warren H. Davis.
Antonio B. Donato.
F. G. Farno, Jr.
Miss Gertrude Joslin.
Miss Martha E. McLaughlin.
Miss Gertrude F. Montgomery.
Gustav M. Mylish.
Miss Johanna Schlesinger.
Abr. I. Cassover.
James C. Cronin.
Miss Mary V. Fahy.
Thomas J. Gallagher.
Maurice A. Greenstein.
Louis James Kessel.
Wm. Mack.
Miss C. Kathryn Oelschlager.
Miss Cecile V. Pennock.
Andrew Steinmetz.
Miss Rebecca String.
F. A. Alleva.
William M. Boyle.
Francis J. Gross.
Harry L. Hubbs.
R. Raymond Kay.
William Kelley, II.
Miss Kathryn R. Lamon.
Oliver Twist.
Roy C. Williams.
Joseph Friter.
Theodore H. Kapnek.
Albert A. Kohnle.
August F. Krisher.
Miss Rose Livingston.
Thomas B. McDyer.
Aaron Neff.
Abram P. Piwosky.
Mrs. Catherine C. Roddy.
Rudolph Scherl.
Joseph Smith.
Edw. Taylor.
Irwin H. Alter.
James A. Doyle.
William L. Dull.
Stanley J. McCracken.
Joseph C. McGrath.
John B. Megonigal.
Anton Roeger, Jr.
Joseph C. Clymer.
Harry L. Cohen.
Miss Miriam L. Jones.
Louis J. McGrath.
Miss Ella S. Most.
William Radbill.
Miss S. C. Saremba.
Louis M. Weinstein.
Theodore C. Wells.
Joseph Wenlock.
Erich O. Angermann.
John C. Betsch.
Joseph T. Riday.
Maurice Gootman.
John L. Graham, Jr.
Herman Hershman.
Thomas J. Mellon.
Richard J. Seed.
Mrs. Mabelle White.
Alexander Adams.
S. M. Citron.
W. J. Huntington.
Miss Alice M. Jones.
Miss Anna M. Raymond.
Louis P. Seigal.
Robert Taggart.
Samuel Auerbach.
Mrs. Marguerite C. Barton.
Arthur C. Dudley.
T. Harry Jillard.
Samuel T. Milliken.
Harold B. Blumenthal.
Miss Nancy S. Brown.
Miss Gussie Gruner.
Warren B. Meixner.
John F. Scanlan.
A. Lewis Snader.
Ernest E. Bonnelly.
Mrs. Florence T. Dougherty.
Lawrence H. Hopf.
Miss Marian J. McCauley.
Isadore M. Ynaus.
Murray L. Alterman.
James Carmint, Jr.
Charles D. Green.
John O. Reynolds.
Mrs. Uselma Smith Simmeth.
Miss Hylan V. White.

PIKE COUNTY.

James Hamilton, Matamoras.

POTTER COUNTY.

C. D. VanDeBoe, Shinglehouse.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Miss Miriam E. Paxson, Pottsville.
Daniel M. Bergen, Pottsville.
Frank R. Heiser, Mahanoy City.
Levi H. Krammes, Washington Twp.
Herman A. Reber, Schuylkill Haven.
E. J. Flaherty, West Mahanoy Twp.
Miss Elizabeth K. Coughnour, Pottsville.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Miss Gertrude Mary Lintz, Meyersdale.
Geo. J. Black, Somerset.
James L. Brant, Boswell.
J. Irving Whalley, Windber.
George Dumbier, Windber.
Roy Grant Grambling, Windber.
L. M. Walker, Somerset Twp.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Mrs. Delena U. Meehan, Dushore.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

Miss Pauline A. Greary, Susquehanna.
William L. Ely, Great Bend.
Walter L. Miller, Susquehanna.

TIOGA COUNTY.

John Bache, Wellsboro.
Charles G. Webb, Wellsboro.
Valentine A. Keefe, Blossburg.
Elmer B. Strait, Mansfield.

UNION COUNTY.

Charlton F. Hummel, White Deer Twp.

VENANGO COUNTY.

George E. Camp, Franklin.
Miss Marina L. Austin, Franklin.
J. C. Barnes, Oil City.
Joseph Leta, Jr., Franklin.

WARREN COUNTY.

Miss Helen F. Armstrong, Warren.
W. A. Shawkey, Warren.
Miss Blanche G. English, Pittsfield Twp.
Wallace F. Jewell, Warren.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

J. R. Irwin Knox, Washington.
Miss S. M. Blahupnka, Monongahela City.
Mrs. Minnie B. McGrew, Washington.
Paul Chludzinski, Canonsburg.
Mrs. Mildred L. Irwin, Washington.
John Bevard, West Brownsville.
Carlo A. Battaglini, East Bethlehem Twp.
Miss Thelma P. Bivens, Washington.
John E. Ward, Jr., Washington.
Leland G. Koehler, Donora.
Miss Gertrude P. Dicks, Washington.
Henry Tennyson, Smith Twp.

WAYNE COUNTY.

A. H. Gill, Canaan Twp.
H. M. Jones, Dreher Twp.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Fred W. Omnus, New Kensington.
L. J. Peterson, South Huntingdon Twp.
Weiland J. Michael, Monessen.
Dillinger H. Shaffer, Jeannette.
Bruce S. Miller, Vandergrift.
Jack Hasson, New Kensington.
Miss Lida B. Adair, Vandergrift.
Miss Anna M. Monski, Greensburg.
Thomas Milie, Vandergrift.
Joseph P. Snyder, East Vandergrift.
George W. Sibley, New Kensington.
Miss Viola Byerly, Greensburg.
Walter H. St. Clair, Latrobe.
Arthur McComb, Hyde Park.
Dom Sabetta, New Kensington.
Charles C. Porter, Jr., Greensburg.
Irwin Smith, Smithton.
Mrs. Olive L. Kennel, Scottdale.
Michael J. Lavrine, Greensburg.
Miss Eliza Anne Peterson, Ligonier.
Thos. C. Forbes, Greensburg.
Miss Mildred L. Patterson, Greensburg.
Mrs. Rose E. Kohl, Jeannette.
Burton W. Caldwell, Bell Twp.
H. John George, Vandergrift.
Edmond L. Mannella, East Vandergrift.

WYOMING COUNTY.

O. H. Allen, Meshoppen.

YORK COUNTY.

W. Howard Young, York.
Miss Mary E. Akins, York.
Mrs. Laura B. Richley, Red Lion.
Mrs. Bessie B. Ramsay, Stewartstown.
Mrs. Margaret E. Spangler, Warrington Twp.
Miss Ruth E. Wolf, York.
A. Koplin Hostetter, York.
Miss Sara L. Henise, York.
Walter R. Stout, York.
N. R. Clouser, York.
Norman L. Zarfos, Red Lion.
Mervin J. Shambaugh, York.
Morgan E. Cousler, West York.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

The Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Commissioners of Deeds, for the term of five years to compute from the dates set opposite their names, respectively:

Manuel Perze Romero, Mexico City, Mexico, April 20, 1925.
Elizabeth Roth, New York City, N. Y., September 22, 1925.
Francis J. Schwenk, Camden, N. J., September 22, 1925.
T. Cato Worsford, London, England, September 22, 1925.
John Gillespie, Castleblayney, Ireland, October 19, 1925.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

The Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Clement Lingg, New Oxford, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Oxford Township, Adams County.

John C. French, Jr., Roulette, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Roulette Township, Potter County.

Mason Sickler, Falls, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Exeter Township, Wyoming County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
ALDERMAN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

The Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Mrs. Rose Powers, Mt. Carmel, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for Northumberland County.

E. H. Musser, Woodward, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Haines, Center County.

Earl B. Albright, Orwigsburg, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County.

John A. Walker, Quakake, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Rush, Schuylkill County.

John J. Johler, Scranton, Pa., to be Alderman in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER STATE FOREST COMMISSION.
MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Nelson P. Wheeler, Jr., Endeavor, Pa., to be a Member of the State Forest Commission.

Mrs. Elizabeth P. Hanson, of Gettysburg, Pa., to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for Adams County.

Edgar W. Moore, of Spring Creek, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Spring Creek, Warren County.

Thomas Grant, of Tuscarora, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Schuylkill, Schuylkill County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss Dorothy E. Keener, Wilkinsburg.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Harry S. Albright, Roaring Spring.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude Sheldon, Conneautville.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Samuel R. Miller, Bath.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Miss Mazie C. Wary, Shamokin.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Raymond F. Born, Philadelphia.
William S. Force, 111 Woodlawn Ave., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Margaret L. Gotwols, 1912 E. Wensley St., Philadelphia.
Bernard L. Kanter, 5801 Cedar Ave., Philadelphia.
Jacques D. Malakis, 3704 Walnut St., Philadelphia.
Miss Lucy E. Martin, 27 N. 56th St., Philadelphia.
William T. Martin, 1400B West Erie Ave., Philadelphia.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

J. P. Long, Harrison City.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 19, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, Joseph B. Kelly, of Yeadon, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Yeadon, Delaware County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 19, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Mrs. Rachel Dean, Conneautville.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Miss Helen G. Wallace, New Castle.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Dorothy Goldberg, 2525 N. 31st St., Phila.
Miss Dorothy Ott, 51 N. 62d St., Phila.
Roy W. Thacklinburg, 750 N. 38th St., Phila.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Jesse P. Crist, Ralphton.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary A. Belli, New Kensington.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 20, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mrs. Harriet H. Furlong, Wilkinsburg.
P. Garnier, Pittsburgh.

BRADFORD COUNTY.

Miss Mary S. Wilt, Towanda.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Robert H. Stetson, Glenside.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Hazel H. Brown, 1426 Mt. Vernon St., Phila.
Daniel D. Gough, 1528 68th St., Phila.
Mrs. Kathryn K. MacMullin, 704 Bailey Bldg., Phila.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 20, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

George C. McGraw, Everett, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of West Providence, Bedford County.

Carey R. Miller, of Fishertown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of East St. Clair, Bedford County.

Leslie I. Bolton, of Holtwood, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Township of Drumore, Lancaster County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BALDWIN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of Committees on Nominations made by the Governor to lie on the table one day be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the puprose of acting upon all the nominations reported at to-day's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BALDWIN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—38.

Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Barr,	Earnest,	MacDade,	Sones,
Baumer,	Einstein,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Betts,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Bonbrake,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Brown,	Harris,	North,	Woodward,
Buckman,	Homsher,	Norton,	Salus,
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Painter,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Schantz,	

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented communication from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, Wednesday, January 20, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, January twenty-fifth, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, January twenty-fifth, at nine o'clock.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. KUNKLE, from the Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 3, entitled:

A supplement to the Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor laws"; providing for the registering of Federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcoholic Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Mr. BARR, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARR, from Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 2, entitled:

A supplement to the Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of Federal permit; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, development, use in manufacture, brewing, sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Mr. HOMSHER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HOMSHER, from the Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act to repeal Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen of an Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-four), entitled "An Act concerning alcoholic liquors; prohibiting the manufacture advertising, furnishing, traffic in, and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof; defining intoxicating liquor; providing for penalties, forfeitures, and the abatement of nuisances; and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws."

Mr. SNYDER: Mr. President, I move that Senate Bills Nos. 2, 3, and 43, the bills just reported from committee, be read the first time.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 2, entitled:

A supplement to the Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of Federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, development, use in manufacture, brewing, sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 3, entitled:

A supplement to the Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws"; providing for the registering of Federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 43, entitled:

An Act to repeal Sections one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen and seventeen of an Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-four), entitled "An Act concerning alcoholic liquors; prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in, and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof; defining intoxicating liquor; providing for penalties, forfeitures, and the abatement of nuisances; and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws."

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:47 A. M. until Monday evening, January 25, 1926, at 9 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 20, 1926.

The House met at 11:30 o'clock A. M.
The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God we thank Thee this morning that day and night, seedtime and harvest, never fail, that in this world of change and decay where we change not only ourselves but our laws that Thou art in thyself unchanging. Help us in the midst of this restless age when everything is being put to the test to have a solid foundation, not only of faith but of government, to rest upon. We thank Thee for the marvelous history of this great State, for all that it has been in the past, for what it is in the present, and we feel how highly we are honored as the representatives of the people of this great Commonwealth to carry on in the place of the honorable men and women who have gone before us. Help us in doing our duty, to always seek to do that which is right and which will make this a better state for men and women to live in.

Be with the Speaker and the members of this House today, and if they go home after this session, keep them and bring them safely back, guide them and protect them and be with their loved ones who are at home; with those who are sick at this hour. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Anderson, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 15.

An Act requiring building and loan associations in proceedings under bond or mortgage against any stockholder to note on such instrument and give full credit for, the withdrawal value of the stock held by such stockholder.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 16.

An Act to amend section three of the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (P. L. 34), entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors; prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof; defining intoxicating liquor; providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws," by making lawful cider and fruit juices for several purposes.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. McBRIDE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as amended, House Bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, dated December fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Mr. McBRIDE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 10 just reported be read for the first time.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears objection, and unanimous consent is not granted.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. GOEHRING, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported as committed, House Bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in sydicated or equal lien loans where the same are divided between or among building and loan associations, individuals or corporations.

Mr. GOEHRING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that House Bill No. 7 just reported, be read for the first time.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears objection, and unanimous consent is not granted.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. WELTY, from the Committee on Judiciary Special, reported as committed House Bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act to require building and loan associations, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, to employ a solicitor, learned in the law, and providing penalties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. L. D. THOMAS asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Duddy, on account of a death in the family.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 3.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time concurrent resolution No. 3, file folio No. 5.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read by the Clerk.

The resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That it is the sense of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that any hasty action in the control or management of industry by government is opposed to the best welfare of the people that in the event of industrial disputes between employers and employees over any or all of the conditions of employment that are beyond the power of the Legislature to control it is the duty of both sides to confer for the purpose of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty that if such conferences do not result in such an adjustment it is the plain duty of both sides to seek meditation or arbitration on all disputed questions that we strongly and urgently commend this duty which is now accepted in most of the major industries of the country to the anthracite operators and mine workers of this Commonwealth

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION COMMITTED.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, in the absence of Mr. Edmonds, the sponsor of the resolution, who yesterday stated that after it had been permitted to lie over he would move to have it committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining. I now make that motion, namely; that concurrent resolution No. 3 be committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. MOFFATT. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 20, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening January 25th, 1926 at 9:00 o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourn to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, January 25th, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BEHNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until Monday evening, January 25, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:40 A. M.) the House adjourned until Monday, January 25, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1926. No. 6.

SENATE

MONDAY, January 25, 1926.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT, (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father: We are thankful that we may call Thee "Father." Thou art not only Creator, King, Lawgiver and Judge, but Thou art our Parent; and we are Thy sons and daughters, made in Thine image and able to think Thy thoughts after Thee. Help us to measure up to our exalted privilege. Forbid that we should despise our birthright, but may we love and reverence and obey Thee as we should; and may our lives, day by day, accord with what the Sons of God ought to be. Guide us tonight and go with us all through the week. We ask it for the Redeemer's sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. HOMSHER asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman, on acount of illness.

Mr. SONES asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Monroe, Mr. Huffman, for this week.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. McNICHOL, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, re-reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (Pamphlet Laws two hundred eighty-seven) entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same" changing the manner of appointment and the composition of the Miners Examining Boards and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCHANTZ read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 45, entitled:

An act providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of the third class for the purpose of performing duties relating to elections and fixing their compensation to be paid by respective counties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WOODWARD read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An act to further amend section 15 of the act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (Pamphlet Laws 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National Party conventions, and of certain party offices, including State Committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, alter, amend, revoke rules; and providing penalties for punishment of certain offenses provided for herein;" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest in the general return is alleged.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

J. G. McMillen, Pittsburgh.

BERKS COUNTY.

Miss Clare Regar, Reading.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

John Condell, Williamstown.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary E. Mollenkopf, New Castle.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Wilbert C. Best, Bethlehem.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

T. C. Brown, N. E. Cor. 21st & Market Sts., Phila.

George T. Crevey, 403 W. Cambridge St., Phila.
Harry E. Diamond, 1805 S. 21st St., Phila.
Samuel P. Dutton, 502 City Line Ave., Phila.
Cyril J. Fehr, 549 E. Tulpehocken St., Phila.
Miss Caroline E. Reuter, 2312 Spruce St., Phila.
Maurice Rifkin, 341 S. 4th St., Phila.
Dudley K. Thomas, 252 Rector St., Phila.
Samuel Weissman, 1419 N. Randolph St., Phila.
Edw. H. White, Jr., 1257 N. 29th St., Phila.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Anson W. Moore, Greensburg.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

F. A. Loveland, Corry, Pa., to be a member of the State Council of Education.

George M. Phillips, New Wilmington, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in New Wilmington Borough, Lawrence County.

Miles L. Keener, Schaefferstown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Heidelberg Township, Lebanon County.

C. O. Christley, Slippery Rock, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Slippery Rock Borough, Butler County.

Frank J. O'Neill, New Philadelphia, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in New Philadelphia Borough, Schuylkill County.

Jacob K. Leber, Hellam, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Yorkana Borough, York County.

F. L. Gately, Port Clinton, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Port Clinton Borough, Schuylkill County.

Raymond S. Moyer, New Ringgold, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in East Brunswick Township, Schuylkill County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.
MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES POLK STATE SCHOOL.
MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Dr. William R. Straughn, Mansfield, Pa., to be a member of the State Council of Education.

Mr. R. D. Nicklin, Franklin, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Polk State School.

Mrs. Mary Derr Rockefeller, Sunbury, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Northumberland County.

Walter I. Clegg, Norristown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery County.

Jons S. Yearick, Kratzerville, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Jackson, Snyder County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Finance, reported with a favorable recommendation certain nominations by His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

MEMBERS OF THE REGISTRATION COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA.

Samuel B. Scott, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be a Member of the Registration Commission in and for the City of Philadelphia, vice Frank M. Riter, resigned.

Benjamin H. Renshaw, Philadelphia, from January 5, 1926, until July 11, 1927.

MEMBER OF STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

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F. L. Gately, Port Clinton, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Port Clinton Borough, Schuylkill County.

Raymond S. Moyer, New Ringgold, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in East Brunswick Township, Schuylkill County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

STATE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.
MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES POLK STATE SCHOOL.
MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Dr. William R. Straughn, Mansfield, Pa., to be a member of the State Council of Education.

Mr. R. D. Nicklin, Franklin, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Polk State School.

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Walter I. Clegg, Norristown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Norristown, Montgomery County.

Jons S. Yearick, Kratzerville, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in and for the Township of Jackson, Snyder County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Gœovernor's Office, Harrisburg, January 25, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent af the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

J. G. McMillen, Pittsburgh.

BERKS COUNTY.

Miss Clare Regar, Reading.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

John Condell, Williamstown.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary E. Mollenkopf, New Castle.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Wilbert C. Best, Bethlehem.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

T. C. Brown, N. E. Cor. 21st and Market Sts., Philadelphia.
Geo. T. Crevey, 403 W. Cambridge St., Philadelphia.
Harry E. Diamond, 1805 S. 21st St., Philadelphia.
Samuel P. Dutton, 502 City Line Ave., Philadelphia.
Cyril J. Fehr, 549 E. Tulpehocken St., Philadelphia.
Miss Caroline E. Reuter, 2312 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
Maurice Rifkin, 341 So. 4th St., Philadelphia.
Dudley K. Thomas, 252 Rector St., Philadelphia.
Samuel Weissman, 1419 N. Randolph St., Philadelphia.
Edw. H. White, Jr., 1257 No. 29th St., Philadelphia.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Anson W. Moore, Greensburg.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Potter, Mr. Baldwin.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Potter, Mr. Baldwin, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, certainly.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Potter, Mr. Baldwin, when the Committee on Finance held this meeting that sent out this approval of the Governor's appointees?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, we just had our meeting now.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I am a member of that Committee and I had no notice of any meeting. I have had no notice of the meeting preceding this one. It seems to me from the standpoint of courtesy the Senate is slipping.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BALDWIN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to lie on the table one day be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at today's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BALDWIN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—43

Aron,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Baldwin,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Baumer,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Sones,
Betts,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Griswold,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Harris,	Miller,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Woodward,
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	Salus,
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Phipps,	Pres. Pro Tem.

NAYS—0

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order.

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 2, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of Federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture development use in manufacture brewing sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That this entire act is an exercise of the police power of this Commonwealth for the protection of the public welfare health peace safety and morals of the people of this Commonwealth and all of its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes

Section 2 (Definitions) For the purpose of this act the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each

(a) The phrase "intoxicating liquor" as used in this act shall mean anything found and determined from time to time to be intoxicating by act of Congress passed pursuant to and in the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States of America

(b) The word ',person" shall mean and include natural persons associations partnerships and corporations for whatever purpose organized

(c) The phrase "cereal beverage" whenever used in this act shall mean and include all malt fermented and brewed liquors or any admixture thereof from whatever source or whatever processes produced which contain or develop during or after manufacture any alcohol by volume

(d) The term "application" shall mean a formal verified written request under oath or supported by a verified statement of facts for a permit for the privilege authorized by law

(e) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the Board setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized

(f) The term "board" shall mean the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board authorized and created by this supplemental act

(g) The term "regulation" shall mean any regulation prescribed by the Board for carrying out the provisions of this act

(h) The term "container" shall mean and include any receptacle vessel or form of package tank vat cask barrel drum keg can bottle or conduit used or capable of use for holding storing transferring or shipment of cereal beverage

(i) The term "Federal permit" as used in this act shall be construed to mean what is commonly known as the basic permit issued by authority of the United States of America in conformity with the National Prohibition Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto and shall not include a subsidiary or installment permit for a particular transaction issued to the holder of a basic permit

(j) The phrase "National Prohibition Act" shall be construed to mean the act of Congress approved October twenty-eighth one thousand nine hundred and nineteen known as the National Prohibition Act as supplemented and amended

Section 3 It shall be unlawful for any person without a permit from the Commonwealth obtained as hereinafter provided to manufacture develop or use in the process of manufacture brew hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any cereal beverage.

Section 4 Every person holding a federal permit under the National Prohibition Act to manufacture develop or use in the process of manufacture brew hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any cereal beverage shall within thirty (30) days after this act takes effect file a true and exact copy of the same with the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board and every person thereafter obtaining such a Federal permit shall file forthwith a true and exact copy of the same with the Board Said Board shall keep a record of said Federal permits and register therein the name and address of each person to whom said Federal permit is issued the date of the Federal permit the date of its expiration and a brief description of the nature of the Federal permit and shall file said copy in its office Provided however That no Federal permit shall be registered for any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States or who has within two (2) years prior to the making of such application been convicted of a violation of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States relating to intoxicating liquors

Conviction of a violation of any of the statutes of this Commonwealth or the laws of the United States relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the holder of any Federal permit shall operate as a revocation of the registration of such Federal permit

Section 5 There is hereby created in the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board consisting of the Secretary of Welfare the Secretary of Health and the Attorney General to be known as the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board hereafter in this act called the Board Provided That if any of the said officers shall have any business or other interests which in the judgment of the Governor render it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the said Board the Governor may designate a deputy in the department of which such officer is the head to act in the place and stead of such officer as a member of the said Board Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum The Board shall select from among its members a chairman and may elect a secretary who need not be a member of the Board and said Board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereafter in this act set forth

The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks stenographers inspectors and other assistants or employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board The number and compensation of all employes appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor

None of the regular employes of the Department of Welfare shall be authorized or permitted to engage or assist in the work of the Board and no part of the appropriation to the Department of Welfare other than the appropriation made by this act shall be expended for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation or for the purchase of supplies or equipment for the Board

The Department of Property and Supplies shall furnish to the Board such forms and other printed matter and such furniture office equipment and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board until such time as the Board shall be able to purchase its furniture supplies equipment and printing out of the special fund hereinafter created All furniture equipment and supplies purchased out of said special fund shall be purchased through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agent

The Board shall in all respects be subject to the laws of this Commonwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards with regard to the expenditure of money and prescribing the duties of departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports the furnishing of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports

Section 6 Every applicant for a permit under this act shall file with the Board a petition in writing duly verified in such form as the Board shall from time to time prescribe setting forth

1 The legal names of the applicant and of the owner of the place where business under the permit will be carried on with their residence addresses by street and number if a partnership of each separate partner and if a corporation of each individual officer thereof

2 The exact location of said place of business and of every place to be occupied or used in connection with such business the productive capacity of each plant where any cereal beverage is to be manufactured used or developed the capacity of every warehouse or other place where such cereal beverage is to be stored for hire the storage capacity of every place where a wholesale business in any cereal beverage is to be conducted or the equipment to be used where a transportation business is to be carried on under the permit

3 The period of time the applicant has been carrying on the business for which the permit is desired

4 If the permit is for the manufacture development or storage of any cereal beverage the maximum quantity per month to be manufactured developed or stored and if the permit is for the use of any cereal beverage the purpose or purposes for which the same is to be used

5 That no one of the applicants has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of the manufacture possession and traffic in any intoxicating liquor

6 That each and every one of the applicants is a citizen of the United States of America

7 Such other relevant information as the Board shall from time to time require by rule and regulation

This petition must be verified by affidavit of the applicant made before any officer legally qualified to administer oaths and if any false statement is wilfully made in any part of said petition the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties

Section 7 Upon the filing of the application in the form herein provided and upon execution of a bond to the Commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment on the penal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) with surety to be approved by the Board which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the manufacture sale offering for sale bartering furnishing transporting possessing delivering within or importing into or exporting out of this Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors and the conditions of the permit the Board may grant to such applicant a permit to engage in the manufacturing developing or using in the process of manufacturing brewing holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale and transporting for hire of cereal beverages Provided however That the alcoholic content of any cereal beverage must not be one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume before the same shall be withdrawn from any vat tank machinery or apparatus used in the process of manufacture placed in any container for shipment or removed from the place of manufacture

Section 8 All persons manufacturing developing or brewing cereal beverage under the provisions of this Act of Assembly shall securely and permanently attach to every container ready for shipment thereof as the same is manufactured developed or brewed a label stating name of manufacturer kind and quality of cereal beverage contained therein and the date of its manufacture together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof and all persons possessing such cereal beverage in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of cereal beverage when sold a label setting forth the kind and quantity of cereal beverage contained therein by whom manufactured the date of sale and the person to whom sold which label shall

likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the cereal beverage is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized

Section 9 Every permit issued under the provisions of this act for the manufacture development or storage of any cereal beverage shall specify the maximum quantity of such cereal beverage per month which may lawfully be manufactured developed or stored under such permit Any permit issued for the use of any cereal beverage in the process of manufacture shall specify the purpose or purposes for which such cereal beverage is to be used and the maximum quantity per month which may lawfully be used under such permit Every permit shall specify by definite location every place to be occupied or used in connection with the business to be conducted thereunder It shall be unlawful for the holder of any permit to manufacture develop store or use a greater quantity of any cereal beverage in any month that that specified in his permit or to use any cereal beverage for any purpose other than that specified in his permit or to occupy or use any place in connection with any business authorized under a permit other than the place or places designated therein

Section 10 Every person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall keep daily permanent records which shall show (a) the quantities of any cereal beverage manufactured developed stored received or used in process of manufacture by him and of all other materials used in manufacturing or developing any cereal beverage (b) the sales or other disposition of any cereal beverage (c) the quantities thereof if any stored for hire or transported for hire by or for the permittee and (d) the names and addresses of the purchasers or other recipients thereof Provided however That persons holding permits issued under the provisions of this act for the transportation for hire of any cereal beverage shall not be required to keep the above records but shall keep daily permanent records showing the names and addresses of the persons from whom any cereal beverage was received and to whom delivered.

Section 11 Every place where any cereal beverage is manufactured stored for hire or in connection with a permittee's business or sold at wholesale shall be subject to inspection by members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board at any and all times of the day or night as they may deem necessary (a) for the detection of violations of this act or of the rules and regulations of the Board promulgated under the authority of this act or of the act to which this is a supplement or (b) for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the records required by this act to be kept by permittees and the books and records of permittees and the books and records of their customers insofar as they relate to purchases from said permittees shall at all times be open to inspection by the members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board for the purpose of making inspections as authorized by this section Members of the Board and the persons duly authorized and designated by the Board shall have the right without fee or hinderance to enter any place which is subject to inspection hereunder or any place where records subject to inspection hereunder are kept for the purpose of making such inspection

Section 12 Upon learning of any violation of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board under the authority of this act or of any provision of the act to which this is a supplement by the holder of a permit issued under the provisions of this act the Board shall cite such permittee to appear before it not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the date of sending such permittee by registered mail a notice to show cause why the permit should not be revoked And upon such hearing if satisfied that any such violation has occurred the Board shall immediately revoke such permit notifying the permittee thereof by registered letter

Any permittee aggrieved by any decision of the Board may file within thirty days thereafter in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County a petition against the Board as defendant alleging therein the action and decision complained of and praying for a reversal thereof Upon personal service of a summons on any member of the Board returnable within three days of the date thereof the Board shall within one week from such return date file an answer in which it shall allege by way of defense the grounds for its decision and such other grounds as shall in the meantime accrue or be discovered All allegations of the answer shall be deemed to stand denied without further pleading and upon application of either party the cause shall be advanced and heard without delay Mere technical irregularities in the procedure of the Board shall be disregarded A judgment sustaining the revocation of a permit by the Board shall not bar after one year a new application by the plaintiff for a permit nor shall a judgment in favor of the plaintiff prevent the Board from thereafter revoking or refusing a permit for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered The court shall have full power to dispose of all costs From the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County appeals may be taken as in other actions at law but during the pendency of any such appeal in which a former permittee is appellant such former permittee shall not carry on any business of the kinds regulated by this act

Section 13 All permits shall expire at the close of the calendar year but new permits for the succeeding year shall be issued upon written application therefor duly verified by affidavit stating that the facts in the original petition are unchanged and upon payment of the fee as hereinafter provided without the filing of further statement or the furnishing of any further information unless specifically requested by the Board Provided however That a permit issued to a corporation under the provisions of this act shall expire thirty days after any change in the officers of such corporation unless the name and address of the new officer or the names and addresses of the new officers of such corporation shall within that period be reported to the Board by certificate duly verified Applications for renewals must be made not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the first day of January of the ensuing year All applications for renewals received otherwise shall be treated as original applications

Section 14 All persons now carrying on any business requiring a permit under the provisions of this act must apply for the same within sixty days after its passage and any such business may continue if a permit has been so applied for until it is granted or refused The fee for every permit issued under the provisions of this act shall be one hundred dollars ($100.00) All fees shall be paid to the Board which shall deposit the same in the State Treasury where they shall be kept apart from all other funds in the State Treasury in a separate fund to be known as the "Permit Fund" The moneys from time to time in tha said fund are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board for the payment of any and all expenses of every kind and description which may be necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this act Moneys shall be paid out of the said fund by warrant of the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer after requisition by the Secretary of Welfare

Section 15 Permits shall be issued by the Board under the official seal of the Department of Welfare Every permit so issued must at all times be posted in a conspicuous place where the business is carried on under it and said place of business must be kept open during general business hours of every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays No permit shall be issued hereunder to any person unless (a) in case of individuals he or she is a citizen of the United States of America (b) in case of companies or unincorporated associations of individuals each and every one is a citizen of the United States of America (c) in case of corporations each and every stockholder thereof is a citizen of the United States of America or to any person who has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of traffic in any alcoholic liquor

Section 16 The Board shall have the power to make and promulgate appropriate rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act Provided That as far as practicable the rules and regulations of the Board shall conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the appropriate agency of the government of the United States for carrying into effect the provisions of any act or acts of Congress regulating the manufacture development storage sale or transportation of any alcohol or intoxicating liquor or cereal beverage

Section 17 Any place within this Commonwealth in which any cereal beverage is manufactured brewed de-

veloped or used in the process of manufacture stored for hire or sold at wholesale by a person without a permit as required by the provisions of this act and any place in which a person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall violate any provision of this act or any rule or regulation of the Board or any provisions of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby declared to be a common nuisance and upon such violation the permit if any held by such person shall be automatically suspended Any nuisance as in this section defined may be abated under the provisions of the act of the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pamphlet Law thirty-four to which this is a supplement

Section 18 Any person who shall violate any of the conditions of any permit or who shall falsify any record or report required by this act to be kept or who shall violate any rule or regulation of the Board or who shall interfere with hinder or obstruct any inspection authorized by this act or prevent any member of the Board or any person duly authorized and designated by the Board from entering any place which such member of the Board or such person is authorized by this act to enter for the purpose of making an inspection or who shall violate any other provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) or undergo imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or both at the discretion of the Court

Section 19 No property rights shall exist in any cereal beverage manufactured developed used in the process of manufacture brewed held in storage for hire sold at wholesale or transported for hire in violation of any of the provisions of this act and the same shall be deemed contraband and forthwith destroyed No cereal beverage in the custody of any officer of the law shall be seized or taken from him on any writ of replevin injunction or other like process

Section 20 It shall be unnecessary in any complaint information indictment or other pleadings to negative any provisions or exception contained in this act

Section 21 No person shall be excused on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture from attending and testifying or producing books papers documents and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction matter or thing as to which in obedience to a subpoena and under oath he may so testify or produce evidence but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying

Section 22 If any section or provision of this act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional such judgment shall not affect any other section or provision of the same It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been passed had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein

Section 23 All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed The repeal of any such acts shall not operate to revive any act general local or special heretofore repealed or superseded

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 2, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Law and Order for a hearing.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 3, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for the use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of Federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That this entire act is an exercise of the police power of this Commonwealth for the protection of the public welfare health peace safety and morals of the people of this Commonwealth and all of its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes

Section 2 (Definitions) For the purpose of this act the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each

(a) The phrase "intoxicating liquor" as used in this act shall mean anything found and determined from time to time to be intoxicating by act of Congress passed pursuant to and in the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States of America

(b) The word "person" shall mean and include natural persons associations partnerships and corporations for whatever purpose organized

(c) The phrase "alcohol and alcoholic liquid" whenever used in this act shall mean and include all distilled redistilled denatured recovered liquids or substances and any compound or admixture thereof from whatever source or by whatever processes produced which contain any alcohol by volume capable of being used for beverage purposes or as intoxicating liquor during or after manufacture production distillation redistillation denaturization or recovery

(d) The term "application" shall mean a formal verified written request under oath or supported by a verified statement of facts for a permit for the privilege authorized by law

(e) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the Board setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized

(f) The term "board" shall mean the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board authorized and created by this supplemental act

(g) The term "regulation" shall mean any regulation prescribed by the Board for carrying out the provisions of this act

(h) The term "container" shall mean and include any receptacle vessel or form of package tank vat cask barrel drum keg can bottle or conduit used or capable of use for holding storing transferring or shipment of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

(i) The term "Federal permit" as used in this act shall be construed to mean what is commonly known as the basic permit issued by authority of the United States of America in conformity with the National Prohibition Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto and shall not include a subsidiary or installment permit for a particular transaction issued to the holder of a basic permit

(j) The phrase "National Prohibition Act" shall be construed to mean the act of Congress approved October twenty-eighth one thousand nine hundred and nineteen known as the National Prohibition Act as supplemented and amended

(k) The term "industrial alcohol plant" shall mean and include any plant or distillery wherein alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured made and distilled from raw materials or any place wherein alcohol or alcoholic liquid is produced by any method suitable for the production of alcohol

(l) The term "denaturing plant" shall mean and include all plants used exclusively for the denaturization of alcohol either specially or completely by the admixture of such denaturing materials as shall render the alcohol or any compound in which it is authorized to be used unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage

(m) The phrase "dealcoholizing plant" shall mean and include all premises and plants where alcohol or alcoholic liquids or beverages are produced by the process by which beer ale porter or wine is produced or premises and plants wherein liquids such as beer ale porter or wine are produced by wasting the alcohol or by arrested fermentation and all premises and plants where alcohol alcoholic liquids or beverages are treated so that the percentage of alcohol is diminished

(n) The term "bonded warehouse" shall mean and include all places and warehouses legally established under the provisions of the National Prohibition Act and the administrative provisions of the internal revenue laws of the government of the United States of America for the storage concentration distribution and holding in bond of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

(o) The term "manufacture" shall mean and include all means methods and processes used employed and made use of to produce and make alcohol or alcoholic liquid from raw materials and shall mean and include the production recovery or reuse of alcohol in the making developing using in the process of manufacture denaturing redistilling or recovering of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in distilleries industrial alcohol plants denaturing plants breweries and dealcoholizing plants

(p) The term "denatured alcohol" shall mean and include all alcohol or alcoholic liquid or any compound thereof which by the admixture of such denaturing material or materials is rendered unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage

Section 3 It shall be unlawful for any person without a permit from the Commonwealth obtained as hereinafter provided to manufacture produce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid

Section 4 Every person holding a federal permit under the National Prohibition Act to manufacture reproduce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall within thirty (30) days after this act takes effect file a true and exact copy of the same with the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board and every person thereafter obtaining such a federal permit shall file forthwith a true and exact copy of the same with said Board Said Board shall keep a record of said federal permits and register therein the name and address of each person to whom said federal permit is issued the date of the federal permit the date of its expiration and a brief description of the provisions of the federal permit and shall file said copy in its office Provided however That no federal permit shall be registered for any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States or who has within two (2) years prior to the making of such application been convicted of a violation of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States relating to intoxicating liquors

Conviction of a violation of any of the statutes of this Commonwealth or the laws of the United States relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the holder of any federal permit shall operate as a revocation of the registration of such federal permit

Section 5 It is hereby declared as a legislative intent that a permit hereunder shall not be required by any registered pharmacist or a physician licensed by the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure or a person or persons who make and sell vinegar non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices or a person or persons who make methanol distilled from wood or a person or persons who conduct a wholesale drug business or a person or persons who conduct a mercantile business chiefly devoted to the sale of food stuffs and having an established place located within the Commonwealth or a person or persons who manufacture alcoholic liquids and preparations not fit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes of patent patented or proprietary medicines toilet medicinal or antiseptic preparations or solutions or flavoring extracts or syrups or a person or persons who in the manufacture of any substance where the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is changed into other chemical substances and does not appear in the finished product as alcohol or alcoholic liquid or by such common carriers as are subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 6 There is hereby created in the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board consisting of the Secretary of Welfare the Secretary of Health and the Attorney General to be known as the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board hereafter in this act called the Board Provided That if any of the said officers shall have any business or other interests which in the judgment of the Governor render it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the said Board the Governor may designate a deputy in the department of which such officer is the head to act in the place and stead of such officer as a member of the said Board Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum The Board shall select from among its members a chairman and may elect a secretary who need not be a member of the Board and said Board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereafter in this act set forth

The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks stenographers inspectors and other assistants or employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board The number and compensation of all employes appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor

None of the regular employes of the Department of Welfare shall be authorized or permitted to engage or assist in the work of the Board and no part of the appropriation to the Department of Welfare other than the appropriation made by this act shall be expended for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation or for the purchase of supplies or equipment for the Board

The Department of Property and Supplies shall furnish to the Board such forms and other printed matter and such furniture office equipment and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board until such time as the Board shall be able to purchase its furniture supplies equipment and printing out of the special fund hereinafter created All furniture equipment and supplies purchased out of said special fund shall be purchased through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agent

The Board shall in all respects be subject to the laws of this Comomnwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards with regard to the expenditure of money and prescribing the duties of departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports the furnishing of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports

Section 7 Every applicant for a permit under this act shall file with the Board a petition in writing duly verified in such form as the Board shall from time to time prescribe setting forth—

1 The legal names of the applicant and of the owner of the place where business under the permit will be carried on with their residence addresses by street and number if a partnership of each separate partner and if a corporation of each individual officer thereof

2 The exact location of said place of business and of every place to be occupied or used in connection with such business the productive capacity of each plant where any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused the capacity of every warehouse or other place where such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be held in bond or stored for hire the storage capacity of every place where a wholesale business in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be conducted or the equipment to be used where a transportation business is to be carried on under the permit

3 The period of time the applicant has been carrying on the business for which the permit is desired

4 If the permit is for the manufacture production distillation development or denaturization holding in bond holding in storage of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the maximum quantity per month to be manufactured developed or stored and if the permit is for the use redistillation recovery or reuse of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the purpose or purposes for which the same is to be used

5 That no one of the applicants has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of the manufacture possession and traffic in any intoxicating liquor

6 That each and every one of the applicants is a citizen of the United States of America

7 Such other relevant information as the Board shall from time to time require by rule or regulation

This petition must be verified by affidavit of the applicant made before any officer legally qualified to administer oaths and if any false statement is wilfully made in any part of said petition the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties

Section 8 Upon the filing of the application in the form herein provided and upon execution of a bond to the Commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) with surety to be approved by the Board which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the manufacture sale offering for sale bartering furnishing transporting possessing delivering within or importing into or exporting out of this Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors and the conditions of the permit the Board may grant to such applicant a permit to engage in the manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacturing denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale and transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

Section 9 All persons manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacture denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale or transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid under the provisions of this Act of Assembly shall securely and permanently attach to every container ready for shipment thereof as the same is manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused a label stating name of manufacturer kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein and the date of its manufacture together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof and all persons possessing such alcohol or alcoholic liquid in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of alcohol or alcoholic liquid when sold a label setting forth the kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein by whom manufactured the date of sale and the person to whom sold which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized

Section 10 Every permit issued under the provisions of this act for the manufacture production distillation development denaturization redistillation recovery reuse hold- Any permit issued for the use of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall specify the maximum quantity of such alcohol or alcoholic liquid per month which may lawfully be manufactured produced distilled developed denaturized redistilled reused held in bond or stored under such permit Any permit issued for the use of any alcohol of alcoholic liquid in the process of manufacture shall specify the purpose or purposes for which such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be used and the maximum quantity per month which may lawfully be used under such permit Every permit shall specify by definite location every place to be occupied or used in connection with the business to be conducted thereunder It shall be unlawful for the holder of any permit to manufacture produce distill develop denaturize redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage or use a greater quantity of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in any month than that specified in his permit or to use any alcohol or alcoholic liquid for any purpose other than that specified in his permit or to occupy or use any place in connection with any business authorized under a permit other than the place or places designated therein

Section 11 Every person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall keep daily permanent records which shall show (a) the quantities of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored as bailee for hire received or used in the process of manufacture by him and of all other materials used in manufacturing or developing any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (b) the sales or other disposition of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (c) the quantities thereof if any stored in bond for hire or transported for hire by or for the permittee and (d) the names and addresses of the purchasers or other recipients thereof Provided however That persons holding permits issued under the provisions of this act for the transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall not be required to keep the above records but shall keep daily permanent records showing the names and addresses of the persons from whom any alcohol or alcoholic liquid was received and to whom delivered

Section 12 Every place where any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond stored for hire or in connection with a permittee's business or sold at wholesale shall be subject to inspection by members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board at any and all times of the day or night as they may deem necessary (a) for the detection of violations of this act or of the rules and regulations of the Board promulgated under the authority of this act or of the act to which this is a supplement or (b) for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the records required by this act to be kept by permittees and the books and records of permittees and the books and records of their customers insofar as they relate to purchases from said permittees shall at all times be open to inspection by the members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board for the purpose of making inspections as authorized by this section Members of the Board and the persons duly authorized and designated by the Board shall have the right without fee or hindrance to enter any place which is subject to inspection hereunder or any place where records subject to inspection hereunder are kept for the purpose of making such inspections

Section 13 Upon learning of any violation of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board under the authority of this act or of any provision of the act to which this is a supplement by the holder of a permit issued under the provisions of this act the Board shall cite such permittee to appear before it not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the date of sending such permittee by registered mail a notice to show cause why the permit should not be revoked And upon such hearing if satisfied that any such violation has occurred the Board shall immediately revoke such permit notifying the permittee thereof by registered letter

Any permittee aggrieved by any decision of the Board may file within thirty days thereafter in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County a petition against the Board as defendant alleging therein the action and decision complained of and praying for a reversal thereof Upon personal service of a summons on any member of the Board returnable within three days of the date thereof the Board shall within one week from such return date file an answer in which it shall allege by way of defense the grounds for its decision and such other grounds as shall in the meantime accrue or be discovered. All allegations of the answer shall be deemed to stand denied without further pleading and upon application of either party the cause shall be advanced and heard without delay Mere technical irdegularities in the procedure of the Board shall be disregarded A judgment sustaining the revocation of a permit by the Board shall not bar after one year a new application by the plaintiff for a permit nor shall a judgment in favor of the plaintiff prevent the Board from thereafter revoking or refusing a permit for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered The court shall have full power to dispose of all costs From the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County appeals may be taken as in other actions at law but during the pendency of any such appeal in which a former permittee

is appellant such former permittee shall not carry on any business of the kinds regulated by this act

Section 14 All permits shall expire at the close of the calendar year but new permits for the succeeding year shall be issued upon written application therefor duly verified by affidavit stating that the facts in the original petition are unchanged and upon payment of the fee as hereinafter provided without the filing of further statements or the furnishing of any further information unless specifically requested by the Board Provided however That a permit issued to a corporation under the provisions of this act shall expire thirty (30) days after any change in the officers of such corporation unless the name and address of the new officer or the names and addresses of the new officers of such corporation shall within that period be reported to the Board by certificate duly verified Applications for renewals must be made not less than thirty (30) nor more than sixty (60) days before the first day of January of the ensuing year All applications for renewals received otherwise shall be treated as original applications

Section 15 All persons now carrying on any business requiring a permit under the provisions of this act must apply for the same within sixty (60) days after its passage and any such business may continue if a permit has been so applied for until it is granted or refused The fee for every permit issued under the provisions of this act shall be one hundred dollars ($100.00) All fees shall be paid to the Board which shall deposit the same in the State Treasury where they shall be kept apart from all other funds in the State Treasury in a separate fund to be known as the "Permit Fund" The moneys from time to time in the said fund are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board for the payment of any and all expenses of every kind and description which may be necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this act Moneys shall be paid out of the said fund by warrant of the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer after requisition by the Secretary of Welfare

Section 16 Permits shall be issued by the Board under the official seal of the Department of Welfare Every permit so issued must at all times be posted in a conspicuous place where the business is carried on under it and said place of business must be kept open during general business hours of every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays No permit shall be issued hereunder to any person unless (a) in case of individuals he or she is a citizen of the United States of America (b) in case of companies or unincorporated associations of individuals each and every one is a citizen of the United States of America (c) in case of corporations each and every stockholder thereof is a citizen of the United States of America or to any person who has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of traffic in any alcoholic liquor

Section 17 The Board shall have the power to make and promulgate appropriate rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act Provided That as far as practicable the rules and regulations of the Board shall conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the appropriate agency of the government of the United States for carrying into effect the provisions of any act or acts of Congress regulating the manufacture development storage sale or transportation of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid or intoxicating liquor

Section 18 Any place within this Commonwealth in which any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored for hire or sold at wholesale by a person without a permit as required by the provisions of this act and any place in which a person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall violate any provision of this act or any rule or regulation of the Board or any provisions of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby declared to be a common nuisance and upon such violation the permit if any held by such person shall be automatically suspended Any nuisance as in this section defined may be abated under the provisions of the act of the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pamphlet Laws thirty-four to which this is a supplement

Section 19 Whenever any person or persons withdraw or remove any alcohol or alcoholic liquid which has not been denatured from any distillery industrial alcohol plant denaturing plant dealcoholizing plant brewery or bonded warehouse for the purpose of denaturing the same it shall be unlawful for any such person or persons to use sell or conceal or attempt to use sell or conceal or be concerned in the sale use or concealment of any such alcohol or alcoholic liquid unless before such sale or use the said alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall be denatured by adding thereto denaturing material or materials or admixtures thereof which render it unfit for beverage purposes

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to recover and reuse or attempt to recover and reuse by redistillation or by any other process or means whatsoever any alcohol or alcoholic liquid from denatured alcohol or to knowingly use sell conceal or otherwise dispose of alcohol or alcoholic liquid so recovered or redistilled

Section 20 Any person or persons who knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act or any person who shall violate any of the conditions of any permit or who shall falsify any record or report required by this act to be kept or who shall violate any rule or regulation of the Board or who shall interfere with hinder or obstruct any inspection authorized by this act or prevent any member of the Board or any person duly authorized and designated by the Board from entering any place which such member of the Board or such person is authorized by this act to enter for the purpose of making an inspection or who shall violate any other provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00)) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) or undergo imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or both at the discretion of the Court

Section 21 No property rights shall exist in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond held in storage as bailee for hire sold at wholesale or transported for hire in violation of any of the provisions of this act and the same shall be deemed contraband and forthwith destroyed No alcohol or alcoholic liquid in the custody of any officer of the law shall be seized or taken from him on any writ of replevin injunction or other like process.

Section 22 It shall be unnecessary in any complaint information indictment or other pleadings to negative any provision or exception contained in this act

Section 23 No person shall be excused on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture from attending and testifying or producing books papers documents and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction matter or thing as to which in obedience to a subpoena and under oath he may so testify or produce evidence but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying

Section 24 If any section or provision of this act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional such judgment shall not affect any other section or provision of the same It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been passed had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein

Section 25 All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed The repeal of any such acts shall not operate to revive any act general local or special heretofore repealed or superseded

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 3, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Law and Order for a hearing.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 30, as follows:

An Act to amend section eleven of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An Act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereto providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" as amended conferring additional powers to regulate traffic to police said bridge and to collect tolls providing for the repayment to the Commonwealth and the City of Philadelphia of the original cost of said bridge its plazas and approaches and appropriating the Commonwealth's share of such repayment of the construction reconstruction maintenance and repair of State Highways

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section eleven of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An Act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" as amended by the act approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and thirty-seven) entitled "An act to supplement and amend an act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled 'An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commisison for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act' as amended by an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and eighty-seven) and as supplemented by an act approved the thirteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and ninety-three) providing that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall bear equally with the city of Philadelphia in its share of the cost of light repair maintenance and upkeep of said bridge establishing a board of bridge control to take over the management and maintenace of the bridge upon its substantial completion providing for the conveyance to the city of Philadelphia by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of land purchased taken and condemned in the city of Philadelphia for the bridge and its approaches" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 11 Said bridge upon its substantial completion shall be turned over by said joint commission to a board of bridge control representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia and such agency or agencies as shall be named and designated by the State of New Jersey by which bodies acting jointly the said bridge shall be controlled managed and maintained The said board of bridge control shall consist of the State Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania another member to be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Director of Public Works of the city of Philadelphia and the president of the council of the city of Philadelphia Upon the turning over of the completed bridge by the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission to the aforesaid board of bridge control and a corresponding agencies to be designated by the State of New Jersey the said board of bridge control acting jointly with the aforesaid agency of the State of New Jersey is hereby authorized and empowered to take over the control management operation maintenance upkeep and lighting of said bridge to regulate its traffic to police and protect the same and to provide for the collection of tolls and charges for the use of such bridge and to have [with] full power and authority to do any and all things necessary to carry out and effectuate the power and authority hereby extended and granted or heretofore extended and granted to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission under and by authority of the act of July thirteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand ninety-three) entitled "A supplement to the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled 'An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act as amended by an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred eighty-seven) extending the power and authority of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission and its successors to provide for equipment of the Delaware River bridge with facilities for railway railroad motor bus vehicles or other means of transportation also for telegraph telephone electric or other public service facilities authorizing operation maintenance and leasing thereof providing for the fixing and collection of charges rates rentals or tolls therefor and authorizing the making of contracts or leases for use and occupation of property acquired" Any revenue which may arise from said bridge to which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia is or may be entitled shall be used and applied for or toward the lighting repair maintenance and upkeep of the bridge including the payment of wages or salaries of the employes herein provided for and for repayment to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia of the original cost of the construction of said bridge its plazas and approaches In the event that the State of New Jersey fails to name or designate an agency to act in conjunction or co-operation with the aforesaid board of bridge control then the said bridge control as herein constituted acting alone shall have vested in it all of the power and authority hereby extended and granted or heretofore extended and granted to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission under and by authority of the said act of July thirteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and ninety-three) [Provided however That no tolls fees fares or other charges for persons or private vehicles animal or power drawn or by any other means of private transportation shall ever be fixed established charged and collected for the use or benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia or in relief of their share or part of the cost of maintaining

said bridge to the end that the use and enjoyment of the said bridge shall remain forever free and open to the people and the traveling public] Provided [further] That upon the turning over to the said board of bridge control of said bridge upon its substantial completion there is reserved to the aforesaid Joint Commission the right and authority to complete all contracts and work uncompleted at the time of said turning over of the bridge.

All moneys repaid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to reimburse it for the original cost of the construction of said bridge its plazas and approaches shall be paid by the State Treasurer into the "'Motor License Fund" and shall be used only for the construction reconstruction mainteance and repair of State highways and for such purposes the said moneys so paid into said fund from time to time are hereby specifically appropriated Payments from said fund of said moneys shall be made upon requisition of the Secretary of Highways after audit and approval by the Auditor General and State Treasurer in the usual manner

And said bill having been read at length the second time time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 30, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Public Roads and Highways.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 42, as follows:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the Act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and pedestrians and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section ten of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 10 The Pennsylvania commission is hereby authorized to enter into any contract or contracts with the New Jersey commission which may be deemed requisite and necessary to carry out the terms and provisions and intent of this act It shall have the power to enter into a contract with the New Jersey commission for charging tolls for the use of said bridge by vehicles said toll to be at such rates as shall be agreed upon between the Pennsylvania commission and the New Jersey Commission and approved by the Secretary of War of the United States

Such agreement shall contain such provisions as to the Pennsylvania commission shall seem wise but shall specifically provide

(a) That tolls shall continue to be collected for the use of the said bridge by vehicles until such time as the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall each have been fully reimbursed for all moneys expended to pay the cost of said bridge and the approaches thereto For the purpose of determining the cost of said bridge interest paid by the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia on bonds issued to borrow money to pay in whole or in part the respective shares of the said State and the said City of the cost of said bridge shall be included

(b) That until each of the said State of New Jersey Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed as hereinbefore provided all expenses for the maintenance repair and operation of said bridge shall be paid out of the proceeds of tolls collected under said contract

(c) That from time to time the proceeds of the collection of tolls under said contract in excess of the requirements for maintenance repairs and operation and also any other revenue derived from the operation of said bridge revenue received under leases or contracts with public service corporations companies firms or individuals for the operation of busses over said bridge or the installation maintenance use and operation of railways railroads or other transportation facilities or telegraph telephone electric light or power or other public service facilities over said bridge shall be distributed one-half to the State of New Jersey one-quarter to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and one-quarter to the City of Philadelphia until such time as either the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed in full as hereinabove provided Thereafter such tolls and other revenue shall be equally divided between the two remaining participants therein until one of them shall have been reimbursed in full and thereafter the remaining participants shall receive all of such tolls and other revenue until it shall have been reimbursed in full

(d) That as soon as the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed in full as hereinabove provided the use of the said bridge shall become and shall thereafter remain free to private vehicles

(e) That payments made under said contract to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be made into the General Fund of the State Treasury of said Commonwealth or into such other fund or funds as the General Assembly shall from time to time direct and payments to the State of New Jersey and to the City of Philadelphia shall be made into such funds or to such persons as the Legislature of New Jersey and the Council of Philadelphia shall respectively require

Section 2 That section eleven of the said act as amended by the act approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and thirty-seven) be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 11 Said bridge upon its [substantial] completion shall be [turned over by said joint commission to a board of bridge control representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia and such agency or agencies as shall be named and designated by the State of New Jersey by which bodies acting jointly the said bridge shall be controlled managed and maintained The said board of bridge control shall consist of the

State Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania another member to be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Director of Public Works of the city of Philadelphia and the president of the council of the city of Philadelphia Upon the turning over of the completed bridge by the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission to the aforesaid board of bridge control and a corresponding agency to be designated by the State of New Jersey the said board of bridge control acting jointly with the aforesaid agency of the State of New Jersey is hereby authorized and empowered to take over the control management operation maintenance upkeep and lighting of said bridge with full power and authority to do any and all things necessary to carry out and effectuate the power and authority hereby extended and granted or heretofore extended and granted to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission under and by authority of the act of July thirteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand nine hundred and ninety-three) entitled "A supplement to the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled 'An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the City of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the City of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act' as amended by an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred eighty-seven) extending the power and authority of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission and its successors to provide for equipment of the Delaware River bridge with facilities for railway railroad motor bus vehicles or other means of transportation also for telegraph telephone electric or other public service facilities authorizing operation maintenance and leasing thereof providing for the fixing and collection of charges rates rentals or tolls therefor and authorizing the making of contracts or leases for use and occupation of property acquired" Any revenue which may arise from said bridge to which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia is or may be entitled shall be used and applied for or toward the lighting repair maintenance and upkeep of the bridge including the payment of wages or salaries of the employes herein provided for In the event that the State of New Jersey fails to name or designate an agency to act in conjunction or co-operation with the aforesaid board of bridge control then the said bridge control as herein constituted acting alone shall have vested in it all of the power and authority hereby extended and granted or heretofore extended and granted to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission under and by authority of the said act of July thirteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and ninety-three) Provided however That no tolls fees fares or other charges for persons or private vehicles animal or power drawn or by any other means of private transportation shall ever be fixed established charged and collected for the use or benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia or in relief of their share or part of the cost of maintaining said bridge to the end that the use and enjoyment of the said bridge shall remain forever free and open to the people and the traveling public Provided further That upon the turning over to the said board of bridge control of said bridge upon its substantial completion there is reserved to the aforesaid Joint Commission the right and authority to complete all contracts and work uncompleted at the time of said turning over of the bridge] maintained repaired and operated by the Pennsylvania commission acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania commission for these purposes until such time as the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania commission for these purposes until such time as the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed in full as provided in section ten of this act as amended Thereafter said Pennsylvania commission and such agency of the State of New Jersey shall make such disposition of said bridge as shall hereafter be provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey In connection with the operation of said bridge said Pennsylvania commission and such agency of the State of New Jersey may enter into leases or contracts upon such terms as they may deem advisable for the use by individuals co-partnerships or corporations of such parts of said bridge and the property appurtenant thereto as may not be required for the accommodation of traffic Provided That no such lease or contract shall be entered into unless it provides for the payment of reasonable compensation for the privileges thereby conferred For the purpose of maintaining repairing and operating said bridge said Pennsylvania commission acting in conjunction with said agency authorized by the State of New Jersey may employ such workmen policemen collectors of tolls and other employes as they may deem necessary and advisable and fix their compensation and may incur such other expenses as they deem necessary for the proper maintenance repair and operation of said bridge

Section 3 Sections one and three to six inclusive of the act approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and thirty-seven) entitled "An act to supplement and amend an act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled 'An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the costs thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act' and amended by an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and eighty-seven) and as supplemented by an act approved the thirteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and ninety-three) providing that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall bear equally with the city of Philadelphia in its share of the cost of light repair maintenance and upkeep of said bridge establishing a board of bridge control to take over the management and maintenance of the bridge upon its substantial completion providing for the conveyance to the city of Philadelphia by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of land purchased taken and condemned in the city of Philadelphia for the bridge and its approaches" are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 42, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Public Roads and Highways.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 43, as follows:

An Act to repeal Sections one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen and seventeen of an act approved the twenty-

seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws"

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That sections one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen and seventeen of an act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" be and the same are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 43, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Law and Order for a hearing.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 21, entitled:

An Act to amend section twelve of an act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and nine) entitled "An act relating to the organization maintenance and operation of the Department of Banking and the scope of its supervision and control over corporations partnerships unincorporated associations and individuals and the assets and liabilities thereof providing penalties for the enforcement of its provisions and repealing The Banking Department Act of nineteen hundred and nineteen with table of contents" to permit the making public at the discretion of the Secretary of Banking of any matters pertaining to any institution under the supervision of the State Department of Banking if and after any such institution shall have been taken into possession by the Secretary of Banking

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 21, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 22, entitled:

An Act to amend section twenty of an act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and nine) entitled "An act relating to the organization maintenance and operation of the Department of Banking and the scope of its supervision and control over corporations partnerships unincorporated associations and individuals and the assets and liabilities thereof providing penalties for the enforcement of its provisions and repealing The Banking Department Act of nineteen hundred and nineteen with table of contents" to provide for shortening the time for carrying out orders of the Secretary of Banking and to provide for submission of communications of the Secretary of Banking to the directors of institutions under his supervision and acknowledgment of receipt

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS RECOMMITTED,

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 22, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 23, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the third day of June Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and fifty-two) entitled "An Act requiring each and every director of a bank of discount banking company co-operative banking association trust company safe deposit company real estate company mortgage company title insurance company guarantee company surety and indemnity company and savings bank which has been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth with the right to receive moneys on deposit to take an oath of office and prescribing the form thereof said oath to be filed with the Commissioner of Banking" by regulating the liability of directors to attend directors' meetings and faithfully perform all other duties required of directors by law or by the charter rules and regulations of said institutions

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 23, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act to prohibit the making of contributions directly or indirectly by or on behalf of any institution incorporated under the laws of the State with right to receive money on deposit to any political party political organization or candidate either for nomination or election to a public office and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 24, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act to provide for the liability of stockholders of all institutions which have been or may be hereafter incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth with the right to receive moneys on deposit

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 25, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.
Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 26, entitled:

An Act to prohibit loans from institutions organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive deposits of money to certain state or county officers without adequate security and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 26, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.
Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 27, entitled:

An Act to provide restrictions on the percentages of its capital stock paid in and surplus which any institution under the supervision of the Department of Banking or which has been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth with the right to receive moneys on deposit may loan to its directors or other officers or to partnerships unincorporated associations or corporations in which such directors or other officers are interested and also to any other one corporation partnership unincorporated association or person and to require directors or other officials to disclose their interests in such partnerships unincorporated associations or corporations and also to provide penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 27, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.
Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 28, entitled:

An Act to prohibit contributions or bribery by institutions organized under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive deposits to the treasurer or any other officer of any state county city borough township school or poor district in order to influence deposits of public funds

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 28, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.
Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 29, entitled:

An Act to require all institutions which have been or may hereafter be incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with the right to receive moneys on deposit to keep and maintain a certain surplus fund

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 29, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.
Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 39, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans where the same are divided between or among building and loan associations individuals or corporations

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 39, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.
Mr. SONES. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.
Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.
The Senate adjourned at 9:29 o'clock P. M., until 12:30 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, January 26, 1926.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, January 25, 1926.

The House met at 9:00 o'clock P. M.
The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee this night for Thy protecting care and for the beauty of this life. May all of us seek to find that which is good and beautiful in this world; help us to realize that to a very great extent we see what we ourselves are, that if we see evil in everything, if we are hunting for evil in everything continually the fault is not with the things outside of us but with ourselves; that if we hunt evil we will find evil; that if we hunt for that which is good we will find good everywhere. Bless each one of us tonight, be with those who have been absent and who are back again at this session. Be with those of the families of the members of this House who tonight are sick or who are in sorrow; keep them under the shadow of Thy wings and bless them; and bless us all in everything which we seek to do for this great Commonwealth which we all love. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 20. 1926.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 20, 1926, when on motion of Mr. Armstrong, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. BURKE. HOUSE BILL No. 17.

An Act limiting the number of charters hereafter granted to biulding and loan associations according to the population of the county.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. STAVITSKI. HOUSE BILL No. 18.

An Act to amend section five of an act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, (P. L. 73), entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations:" as amended; fixing the number of directors of building and loan associations.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 19.

An Act further regulating building and loan associations by prescribing certain details to be observed in the granting of loans by such associations.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 20.

An Act prohibiting building and loan associations from loaning its moneys on real estate, except such as is located in the county where its principal office is located.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. MATHAY. HOUSE BILL No. 21.

An Act limiting the amount which may be loaned by building and loan associations to one person, copartnership, association or corporation.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the Report of the Western Saving Fund Society for the year 1925.

(For Report see Appendix)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. COLVILLE asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. McLaughlin on account of illness.

Mr. HEFFERNAN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mrs. Pennock.

Mr. PERRY asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Lafferty for the balance of the week.

Mr. STORER asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Riddle.

Mr. STRAYER asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. G. A. Smith on account of illness.

The SPEAKER asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. MacMillan on account of illness in the family.

RESOLUTION GRANTING USE OF HALL OF THE HOUSE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Miss BENTLEY offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted:

Resolved That the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be granted to the Department of Public Instruction on April 19, 1926, for a meeting of an Extension Education Conference.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO INVESTIGATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BANKING.

Mr. FRANK D. EVANS offered a resolution which was twice read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, January 25, 1926.

Whereas, The Department of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has direct jurisdiction over all State Banks, Trust Companies and Building and Loan Associations; and

Whereas, During the past few years there has been an increase in the failure of these institutions to an alarming extent; and

Whereas, The failure of these institutions directly effect the welfare of the communities in which they are located; therefore

Be it resolved, (if the Senate concurs) That a committee is hereby constituted to be composed of five members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker, and five members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, which committee in joint session shall have power to investigate the acts of the Department of Banking, its records its expenditures and its personnel, and generally to ascertain and advise the General Assembly whether said Department is in an efficient and thorough manner executing the laws of the Commonwealth.

Said Committee shall have all the powers necessary to call before it any persons, and to require the production of any books and papers, and for such purpose the chairman of the commission shall have power to issue his subpoenas.

MOTION TO REFER RESOLUTION.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking for consideration.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules, this resolution must lie over for printing.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 7, entitled:

An Act prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans where the same are divided between or among building and loan associations individuals or corporations

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. BALDI. Mr. Speaker I move that House Bill No. 7, file folio No. 13, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Banking for the purpose of a public hearing which is to be held tomorrow morning.

Mr. STADTLANDER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,
The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 2, entitled:

An Act to require building and loan associations incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth to employ a solicitor learned in the law and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that House Bill No. 2, file folio No. 15, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Banking for the purpose of a public hearing.

Mr. CANON. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.
The motion was agreed to.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to call the attention of the House to the fact that various committee meetings will be held tomorrow. The Clerk will read the list of these meetings.

The Clerk read the list of meetings as follows:

The Committee on Banks and Banking will meet in the House Caucus Room, Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 10:00 A. M. to consider all banking and building and loan association bills; the Elections Committee, in the Senate, Davis, Chairman, in the House, Marcus, Chairman, will meet in the Senate Caucus Room, Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2:00 P. M; Corporations of the Senate, Buckman, Chairman, Manufactures of the House, Goodnough, Chairman, will meet in the Senate Chamber, Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2:00 P. M. to consider the Giant Power bills and the Tri-State Compact bills; Public Roads of the Senate, Buckman, Chairman, Judiciary General of the House, James H. McClure, Chairman, will meet Tuesday, Jan. 26 at 8:00 P. M. to consider the Delaware River Toll bill; Mines and Mining, in the Senate, McNichol, Chairman, in the House, Parkinson, Chairman, will meet in the Senate Chamber, Wednesday, Jan. 27 at 2:00 P. M., subject, Coal Bills; Law and Order Committee, in the Senate, Snyder, Chairman, in the House, Armstrong, Chairman, will meet in the Hall of the House, Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 3:00 P. M., subject, Liquor Bills.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege?

The SPEAKER: The Gentleman will state his question of personal privilege?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and mmebers of the House, I would far rather, if possible, have remained silent in my seat the rest of this session without having to take the floor in any respect.

I am going to refer at the present time to one paragraph of the Governor's address to this House. It is found on page 5 of the printed speech at the bottom of the page, in which the Governor says:

"I was warned that if this extra session were called, the Legislature would investigate the Executive Departments. This Administration will be the last to raise objection to any such investigation."

In connection with that, in the last week or so a number of articles appeared in the public newspapers relative to investigations. I had for some time made up my mind that I would not notice these articles. At the same time I debated with myself whether or not to remain silent upon this apparent invitation coming from the Governor, whether my friends, would not accuse me of being in conspiracy with him to fool the people of Pennsylvania. While the newspapers were talking about whether or not there was to be an extraordinary session, and while he was silent on the subject and apparently could not find any real subject for which to call an extraordinary session at the great expense of the Commonwealth, I wrote him on November twenty-third, 1925, the following letter:

"Honorable Gifford Pinchot,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Governor:" There is no question mark after that, perhaps there should have been

"I have been reading with a great deal of interest the numerous declarations which you are reported to have made, both in addresses and through the newspapers, as to the financial condition of the Commonwealth. As you know, I have taken a great interest in this branch of the legislation, ever since I have been a member of the House.

I said in 1919, during my first session, and more emphatically during the session of 1921, that there could not be the proper efficiency and economy in the several departments until the departments were reorganized as is provided in Section 19 of Article V of the Constitution.

And notwithstanding that during the campaign of 1922, in which you were a candidate for Governor, you said to me more than once, that I was correct, when you were elected, instead of reorganizing the departments as is provided in said section, you reorganized the departments absolutely contrary to said section; and while before your reorganization, the Governor had great power, he never had the power that he has under your reorganization. Before, all moneys went into the State Treasury and all accounts were audited by the Auditor General, two elective constitutional officers; while under your reorganization there are many special funds that never reach the State Treasury, nor does the Auditor General ever audit the same.

You have been making statements that this reorganization is an economical and efficient reorganization. Some

of us who have been in close touch with affairs at Harrisburg believe that the Code has been any thing else but economical and efficent. Under your reorganization the Governor and four of his appointive officers constitute the executive board that practically have control of all the administrative offices, together with these special funds, while the elective constitutional officers, to wit, the Secretary of Internal Affairs and the two fiscal agents, the State Treasurer and the Auditor General have no say whatever in the management of the affairs of the Commonwealth, except in their respective departments, notwithstanding they are elected by the same people who elect a Governor and in my experience have just been as capable men as the Governors have been.

You are reported as having stated, that when you went into office there was a deficiency of Thirty million five hundred thousand dollars ($30,500,000), this, of course, you must know is incorrect, that the real deficiency was something less than Seven million dollars ($7,000,000).

In the last biennium of the Sproul administration, 1921 1922, there was appropriated, exclusive of highways and exclusive of the Judiciary and Legislative departments, Fifty-three million nine hundred ten thousand four hundred sixty-three dollars and thirty-six cents ($53,910,463-.36), while at your request in 1923, there was appropriated Seventy-nine million one hundred fifty-six thousand six hundred thirty-seven dollars and ninety-eight cents ($79,-156,637.98), or an excess over the 1921-1922 biennium of Twenty-five million two hundred forty-six thousand one hundred seventy-four dollars and sixty-two cents ($25,-246,174.62) It is not difficult, therefore, to see that you had no great task on your hands to pay Seven million dollars ($7,000,000) with this large appropriation.

In 1925 you told the members of the Legislature that all the debts had been paid and that the business of the State was on a "pay as you go" basis, and while I do not have the exact figures at hand, because of the fact that the appropriation Acts have not been printed, although the other Acts have been out for some time, there was over Thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) more appropriated to your administration for the years 1925-1926 than was appropriated to the Sproul administration in the last beinnium of Mr. Sproul's term, which would make a total of approximately Fifty-five million dollars ($55,000,000) more appropriated to your administration than there was appropriated to the Sproul administration. This is an excess of nearly Fourteen million dollars ($14,000,000) annually.

The writer has been told by very reliable parties that the spending agencies having control of the special funds under the Administrative Code are extravagent in the expenditures of these funds.

You are also reported as having said that the defficiencies in 1925 had been reduced to a minimum. The writer is reliably informed that when the reports were made by the different departments, especially those departments coming under the executive board, that they had in their report, preparatory for the budget, a number of deficiencies, that those who had charge of this matter sent the reports back and had the reports changed so that they would not show any deficiencies.

The purpose of this letter is not to embarass you in any way, but as it is reported that you intend to call an extra session of the Legislature, I hope if you do, you will include in your call the power of the Legislature to appoint a commission to investigate any and all of the departments and bureaus of government of the Commonwealth, the benefits of which will be two fold: First, it will give to the people of the Commonwealth the true status of the financial conditions of the Commonwealth. Second, it will enable the Legislature to make a study of the operation of the Administrative Code and thereby inform the next session of the Legislature on this point, so that they will be better able to decide whether or not the Administrative Code is a success and whether or not any or all of the Code should be amended or repealed.

The fact that an extra session will cost the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania approximately one-half million dollars, it seems to me that the call should be made, if made at all, so that the people of the Commonwealth will be able to obtain some benefit in return for the large amount of money expended and that the purpose of the call will not be wholly political.

I am, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER"

Of course, it is needless to say that he did not include in his call that power which was requested in the letter, but he comes out now in his address and welcomes an investigation. He knows very well at the same time that under the law and under the Constitution this House, or this Legislature, is absolutely powerless to appoint a committee that could in any way whatever make an investigation of any of the departments, because of the fact that we have no power whatever to appropriate money towards the expenses of investigating any of these departments by legislative committe, without having at the same time the power to employ expert accountants. It would be absolutely a waste of time and he knows it as well as anybody else knows it. The newspapers today said that certain people in this House have been advised not to present any resolutions asking for investigations, and were it not that my name was used in that connection, I would not refer to it, because I have no knowledge of any request to anybody else. I do want to refer, however to the fact that while that article said that I had been requested not to present any resolutions, I absolutely deny at this time that nayone has requested me to withhold any resolutions. I further say that I have no resolutions, for the simple reason, as I have already said, that it is absolutely impossible for this House to make any investigation more than we already have made, and pretty nearly every member in this House who has any knowledge of that matter knows that. A letter has been reported in the Philadelphia Ledger last week which shows that the estimate of $55,000,000 during this term is conservative because up to the present time this Administration has spent $51,000,000 in the past three years more than the Sproul Administration spent in its four years.

I only want to make this explanation with respect to these reports in the newspapers about anybody being bossed or being controlled, or paying attention to these things. As far as I am concerned I know nothing whatever about it. I say now, however, that it is impossible for anyone, and no one knows that better than the Governor himself it is impossible to make any investigation, but if you will look up your appropriations, if you look up the appropriations of the two year biennium of the Sproul Administration and I am not holding any brief for the Sproul Administration, because you know, as I said time and time again during the Sproul Administration, that I believed it was extravagant. Some of you heard me on the floor of this House, ask at that time for better accounting systems, which we have had since, and which we had at the time that the present Administration came into power, because in 1923, when we came back here, there was not a department on the Hill that could not give you a properly balanced account, which they could not do before, so I say that was all accomplished before this Administration came into power. I don't know, outside of the fact that this Administration is responsible to a certain extent, with the assistance of the Legislature for this dual government which we have at the present time, and I say that advisedly, because at the present time in the administration of the affairs in this State it is a dual government caused wholly and exclusively by the administrative code. I defy any administration, I don't care what the administration is, with this unbalanced, lopsided, unmanaged reorganization, I defy any administration to carry on in an efficient and economical manner the affairs

with such a code as that is, and they never will until we get so there will be but one government in the affairs of this State, and the only way you can do that is to get one general manager for the business affairs of the State.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentlemen under his question of personal privilege will be spread upon the Journal.

Mr. BALDI. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I will.

Mr. BALDI. Isn't it a fact that there is money for such an investigation that would be otherwise used in the succeeding Legislature?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I do not quite get the gentleman's question.

Mr. BALDI. You say there is no money for a further investigation? Isn't there always money left over for the succeeding Legislature that could be used for such a case?

Mr. ALEXANDER. What I said was that under the Constitution the Legislature cannot appropriate money for the purpose of carrying on an investigation. In other words the Legislature may pass resolutions that do not call for the signature of the Governor, but the moment a resolution is passed for the appropriation of money, that requires the signature of the Governor, and it therefore becomes legislation, and, therefore, comes under the prohibitive clause that no legislation can be passed except that which is included in the call.

Mr. BALDI. This resolution that was presented this evening, you mean to say there is no money available for it?

Mr. ALEXANDER. What resolution is the gentleman referring to?

Mr. BALDI. To investigate the Department of Banks and Banking.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That resolution comes under the call as far as banks and building and loan associations are concerned. That may come within that line. I have not looked at it yet to see, but it may come within that line, or within that rule.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until tomorrow at 12:00 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to and at 9:38 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned until tomorrow at 12.00 o'clock noon.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1926. No. 7.

SENATE

TUESDAY, January 26, 1926.

The Senate met at 12:30 o'clock, P. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer.

Almighty God: We are glad and thankful that Thou art the Supreme Ruler, and that all things are in Thy hand and under Thy control. Thou knowest the carnival of lawlessness that is abroad in the land and the multitude of crimes that are committed every day. Police and Courts seem helpless, and sometimes we tremble for the future of our beloved America. In our need we come to Thee for help. We pray Thee that among the people everywhere, and especially among the young men and women, there may be awakened a new respect for the dignity and sacredness of law. May we who are older set the pace and shew the example; and may the time soon come, when throughout the world, this shall be known as a law-abiding nation. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT—A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. BUCKMAN, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 26, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Charles Robert Haley, Pittsburgh.

BERKS COUNTY.

John A. Beard, West Reading, Pa.
Miss Alice M. Bucks, Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Mrs. Ethel M. Zeigler, Claysburg.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

William F. Callahan, 644 N. Union St., Phila.
Robert S. Halligan, 809 N. 41st St., Phila.
Miss R. M. Kelley, 1654 N. Allison St., Phila.
Marcus Laster, 1722 N. 52nd St., Phila.
William F. Stotz, 3144 Passyunk Ave., Phila.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 26, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate:

Mr. Marie Chatham Phillips, McElhattan, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Wayne Township, Clinton County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to lie on the table one day be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at today's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—44.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Phipps,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Salus,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Schantz,
Baumer,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Snyder,
Betts,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Griswold,	McNichol,	Sprowls,
Brown,	Harris,	Miller,	Steele,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Stites,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Norton,	Vare,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	Woodward,

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, at the request of the sponsor, I move that Senate Bill No. 38, on third reading, entitled:

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 287) entitled "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same" changing the manner of appointment and the composition of the Miners Examining Boards and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates

be recommitted to the committee of Mines and Mining.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 1:37 P. M. until Wednesday, January 27th, at 12:30 P. M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, January 26, 1926.

The House met at 12:00 o'clock noon.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God we beseech Thee this morning that each one of us may have a realization of Thy presence; that invisible as Thou art we may feel the force of Thy will in that which we do and in recognizing things invisible and unseen, the silent forces of this great world of Thine. Help us at the same time to realize the power and the force of silence, help us to know that in the silent and in the little things of life as well as in the great things of life. Help us to read much, to think quietly, to speak gently and always act manfully. Be with us not only in our relationships here as members of this House and as its officers and employees but be with us as men and women. May we learn that however much we may differ with each other in many of the unessential things of faith and of life that we are all united upon the great underlying principles. Be with us now, guide us in that which we do, bless the Speaker, bless all of us. We ask in Thy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Aston, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 22.

An Act fixing the hours for voting at general, municipal and primary elections.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 23.

An Act to amend section eight of an act approved the tenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, (P. L. 857), entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors as a condition of their right to vote at elections, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries, in cities of the first class of this Commonwealth, by removing from office all existing registration commissioners and their appointees in said cities, and authorizing the Governor to appoint registration commissions therein; defining the jurisdiction of said commission, and the powers and duties of the commissioners constituting same, and of their appointees, including registrars, inspectors of registration, clerks, and counsel; fixing their qualifications, terms of office, and compensation; granting them certain immunity from arrest on registration days; and empowering such inspectors to arrest without warrant certain persons committing certain offences in violation of this act in their presence, as well as to enter and inspect buildings given as residences of electors to interrogate the inmates thereof, to copy or demand a list of the lodgers therein, and to supervise the conduct of registrars; regulating the registration of electors at polling places by registrars and at the offices of commissions by commissioners and the right of parties or bodies of electors to have watches thereat, and the preparation and use of street lists and other records of those registered; allowing the names of persons not entitled to vote to be struck from the registers in certain cases; permitting all records regarding registration to be inspected and copied by any elector under certain conditions; directing how the registers shall be used at elections and primaries; compelling the attendance of witnesses and payment of witness fees; and providing penalties for refusal to obey subpoenas; directing receivers of taxes to appoint chief clerks of commissions as deputies to collect poll taxes and to give receipts therefor; authorizing such clerks to administer oaths, sign subpoenas and vouchers, and to collect and disburse witness fees; prescribing a method for challenging person applying for registration, and the procedure for the correction of registers, and for appealing from actions of registrars to said commissions; and allowing for appeals from the decisions of the commissions in certain cases to courts of common pleas; imposing certain duties upon election officers and upon the councils, treasurers, controllers, receivers of taxes, police officers, and other officials of said cities and upon the courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, commissioners, peace officers, and other officials of the judicial districts and counties in which said cities are situated or with which they are coextensive; legalizing certain acts required hereby if done on any Sunday or legal holiday; requiring said cities to provide for the maintenance of said commissions, and the compensation of their apopintees, and the payment of all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, and to transfer the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made for the personal registration of electors of said cities during the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen to and for the use of said commissions; punishing and fixing penalties for violations hereof; and repealing all legislation inconsistent herewith," fixing the hours during which registrars shall sit.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. SOWERS. HOUSE BILL No. 24.

An Act to amend section six as amended and section eight of an act, approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen, a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States, and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter, amend, and revoke rules. and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation", prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

RESOLUTION.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE SALE PRICE OF COAL.

Mr. VOLTZ offered the following resolution which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

In the House of Representatives, January 26th, 1926.

Whereas, The suspension of coal mining in the anthracite coal region of this Commonwealth has brought about a scarcity of fuels for domestic purposes especially in the large centers of population, and

Whereas, It has been repeatedly and publicly charged that dealers in fuels for domestic purposes have taken advantage of present industrial conditions, are charging the public exorbitant prices for such fuels, and are reaping large profits at the expense of a helpless and suffering public, therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby directed to make an investigation, in different parts of the Commonwealth, especially in the larger centers of population, of the manner in which fuels for domestic purposes are or were sold during the one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five-one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six suspension in the anthracite coal region, the prices paid therefor by dealers, and the prices charged therefor by dealers to the public. The Public Service Commission shall make a full report of its findings to the next General Assembly together with such suggestions or recommendations for legislation to prevent the recurrence of any evils, it may have found, at any future date when similar conditions may prevail in this Commonwealth.

RESOLUTION.

RELATING TO MODIFICATION OF VOLSTEAD ACT.

Mr. VOLTZ offered the following resolution, which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

In the House of Representatives, January 26, 1926.

Whereas, the Volstead Act has lamentably failed as a corrective moral influence as evidenced by our ten thousand murders a year, our crime cost ranging between three and four billion dollars a year and the unprecedented corruption incident to and directly connected with its enforcement, and

Whereas, arrests for drunkenness and intemperance are now more prevalent than ever before and temperance has even become the common and not unusual vice and failing of the youth of our Nation, and

Whereas, the attempted enforcement of the act lends itself to political corruption, tends to lower our moral standards, lessens our respect for law, and emphasizes the limitations of the government in correcting the moral delinquencies of individual citizens, and

Whereas, it is neither the part of wisdom nor patriotism longer to close our eyes to the startling conditions that now confront us, therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that it is its opinion that the Volstead Act should be modified so as not to interfere with the individual liberties of the people of the United States and that the Congress of the United States be and the same is hereby memorialized to pass legislation to this end, and be it further

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded by the chief clerk of this House of Representatives to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

The first section was read as follows:

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same are hereby specifically appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the Legislature assembled in extraordinary session the thirteenth day of January Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor dated the fourteenth day of December Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Senate

For the payment of the salaries of the Senators and extra compensation allowed by law to the President pro tempore of the Senate For the payment of the mileage of the Senators For the payment of the postage allowed by law to each Senator the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) To the Chief Clerk and assistants for the payment of postage the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) To the chief clerk for the payment of the postage on the Legislative Journal Bills and Calendars the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500.00)

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the Senate during and for the completion of the work of the extraordinary session also for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the Senate

For the contingent expenses including extra clerical and stenographic charges of the President pro tempore of the Senate during the period of the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary and for the payment of the necessary expenses including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk during the extraordinary session the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.00) To the chief clerk of the Senate for the payment of extra services in connection with the compilation of the History of Legislation in the Senate during the extraordinary session the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) making a total for the extraordinary session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of sixty-three thousand two hundred sixty-one dollars and twenty cents ($63,261.20) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid in the manner prescribed by law

House of Representatives

For the payment of the salaries of the Members of the House of Representatives and extra compensation allowed by law to the Speaker of the House for the payment of mileage of the Members For the postage allowed by law to each Member the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) To the chief clerk and assistants for the payment of postage the sum of seventy-five ($75.00) To the chief clerk for the payment of the postage on the Legislative Journal Bills and Calendars the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000.00)

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives during and for the completion of the work of the extraordinary session also for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives

For the payment of the salaries and expenses of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives special session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same said Chairman to file an account with the Auditor General within thirty days after the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature

For the contingent expenses including extra clerical and stenographic charges of the Speaker of the House of Representatives during the period of the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred ($500.00) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary and for the payment of the necessary expenses including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk during the extraordinary session the sum of four thousand dollars ($4000.00) making a total for the extraordinary session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of one hundred eighty-three thousand one hundred seventy-six dollars ($183,176.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid in the manner prescribed by law

For the payment to Morris H. Garvin acting assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for the interim ninteen hundred and twenty-five for mileage and incidental expenses incurred in the serving of writs for special elections for members of the House of Representatives from the following counties to wit

Clearfield County To fill a vacancy in the second legislative district caused by the death of Honorable George A Lukehart

Delaware County To fill a vacancy in the first legislative district caused by the resignation of the Honorable Walter H Craig

the sum of sixty dollars and fifty cents ($60.50) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers

Legislative Journal

For payment to the Chief Clerk of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for making indices of the Journal of each House for the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00)

For the work of the Legislative Journal officials after the close of the extraordinary session on the Legislative Journal also proofreading of appendix and index thereto as provided by law the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500.00)

For the payment of the person or persons appointed to index the Legislative Journal of the extraordinary session in accordance with the act establishing said Journal the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00)

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. McBRIDE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend section 1, page 3, line 19, by striking out after the second word "the" the words "salaries and."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title was read and agreed to as follows:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, on account of a business matter which will make it necessary for me to be absent from this House for the balance of this week and all of next week, I ask for a leave of absence for that period.

The SPEAKER. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none and leave of absence is granted.

RESOLUTION No. 4.

Mr. FRANK D. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Resolution No. 4, file folio 17.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas The Department of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has direct jurisdiction over all State Banks Trust Companies and Building and Loan Associations and

Whereas During the past few years there has been an increase in the failure of these institutions to an alarming extent and

Whereas The failure of these institutions directly affects the welfare of the communities in which they are located therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concurs) That a committee is hereby constituted to be composed of five Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker and five Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate which committee in joint session shall have power to investigate the acts of the Department of Banking its records its expenditures and its personnel and generally to ascertain and advise the General Assembly whether said Department is in an efficient and thorough manner executing the laws of the Commonwealth

Said committee shall have all the powers to call before it any persons and to require the production of any books and papers and for such purpose the chairman of the commision shall have power to issue his subjoenas

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking for the purpose of a hearing.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HARRY J. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until toworrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 12:20 o'clock P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1926. No. 8.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1926.

The Senate met at 12:30 o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we gather here to-day under the shadow of a heavy bereavement. We are reminded anew that in the midst of life we are in death. No man knows what a day or even a moment may bring forth. Since we last met here Thou has entered this circle and called away one of its most highly esteemed members. We thank Thee that we were permitted to know him as he came in and went out in our midst. His presence will be greatly missed. But we are thinking especially of the stricken family, and our hearts go out to them in deepest sympathy. Grant them, we pray Thee Thy divine comfort, and help us all to realize the blessed truth that these separations are not forever. May we remember the words of Him who said "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me, shall never die." Keep us in Thy chosen ways, and when our work on earth is ended bring us to the life more abundant on high, to that city that hath foundations, whose Builder and Maker is God; where the inhabitants never say they are sick and where all tears shall be wiped away from our eyes and where we shall meet Thee, and meet our loved ones again, to go out no more, forever. All these blessings we ask in the name of the Lord, Jesus Christ. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT—A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. Schantz, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

Mr. BONBRAKE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, Wednesday, January 27, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February first, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February first, at nine o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT TO MEMORY OF LATE SENATOR JOHN PAUL HARRIS

Mr. DAIX on behalf of Mr. Coyne, offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

WHEREAS, Divine Providence has, with short notice, called from our midst our dearly beloved brother Senator John Paul Harris, who has so ably and well represented the Forty-fifth District during the term commencing in December, 1922; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That in the death of Senator Harris we have lost an eminent and honored member and one who has left behind him a record that will bear the most searching scrutiny, it being entirely free from the slighest stain or blemish and is the most fitting legacy that could be bequeathed by distinguished character.

RESOLVED, That the Senate deeply deplore his loss as a member because of his many noble qualities, which were manifest to all who were associated with him. As a legislator, he was true and faithful to every trust reposed in him, an exemplary citizen, a sincere and trustworthy friend and a man whose public and private life was pure and blameless and worthy of emulation by all who survive him.

RESOLVED, That we extend to his sorrowing family our sincere sympathy in their great bereavement, and hope that the memory of his many virtues, which time cannot efface or impair, will be consolation that will tend to soften their overwhelming grief.

RESOLVED, That the Senate do adjourn today out of respect to the memory of the late Senator John Paul Harris.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I move that the entire Senate, as a Committee of the Whole, and the principal officers of the Senate, be appointed as a Committee to attend the funeral of the late Senator Harris on Saturady morning, January 30th, at 10 o'clock, at Pittsburgh.

Mr. HOMSHER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. James J. Coyne, will be the chairman of the committee. The funeral of Senator Harris will be held Saturday morning, January 30th, at 10,clock, from St. Philips Church, Crafton. Crafton is about 35 minutes by automobile from the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh. The members of the Senate who will attend the funeral are requested to communicate with the Honorable James J. Coyne, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh. The headquarters for the Senate and House will be the William Penn Hotel.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence bill of the House of Representatives, as follows:

House Bill No. 10 (Senate Bill No. 47), entitled:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Com-

monwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

RECESS.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution of the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, Wednesday, January 27, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February first, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February first, at nine o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HOMSHER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. DAIX. Mr.President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:41 o'clock P. M., until 9 o'clock Monday evening, February 1, 1926, out of respect to the memory of the late Senator John Paul Harris.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, January 27, 1926.

The House met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Lord, Thou has been our dwelling place in all generations, before the mountains were brought forth and ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God. Help us to realize that there is no one good or great but God alone. And this morning especially we ask Thee that in the passing of those who are with us in this meeting of the Legislature there may be impressed upon us the transitoriness of everything which worries us so much. Help us as we realize this, not to have our lives saddened, but to have our lives made more real and more earnest. We thank Thee because Thou doest call soldiers from the battlefield in the very midst of the conflict in which they are engaged. We realize that there can be no more perfect death than death died in the fulfilling of life's duties. Comfort the hearts of those who are bereaved this morning by the sudden departure of the Senator from this great Commonwealth. Give unto them Thy sympathy and Thy comfort in their sorrow and in the days which are to come. Be with us and help us whatever may be in store for us, individually, to so live and so act in life's great work that if we are called, as our Brother was called, we will respond gladly, as soldiers always respond to the call of duty. Be with us this day and bless us, we ask in the name of Jesus. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Bagshaw the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. MORRISON. HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act authoriizng the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund, and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

Referred to the Committee on Public Roads.

By Mr. MORRISON. HOUSE BILL No. 26.

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engins for the generation of power, and all distillates or, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificatss and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealors; and fixing penalties", imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale; providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General; and imposing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STERLING. HOUSE BILL No. 27.

An Act to ratify and adopt, subject to certain exceptions, a compact negotiated by Commissioners designated by the Governor under a law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania with Commissioners duly authorized thereto by the States of New York and New Jersey for the regularization of the flow of the Delaware River, the conservation of the water resources of the Delaware Basin, the apportionment thereof among the Said States for domestic and municipal supply, and the utilization thereof for power and other beneficial uses.

Referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 10, as follows:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the Same That the following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same are hereby specifically appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the Legis-

lature assembled in extraordinary session the thirteenth day of January Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor dated the fourteenth day of December Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and tewnty-five

Senate

For the payment of the salaries of the Senators and extra compensation allowed by law to the President pro tempore of the Senate For the payment of the mileage of the Senators For the payment of the postage allowed by law to each Senator the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) To the Chief Clerk and assistants for the payment of postage the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) To the chief clerk for the payment of the postage of the Legislative Journal Bills and Calendars in the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500.00)

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the Senate during and for the completion of the work of the extraordinary session also for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the Senate

For the contingent expenses including extra clerical and stenographic charges of the President pro tempore of the Senate during the period of the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary and for the payment of the necessary expenses including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk during the extraordinary session the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2500.00) To the chief clerk of the Senate for the payment of extra services in connection with the compilation of the History of Legislation in the Senate during the extraordinary session the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) making a total for the extraordinary session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of sixty-three thousand two hundred sixty-one dollars and twenty cents ($63,261.20) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid in the manner prescribed by law

House of Representatives

For the payment of the salaries of the Members of the House of Representatives and extra compensation allowed by law to the Speaker of the House for the payment of mileage of the Members For the postage allowed by law to each Member the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) To the chief clerk and assistants for the payment of postage the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) To the chief clerk for the payment of the postage on the Legislative Journal Bills and Calendars the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000.00)

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives during and for the completion of the work of the extraordinary session also for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives special session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same said Chairman to file an account with the Auditor General within thirty days after the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature

For the contingent expenses including extra clerical and stenographic charges of the Speaker of the House of Representatives during the period of the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred ($500.00) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary and for the payment of the necessary expenses including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk during the extraordinary session the sum of four thousand dollars ($4000.00) making a total for the extraordinary session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of one hundred eighty-three thousand one hundred seventy-six dollars ($183,176.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid in the manner prescribed by law

For the payment to Morris H. Garvin acting assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for the interim nineteen hundred and twenty-five for mileage and incidential expenses incurred in the serving of writs for special elections for members of the House of Representatives from the following counties to wit:

Clearfield County To fill a vacancy in the second legislative district caused by the death of Honorable George A. Lukehart

Delaware County To fill a vacancy in the first legislative district caused by the resignation of the Honorable Walter H. Craig

the sum of sixty dollars and fifty cents ($60.50) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers

Legislative Journal

For payment to the Chief Clerk of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for making indices of the Journal of each House for the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00)

For the work of the Legislative Journal officials after the close of the extraordinary session on the Legislative Journal also proofreading of appendix and index thereto as provided by law the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500.00)

For the payment of the person or persons appointed to index the Legislative Journal of the extraordinary session in accordance with the act establishing said Journal the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00)

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—200.

Adam,	Emhardt,	Lotz,	Rieder,
Alexander,	Evans, B. P.,	Lucas,	Royle,
Allman,	Evans, F. D.,	Ludlow,	Sarig,
Anderson,	Flinchbaugh,	Lynch,	Sautter,
Armstrong,	Flynn,	Malie,	Schilling,
Aston,	Fockler,	Mangan,	Schoener,
Bagshaw,	Fratt,	Marcus,	Schwartz,
Baldi,	Frye,	Martz,	Scott,
Bartley,	Fuller,	Mathay,	Shaffer,
Behney,	Gelnett,	McBride,	Shambach,
Bell, F. A.,	Gilchrist,	McClure, J. F.,	Sheffer,
Bell, W. T.,	Goehring,	McClure, J. H.,	Smith, H. J.,
Bentley,	Goodnough,	McCormick,	Soffel,
Berkheiser,	Goss,	McDaniel,	Sowers,
Bickett,	Greeby,	McDermott,	Speer,
Bidelspacher,	Greenstein,	McGowan,	Spencer,
Blair,	Grenet,	Memolo,	Stadtlander,
Blumberg,	Griffith,	Metzger,	Stark,
Bray,	Grimes,	Metzinger,	Staudenmeier,
Brewster,	Guerin,	Millar,	Stavitski,
Bromley,	Haas,	Miller, C.,	Sterling,
Brown, E.,	Haines,	Miller, H. A.,	Stock,
Brown, E. P.,	Hall,	Moffatt,	Storb,
Brown, T. J.,	Hantz,	Moore,	Storer,
Burchinal,	Harding,	Morrison,	Strayer,
Burke,	Harer,	Muldowney,	Sullivan,
Bush,	Hart,	Munley,	Talbot,
Calhoun,	Haws,	Myers,	Thomas, L. D.,
Canon,	Heffernan,	Neely,	Thomas, M. G.,
Colville,	Heffran,	Nicholson,	Toepfer,
Conner,	Henderson,	Nolte,	Towner,
Critchfield,	Hess,	North,	Trescher,
Cross,	Himes,	Nothnagle,	Turner,
Davies,	Holcombe,	Orr,	Voltz,
Davis,	Holmes,	Parkinson,	Washington,
DeFrehn,	Holtzman,	Patchin,	Watson,
Deibler,	Hoover,	Patterson,B.H.,	Weamer,
Dengler,	Horn,	Patterson,F.W.,	Wells,
Derby,	Howe,	Patterson, M.,	Welty,
Diehm,	Hricko,	Peelor,	Wettach,
Dietz,	Huber,	Perry,	Wheeler,
Dilsheimer,	Irvin,	Phillips,	Whitehouse,
Donnell,	Jones,	Pitts,	Williams,
Drinkhouse,	Kelly,	Posey,	Wilson,
Drumbor,	Labar,	Powell,	Witherspoon,
Duddy,	Lauver,	Prosser,	Witkin,
Eaches,	Leidich,	Pryor,	Wood, N.
Earley,	Little, J. T.,	Raymond,	Wood, W. P.,
Ede,	Lockhart,	Reader,	Wright,
Edmonds,	Long,	Rhodes,	Bluett, Speaker.

NAYS—0.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

RESOLUTION.

RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE IN ANTHRACITE COAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. BURD P. EVANS offered the following resolution which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

In the House of Representatives, January 27, 1926.

Whereas, The suspension of operation in the anthracite coal region has now been prolonged for a period of five months, and

Whereas, Said suspension has resulted in a scarcity of anthracite coal for domestic fuel purposes, which is causing great inconvenience and untold suffering to many thousands of people, including not only the miners and laborers employed at the anthracite mines of this Commonwealth, but as well the general public of this State and of other states, and

Whereas, Repeated conferences of the representatives of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America, and suggestions from public officials, individuals and bodies of individuals have failed to effect a conciliation of the differences existing between the anthracite coal operators and their employes, and

Whereas, This prolonged industrial suspension has brought about conditions which demand the attention of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, representing the whole people of that Commonwealth, and

Whereas, The prosperity of the people of this Commonwealth in the future depends in great measure upon an early resumption of operation in the anthracite coal region; therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That a committee is hereby constituted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania which shall consist of the Honorable George Wharton Pepper, the Honorable David A. Reed, United States Senators from Pennsylvania, and the Honorable Edwin S. Stuart, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of representing the general public in conciliating the differences between the anthracite coal operators and their employes. If any one of the persons named in this resolution shall be unable or shall refuse to serve on said committee, the remaining members of the committee shall appoint some impartial person as a representative of the public to act with the said committee in the place of the person unable or refusing to serve.

Resolved, That said committee shall appoint one of its members chairman, who shall call a joint meeting of the representatives of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America before the committee, within five days after the passage of this resolution, at such time and place as the chairman may designate.

The committee shall, at said meeting or any adjournment thereof, request the said representatives to lay before it, verbally or in writing, or both, their various contentions, so that it may have full and complete knowledge of the differences between the parties and the facts which prevent the resumption of operation in the anthracite mine region. After hearing all parties interested, the committee shall, as speedily as possible, formulate a plan to conciliate said differences with a view of doing impartial justice, so far as may be possible, to the general public, the anthracite coal operators and the members of the United Mine Workers of America. The plan of conciliation formulated shall be submitted to a joint meeting of the representatives of the operators and miners to be called by the chairman of the committee at such time and place as he may designate, and at said meeting the committee shall, on behalf of the public, urge upon the said representatives the necessity of adopting said plan for the protection of the health and welfare of the people, and to assure their prosperity.

Resolved, That, in order that suffering may be forthwith relieved, the committee shall, at the said first joint meeting, urge upon the representatives of the operators and the miners on behalf of the General Assembly representing the people, their duty to the public, to agree with each other before the committee, to commence operation of the anthracite mines as quickly as possible, at the scale of wages in effect at the time operation ceased in the anthracite mines, and to continue said operation until the plan formulated by the committee is laid before the said representatives for approval.

RESOLUTION.

RELATIVE TO DEATH OF SENATOR JOHN P. HARRIS.

Mr. HOWE offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, January 27, 1926.

Whereas, The sudden death of the Honorable John P. Harris, yesterday afternoon in the Hall of the House, has terminated the work of a fellow member of this General Assembly, who was vitally interested in public affairs, and

Whereas, It is well known this interest drove him to unusual activity at a time when every physical and mental effort should have been avoided, and

Whereas, His determination to have accomplished at this Session those matters of legislation which to him appeared to be necessary for the public good, caused him to disregard the advice of physicians and friends and brought about his untimely end, therefore be it

Resolved by the Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that in the death of Senator John P. Harris, the General Assembly has lost the advice and counsel of a conscientious, honest and able legislator; his constituents have been deprived of the services of one who was interested first in their welfare and the welfare of the Commonwealth and his friends have had taken from them one whose companionship was good and wholesome and whose friendship was true and enduring and be it

Resolved, That the manner of his death, upon the floor of this House, and in the midst of battle for those things which to him were right, adds his name to the long list of names of sons of Pennsylvania, who have died in her name, fighting for her interests and dying for their fellowmen, and, than this, there is no greater glory, and be it further

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day, it adjourns in honor of the memory of the Honorable John P. Harris, martyred Senator from Allegheny County.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE TO ATTEND FUNERAL OF SENATOR JOHN P. HARRIS.

Mr. HOWE. Mr. Speaker, I move you that the Speaker of this House appoint the entire membership of the House, together with the officers, to attend in a body the funeral of the late Senator John P. Harris.

Mr. PROSSER. Mr. Speaker. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN OF FUNERAL COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair designates as Chairman of the Committee to attend the funeral of Senator John P. Harris, the Hon. C. J. McBride, member of the House from Allegheny County.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Funeral of Senator John P. Harris, Saturday morning, ten o'clock, services—Saint Phillip's Church, Crafton.

Crafton 35 minutes by automobile from the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.

The Members of the Senate and of the House are appointed committee to attend funeral

Hon. James J. Coyne, of Pittsburgh, Chairman of the Senate Committee

Hon. C. J. McBride, Lincoln Place, Allegheny County, Chairman of House Committee

Headquarters Senate and House Committee—William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh

Members of the Senate advise Hon. James J. Coyne, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, if they can attend funeral, not later than Friday evening.

Members of the House of Representatives wire or advise Hon. C. J. McBride, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh, if they can attend funeral not later than Friday evening.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will declare a recess until 12:35 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

The House reconvened at 12:35 P. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

SENATE MESSAGE.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, January 27, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening February 1st 1926 at 9:00 o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening February 1st, 1926 at 9:00 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY SPEAKER.

The Chair desires to state that those from Harrisburg attending the funeral of Senator John P. Harris can get on the sleeper at 10:00 o'clock Friday evening. As to the time of other trains we do not know. You will have to make arrangements for yourselves.

ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE JOHN P. HARRIS

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, in accordance with the resolution adopted to-day, I move that this House do now adjourn until Monday, February 1, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock P. M., out of respect to the memory of the late Hon. John P. Harris, Senator from Allegheny County.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 12:40 o'clock P. M.) the House adjourned until Monday evening, February 1, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1926. No. 9.

SENATE

MONDAY, Februray 1, 1926.

The Senate met at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father: Help us to remember that in Thy sight all of life is sacred. Whether we are in the home or the school, in the marts of trade, in legislative halls, or in the sanctuary, we are on holy ground, and we are accountable to Thee for all we do. May we so live that we shall honor and glorify Thee and bless our fellowmen. Give us opportunities for doing good and help us to make the world brighter and better because we are living in it. Bless the Senate at the opening of this new week. Grant wisdom to every member of the body. Overrule human blunders so that no harm may be done, and may blessing come to our great State. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. SNYDER asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Venango, Mr. Phipps, for to-day and to-morrow.

Mr. DERRICK asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Northumberland, Mr. Steele, for to-day.

Mr. STITES asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Crawford, Mr. Miller, for the week.

Mr. KUNKEL asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Cambria, Mr. Baumer, for to-day.

Also asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Erie, Mr. Griswold, for to-day.

Mr. BUCKMAN asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Potter, Mr. Baldwin, for this week.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. SCHANTZ, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 47, (House Bill No. 10), entitled:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

MOTION TO READ BILL THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the bill just reported from committee be read the first time.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order.

The Senate preceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 47 (House Bill No. 10), entitled:

An act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate report of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, for year ending December 31, 1925.

(For report see appendix).

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

He also laid before the Senate report of The Western Saving Fund Society, for the year 1925.

(For report see appendix).

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 1, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary E. Barlow, Pittsburgh.
Harry L. Fletcher, Pittsburgh.
Louis Miller, Pittsburgh.
Louis Saupe, Jr., Dormont.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Miss Marie Earnest, Bedford.

BERKS COUNTY.

Earl N. Fisher, Reading.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Miss V. Glenn Rhoads, Johnstown.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Mrs. Grace Wolf Grove, Shippensburg.

DAUPHIN COUNTY.

Miss Cora F. Grove, Harrisburg.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

John D. Nichols, Lansdowne.

ERIE COUNTY.

Mrs. K. M. Braggins, Erie.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

C. Norman Goff, Uniontown.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Miss Martha M. Cameron, Cherry Tree.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mahlon J. Stahl, Sykesville.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Henry P. Wetmore, Scranton.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Leigh W. Schadt, Allentown.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

D. S. Campbell, Williamsport.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Wm. Findley Brown, Jr., 1928 Delancey St., Philadelphia.
J. Wesley Clayton, 5239 Oxford Ave., Philadelphia.
J. Elmer Lutz, 6500 Rising Sun Ave., Philadelphia.
T. Roland Madden, 407 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 1, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named person to be a Notary Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Edward G. Biester, Bulletin Building, Philadelphia.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office Harrisburg, January 27, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss Mary B. Edams, Pittsburgh.

ADAMS COUNTY.

Edgar A. Moser, Gettysburg.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.

Anson W. Snyder, Lewistown.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Irvin Fisher, 4053 Girard Ave., Philadelphia.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 27, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation:

BLAIR COUNTY.

Miss Vera G. Crist, Altoona.

FULTON COUNTY.

Geo. S. Grissinger, McConnellsburg.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

James B. Jones, 923 Princeton Ave., Philadelphia.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 1, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Fred Harkins, Sugar Notch, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Sugar Notch Borough, Luzerene County.

R. G. Chapman, Bear Lake, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Bear Lake Borough, Warren County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 1, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate J. B. Montgomery, Lemertine, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Salem Township, Clarion County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 1, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

John R. McDowell, Pitcairn, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Pitcairn, Allegheny County.

H. S. Richards, Bloomsburg, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia County.

Wiliiam K. Hurst, Churchtown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Caernarvon Township, Lancaster County.

Harry L. Wealand, Clay, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Clay Township, Lancaster County.

Harry P. Wisegarver, Manheim, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Rapho Township, Lancaster County.

B. Y. Plank, Terro Hill, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Terre Hill Borough, Lancaster County.

Cyrus M. Mohler, Akron, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Akron Borough, Lancaster County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 1, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

George D. Richards, Ocean City, N. J., to be Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania with residence in New Jersey.

B. L. Northrop, Wellsboro, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Shippen Township, Tioga County.

Lewis J. Wentz, St. Nicholas, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Mahanoy Township, Schuylkill County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

ALDERMAN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, January 26, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Simon T. Evans, Scranton, Pa., to be Alderman in and for the Fourth Ward of the City of Scranton, Lackawanna County.

Addison Courtney, Bridgewater, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in and for the Borough of Bridgewater, Beaver County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to lie on the table one day be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at to-day's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—39.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Barr,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Betts,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	MacDade,	Sones,
Brown,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Buckman,	Heaton,	McNichol,	Stites,
Coyne,	Homsher,	North,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Woodward,
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PRINTING OF HEARING ON GIANT POWER BILLS.

Mr. GELDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. GELDER offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

In the Senate, February 1st, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Manufacturers of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized to have the notes taken before said committees during the hearings on the Giant Power Bills, transcribed and to have five hundred copies thereof printed by the State Printer for the use and information of the Members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That any additional expenses incurred by said Chairmen in transcribing said notes for use by the State Printer shall be paid by an item inserted in the General Appropriation Bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr. MacDADE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MacDADE offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

In the Senate, February 1st, 1926.

Whereas, The Governor of the Commonwealth has during his term of office made frequent statements to the public in speeches, in the daily press, and in periodicals, that his administration of the public affairs was saving the taxpayers of the State of Pennsylvania $40,000 per day; and

Whereas, The Governor has likewise from time to time declared that his administration had paid off appropriations obligations authorized by previous administrations to the amount of approximately $30,000,000; and

Whereas, It has been recently stated in the public press that his administration has shown a clear gain of more than $62,000,000 to the people of Pennsylvania within two and one-half years as the practical result of economies; and

Whereas, It has also been charged in a Philadelphia Newspaper that the administration of the public affairs of the Commonwealth, by Governor Gifford Pinchot during the period of three years has cost the taxpayers of the State $51,000,000 in excess of the total outlays of the preceding administration during a full term of four years, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That, for the information of the Members of the General Assembly and that they may be advised from official records of the State of the finances of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to transmit to each house of the General Assembly, as early as possible, a statement of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration, and during each of the four preceding administrations beginning January, one thousand nine hundred and seven. Such statement shall include separate items showing receipts and expenditures from the General Fund and from each and every Special Fund.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate, shall, upon its passage, transmit a copy of this resolution to the Auditor General.

Mr. MacDADE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions to be referred to appropriate committee be suspended and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution just read.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORY OF THE LATE WILLIAM J. McCAIG.

The Chair laid before the Senate communication received by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, enclosing resolutions adopted by the Allegheny County Delegation of the Members of the House of Representatives and Senate of Pennsylvania, which was read, as follows:

House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, January 26, 1926.

Hon. Samuel W. Salus, President Pro Tem. of the Senate,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Mr. President: As Secretary of the Allegheny County Delegation of members of the House and Senate of Pennsylvania, I have been instructed to forward you a copy of the resolution passed by our Delegation, in memory of the late William J. McCaig, at our last caucus, January 11th, 1926.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES WETTACH,
Secretary.

Whereas, Since the last gathering of the members of the Senate and General Asembly from Allegheny, the Angel of Death has spread his wings above us and has taken from our midst one whom we delighted to honor, and in honoring whom we honored our state, our country and ourselves, the Honorable William J. McCaig;

And whereas, the service rendered by William J. McCaig to the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the people of the County of Allegheny, was a service beyond price and above all reward in its fidelity and unselfish devotion;

And whereas, in every nook and corner of this great State, the poor and distressed, the sick and the injured and those associations and institutions that look after the welfare of those that need attention, will long remember the kindly consideration shown by Representative McCaig while serving Pennsylvania House for so many years;

And whereas, To us, his colleagues, who knew his ability his sympathy and his sturdy loyalty and fidelity to his mission, his loss is an irreparable one;

Now therefore be it resolved, by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from Allegheny County, in caucus assembled, that we publicly express our grief over this visitation, our personal and official sympathy to the family and friends of Representative McCaig and our condolences, not only to them but to the people of this great State who have lost a good and faithful servant; that we record our appreciation of his private and public life, and our conviction that this man, who never allowed the call of the distressed to go unanswered, has been taken to the bosom and sits at the right hand of Him who said, "The greatest of these is Charity."

And, be it further resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of Hon. William J. McCaig, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President Pro Tem of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and given to the Public Press.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I move that the resolution be spread on the minutes of this session.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, in order that the Committee on Public Roads and Highways may hold a meeting on the Delaware River Bridge Toll Bill, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time for recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate, the General Assembly has been called in extraordinary session by His Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, ostensibly for eight specific purposes, and in pursuance thereof twenty-one bills have been presented which would govern and control primary elections in this Commonwealth, eleven bills which would have to do with banks and building and loan associations, and seven bills which would create, govern and control what some have seen fit to call Giant Power.

Some of these bills provide, by their very terms, drastic and radical legislation and changes of a drastic and radical character in the present laws of this Commonwealth. Whatever we do in private life or as servants of the whole people—and we are public servants of the whole people of Pennsylvania—let us get away from the growing and prevailing tendency to centralize power, to be extremists and to be radical; for radicalism is the great besetting, preponderant, consuming national curse of this day and of this generation; let us place, with no uncertain pressure, the stamp of our disapproval upon radical legislation whenever and wherever it may appear, and to whatever subjects it may pertain let us get away from that single-track theory, and broaden our vision, so that we are enabled to appreciate that all subjects—with few exceptions—have two sides, and are enabled to see those sides without bias and without prejudice; for until we are enabled to see those sides without bias and without prejudice we will not be able to legislate acceptably or efficiently for the whole people of Pennsylvania.

If there exists in this State today any real necessity, any urgent need for any legislation, certainly the people of this Commonwealth would know and feel that need and appreciate that necessity; and there would need be no apologies offered for the act of calling this extraordinary session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania into being. The power vested in the Governor to call into special session the legislative bodies of this Commonwealth contemplates that that power shall be exercised only where conditions have changed since the last regular session of the General Assembly or where great hardship or great wrong would inure to the public welfare and the public generally which could not be remedied at the next regular session of the General Assembly.

In other words, an extraordinary session of the legislative bodies of Pennsylvania is contemplated only in those cases where it is absolutely necessary for the public welfare and the protection of the general public that we shall have immediate, emergency, remedial legislation.

No recommendations came from the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania to the regular session in 1925 recommending changes in the election laws, yet we have the same election laws today that we had in 1925, and the same election laws today that we had in 1922, when the present Governor of this Commonwealth carried the unrighteous and unholy City of Philadelphia by a tremendous majority.

It is truly remarkable that we were not officially notified during the session of 1925 that political conditions in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were not as pure and spotless as the newly fallen snow, and it is equally significant that no official recognition by the Chief Executive of the State of

what is now an alleged rottenness of the thieving politicians of Philadelphia was manifested until now.

Under the cloak of reform,—and there is no other word in the English language more abused or more misused or made more elastic to cover up evil designs and evil deeds than the word "reform"—under the cloak of reform we are asked to pass election legislation that will, not in its terms but in its effect, disfranchise thousands of unfortunates who were not born into homes of wealth and of affluence, thousands of uneducated and ignorant but poor and honest men and women in this Commonwealth.

It is entirely fitting and entirely proper, and it is our duty as public servants of the whole people, to surround our elections with such safety legislation as will maintain the sanctity of the ballot and record the honest opinion of the people; but are not these men and these women who have never had the advantages of an education, who have not been born into the lap of luxury, who have been compelled to fight for their very living from their early childhood, these men and these women who are unable to read and write and understand their ballots,—are they not a part of the great people of Pennsylvania, and part of the blood and bone and sinew of this great nation?

Some time before the induction of Mr. Pinchot into the office of Governor of this Commonwealth the North Penn Bank crash occurred in Philadelphia with resulting losses to many, yes to hundreds of poor men and poor women depositon and notwithstanding that fact during the session of 1925 Mr. Pinchot saw no necessity for any change or any amendment to the banking laws of this Commonwealth. Eleven days after the 1925 session, three banks in Allegheny County closed their doors. The Governor recommended no special legislation in the session of 1925 for the protection of shareholders in building and loan associations and he went so far in his address to the joint meeting of the legislative bodies over in the House as to say with respect to that "that more attention has been devoted to the examination of building and loan associations than ever before, with the great resulting increase of safety to their members and a notable reduction of unfair advantages on the part of certain unscrupulous promoters."

Last summer, a few months after the Governor made his boast of the greater protection and security afforded building and loan associations, seventeen building and loan associations in Philadelphia closed their doors at one time.

Now at this special session this same Governor recommends legislation with respect to both of these subjects, which eight months ago he saw no necessity for, and under precisely the same conditions then as exist today.

Mr. President, in order to justify this call for an extraordinary session of the legislature we are asked to find as a fact that all these various ills from which this Commonwealth is supposed to be suffering and to have become anaemic are acute rather than chronic, and to apply in allopathic doses the cure-all test of legislation. Legislation has its mission and fulfills its purpose. Ladies and gentlemen of the Senate, you can no more legislate purity, honesty and righteousness into the human heart than you can legislate brains into the human head. In our courts of justice we do not convict on legislative enactment, we convict upon the facts in each case and changes in the law will not change the facts. We have in Pennsylvania today rather comprehensive election laws, providing penalties certainly in keeping with penalties provided for violations of law generally. Many of these election bills which have been presented to this session very materially increased the penalties for violations. And why thirst for the blood of the election crooks and regard lightly crime of a more serious nature to the life and to the property of our people and to the peace and good order of our community. I am not here to condone crime or to defend criminals. For the latter I will give but little quarter and I am not opposed to increased penalties for violations of the election laws provided we have increased penalties for violations of all laws. And especially is that true in view of these days of criminal activity.

It should not be concluded from my remarks that I am unalterably opposed to the passage of all laws that have been or may be presented to this special session, if I can be shown that these bills are necessary for the public welfare and will redound to the greatest good, to the greatest number, all things considered, without the sacrifice of inherent rights, I will accord such bills my support, regardless of the source from which they come. But if they will further complicate existing laws and be simply more junk to further embarrass the people of this Commonwealth and to further encumber the overloaded statutes of Pennsylvania, I will oppose them. We have too many laws in Pennsylvania now. We are an overlegislated but not an overcontrolled people in this State today. What we need in Pennsylvania today is not more laws, but a better administration and a better enforcement of the laws now upon our statute books, and more men in public office who appreciate that a public official is a public servant of the whole people. If we are unable to enforce the laws now upon our statute books,—and we seem to be—by what method of reasoning can we conclude that we will be in any better position to enforce any new laws that may be placed here by this special session of the legislature of this Commonwealth?

Mr. President, what we need in the official life of this state today is not more laws but more men of broad vision of comprehensive understanding, of mature thought, of normal development and evenly balanced mentality, men with fewer theories and men with more good, common horse sense, not rainbow chasers or dreamers, but men who are conservative in both thought and action and with the courage of their conviction.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Senate, if this call for this extraordinary session of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania be free from Political significance, if it has no political purpose or design, as it is alleged, if it is actuated purely and simply by an unselfish devotion to the people's cause and to the public welfare, as it purports to be, then let the Governor of Pennsylvania make a statement to the people of this state that he is not now and that he will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate on the 18th day of next May. That statement in itself will place this call for the special session in a very different light than the one it now occupies in the minds of the people of Pennsylvania and the bills presented at this session in a very different position than the one they now have. That statement in itself will largely tend to negative the very general and prevailing opinion entertained by the people of Pennsylvania that this call was not for the purpose specified in the call itself, that it was for political effect, and ladies and gentlemen of the Senate of Pennsylvania, let us lay these cards on the top of the table, let us give to the people of Pennsylvania whatever legislation they actuauly need, but do not further burden the statutes of this state with useless, needless and superfluous legislation. Let us be honest with ourselves, honest with each other and honest with the great people of Pennsylvania, whose servants we are.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, a question.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, certainly.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, if the Governor would make a statement that he was not now and would not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate at the primaries on May 18th, would the gentleman consider that promise binding, or would he feel safe that the promise would hold until after the last day of filing petitions had expired?

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, not being an emissary of the Governor, as you may very well judge, I am unable to answer that question, but I do feel that in view of the present condition, a majority of the people of Pennsylvania look upon this session as a means for the political advancement of the Governor of Pennsylvania and that this session is intended to further his political ambition and furnish a vehicle upon which he can ride and sell his political wares to the electors of Pennsylvania, at an expense of probably $750,000 to the taxpayers of Pennsylvania.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUCKMAN, from the Committee on Public Roads and Highways, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the Act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow afternoon at 1:00 o'clock.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 10:35 P. M. until Tuesday afternoon, February 2nd, at 1:00 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 1, 1926.

The House met at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou who art the author of all light and of all life, we thank Thee this night for life and for all of its opportunities. Grant to give unto everyone of us the ability to rightly estimate the value of things in this world; to estimate our friendship and love for each other higher than mere wordly prosperity or position; make us loyal as friends to each other; help us to realize that friendship and loyalty to friends is more to be desired than great riches, more to be desired than many of the things for which we sometimes may be tempted to sacrifice our loyalty. Be with every member of this House; bless those who have passed through the valley of the shadow of death, those who have been afflicted, those who are in sorrow. May all pain and afflictions and trials which come to everyone of us, bind us as fellowmen in life's conflict more closely to each other; may we never forget while we work as business men, lawyers, politicians or statesmen, that after all we are men and women and that the desires and longings and aspirations of the human heart are more to be taken into consideration than mere material things. Bless the Speaker and the members of this House to-night and guide all of us this week, we ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 27, 1926.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 27, 1926, when on motion of Mr. Martz, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

REPORT OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year 1925.

(For report see Appendix)

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. HARER asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Parkinson on account of sickness.

Mr. SCOTT asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Watson on account of death in the family.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO REVISION OF TRANSPORTATION RATES ON BITUMINOUS COAL.

Mr. HEFFRAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the continuous prosperity of the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania is essential to the general well being of the Commonwealth; and

Whereas, for years past the bituminous coal industry in this Commonwealth has been seriously handicapped by discriminatory rates to the lake ports, by which in some cases more is charged for the transportation of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the lake ports than for double the distance from West Virginia; and

Whereas, the Senators of the United States from Pennsylvania have recently directed the attention of the President of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission to this condition, asking for a revision of the rates on bituminous coal on an equitable basis:

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That, of the Senate concur, that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania heartily commends the efforts of Senators

Pepper and Reed to secure a revision of the transportation rates of bituminous coal originating in Pennsylvania, so as to enable it to compete on equal terms with bituminous coal originating in other States, and ask their continued interest in this question until an equitable revision of these rates has been secured.

Be It Further Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

RESOLUTION No. 6.

Mr. VOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Resolution No. 6.

The SPEAKER. The Resolution will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas the Volstead Act has lamentably failed as a corrective moral influence as evidenced by our ten thousand murders a year our crime cost ranging between three and four billion dollars a year and the unprecedented corruption incident to and directly connected with its enforcement and

Whereas arrests for drunkenness and intemperance are now more prevalent than ever before and intemperance has even become the common and not unusual vice and failing of the youth of our Nation and

Whereas the attempted enforcement of the act lends itself to political corruption tends to lower our moral standards lessens our respect for law and emphasizes the limitations of the government in correcting the moral delinquencies of individual citiezns and

Whereas it is neither the part of wisdom nor patriotism longer to close our eyes to the startling conditions that now confront us therefore be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that it is its opinion that the Volstead Act should be modified so as not to interfere with the individual liberties of the people of the United States and that the Congress of the United States be and the same is hereby memorialized to pass legislation to this end and be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution be forwarded by the chief clerk of this House of Representatives to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION REFERRED

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I move that Resolution No. 6 be referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. VOLTZ. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, in offering this resolution I feel that I am voicing the sentiment of the majority of the people, not only in the State of Pennsylvania, but throughout the United States. Those who are opposed to the resolution are those who helped to enact and make it become a law and the bootleggers and others who are in the illicit liquor traffic. The American, the true blooded American, is dissatisfied with the act because he feels that it is interferring and interferes with his liberty. I dont think there is any other nation in the world that would stand for an act of that kind. There is no doubt in my mind but that the people who followed it were in earnest and thought that they were performing a noble act, and there are those among us who are opposed to it now that thought as they did, that it might assist the morals, it might reduce crime, it might reduce drunkenness, and they were willing to give it a trial. We have tried it for six years and the jails all over the United States are overcrowded, are crowded with some of those that are found guilty of dealing in illicit liquor and who are allowed to go on parole because there is no room in the jail to put them, and then there are others whose terms, have almost expired, who are paroled so as to make room for the new ones.

It has not helped the morals of the youth, it has demoralized them. Liquor is now made in homes where it never was made before, right before the young. They see it and see how it is made. They know that their parents in giving it away are doing illegal things. It teaches them to disregard the law, not only the Volstead Law but other laws. They give it to their children. They have raised them in their homes and give them wine and beer, such as it is. The intention was to improve the rising generation, make them better citizens, but instead of improving them it has done just the opposite. Court statistics will prove my assertion. It has cost the people of America millions of dollars these six years to try to enforce this act, without any success. In fact it is worse now than it ever was, and it is high time that it was not only modified, probably I am putting it too mildly in asking for modification, it should be repealed, and the liquor traffic regulated in some reasonable manner to keep down what the act proposes to abolish.

I ask the members of ths House to vote for this resolution. As representatives of the people of Pennsylvania we want Congress and the Senate to know our attitude.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I know you have been enlightened by the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia. You have had a good deal of patience with him because he was entirely out of order all the way through. My motion asks that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Law and Order, its proper place. If he has any amendments to offer down there we will be glad to discuss them and give them fair treatment.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, what is the use of running away. My friend from Armstrong is always running away. Stand up! You know what this means. Be a man! Be brave. You have got to be counted on this issue. Let the people know how you stand, and vote down this motion to send this resolution to the Law and Order ommittee. I ask you, and I ask you in fairness to say that you will not send it to the Law and Order Committee merely to be smothered, but as red-blooded Americans we will stand up here and be counted.

Mr. NORTH. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, there seems to be something about liquor that makes a man think wrong, whether he drinks it or whether he thinks it. He demands for liquor a liberty, if you please, that he claims for no other outlawed evil. There are those today who claim that all wrong is merely custom; that no statute can have the force of law that does not enforce custom already established in the locality affected by it. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I believe that this position would nullify every law from Sunny Isle to Harrisburg. Yea I think this utterly unthinkable contention would shatter the towering temple of every state and national government. I know there are men who are going up and down this land with a lopsided vision, who are so thoughtless and heartless that they have no regard for the ultimate welfare of the people. They are so enthralled, as it were, with this thought of liberty that they are shaking their fists at the constitution and the flag and telling Uncle Sam to go where it does not snow. The difference, if you please between their position and mine, the difference between their concept of liberty and mine is this: I believe liberty can be preserved by the duly enacted constitution and in the loyal hearts of true genuine American citizens; and they

believe that it can only be preserved in alcohol. I say shame upon such a thought. Mr. Speaker, these same people, if you please, claim that the purpose of prohibition to make men good by law is utterly repulsive to every element of democracy. Over against that statement will you permit me to offer the declaration of the great William E. Gladstone, that towering genius and statesman, of whom it has been said that he seemed to have caught the inspiration of the infinite and towered over this earthly eminence half human, half divine, while the light of another world seemed to be breaking in his grand old face. This great builder of civilization said, "It is the duty of government to make it as hard as possible for the citizen to do wrong, and to make it as easy as possible to make him do right." Ah, Mr. Speaker, that sounds to me like wisdom divine, real fundamental governmental wisdom in rebound, consonant with wisdom divine. Fellow members of this House, may we join hands with Mr. Gladstone and every other Christian statesman resolving to make it our purpose to do our mite and to help this government make it as hard as possible for the citizen to do wrong and as easy as possible for him to do right. I know that the friends of the saloon will say that you cannot legislate morality in the people. That position, unthinkable as it is, is so palpable, so glaring, that a ten-year-old boy would marvel at its folly. May the God of our fathers, the citizens of America, all members of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, join hands and help to save our youth, our national ideals from such an insidious and baleful sophistry. Mr. Speaker, "Thou shalt not," or "Thou shalt," unwelcome limitation upon the individuals for the common good has come sounding down through the ages from the throne of God and from the courts of men. May I beg of you tonight in the words of the great and immortal Lincoln, "With malice toward none and charity for all" that we will join hands in burying this bill so deep that it may never be resurrected. I am sure, ladies and gentlemen or the House, if we do we have performed that divine mission, that divine service to which the poet has admonished us, if you please, when he said:

"Our hand on the hand of a brother;
Wherever on earth he may be,
In gladness to the life of another,
The best that is in you and in me."

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, I was very much in doubt for quite a while, while the gentleman from Chester was speaking, whether he was for or against this resolution. I have no desire to predict the future of the United States, neither have I any desire to say what calamity may befall the nation if a resolution of this kind may be passed or may be defeated. Neither do I stand here to wrap myself in the American flag nor to quote any dead ones, but there is more important legislation along this line coming. I don't think that the time is ripe now for this House to go on record as far as any legislation of this character or kind is concerned. Let us get that legislation which is so dear to the heart of my friend from Chester and the rest of those people who are in favor of such legislation, out of the way. Send this resolution back to the Committee and I pledge you, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, as a member of this Committee, I shall use my most earnest endeavor to get this bill out and other bills similar in character if it need be. Therefore Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I hope you will send this resolution where it belongs, to the Law and Order Committee.

On the question recurring,
Will the House agree to the motion?
It was agreed to.

RESOLUTION NO. 7.

Mr. BURD P. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Resolution No. 7 file folio No. 31.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

Whereas The suspension of operation in the anthracite coal region has now been prolonged for a period of five months and

Whereas Said suspension has resulted in a scarcity of anthracite coal for domestic fuel purposes which is causing great inconvenience and untold suffering to many thousands of people including not only the miners and laborers employed at the anthracite mines of this Commonwealth but as well the general public of this State and of other states and

Whereas Repeated conferences of the representatives of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America and suggestions from public officials individuals and bodies of individuals have failed to effect a conciliation of the differences existing between the anthracite coal operators and their employes and

Whereas This prolonged industrial suspension has brought about conditions which demand the attention of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania representing the whole people of that Commonwealth and

Whereas The prosperity of the people of this Commonwealth in the future depends in great measure upon an early resumption of operation in the anthracite coal region therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That a committee is hereby constituted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania which shall consist of the Honorable George Wharton Pepper the Honorable David A. Reed United States Senators from Pennsylvania and the Honorable Edwin S. Stuart formerly Governor of Pennsylvania for the purpose of representing the general public in conciliating the differences between the anthracite coal operators and their employes If any one of the persons named in this resolution shall be unable or shall refuse to serve on said committee the remaining members of the committee shall appoint some impartial person as a representative of the public to act with the said committee in the place of the person unable or refusing to serve

Resolved That said committee shall appoint one of its members chairman who shall call a joint meeting of the representatives of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America before the committee within five days after the passage of this resolution at such time and place as the chairman may designate

The committee shall at said meeting or any adjournment thereof request the said representative to lay before it verbally or in writing or both their various contentions so that it may have full and complete knowledge of the differences between the parties and the facts which prevent the resumption of operation in the anthracite mine region After hearing all parties interested the committee shall as speedily as possible formulate a plan to conciliate said differences with a view of doing impartial justice so far as may be possible to the general public the anthracite coal operators and the members of the United Mine Workers of America The plan of conciliation formulated shall be submitted to a joint meeting of the representatives of the operators and miners to be called by the chairman of the committee at such time and place as he may designate and at said meeting the committee shall on behalf of the public urge upon the said representatives the necessity of adopting said plan for the protection of the health and welfare of the people and to assure their prosperity

Resolved That in order that suffering may be forthwith relieved the committee shall at the said first joint meeting urge upon the representatives of the operators and the miners on behalf of the General Assembly representing the people their duty to the public to agree with each other before the committee to commence operation of the anthracite mines as quickly as possible at the scale of wages in effect at the time operation ceased in the anthracite mines and to continue said operation until the plan formulated by the committee is laid before the said representatives for approval

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Mr. BURD P. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HARRY J. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. HARRY J. SMITH. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have just been informed that my friend from Lehigh, Honorable Robert E. Haas, my colleague, has passed the bar examination—I do not mean a drinking bar but the legal bar—and I therefore move that sometime this week he entertain the members of the House, including the employees and pages, at a dinner.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman, under his question of personal privilege, will be spread upon the Journal.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (P. L. 684); entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers," as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. SHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was not agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, my colleague from Lehigh just a short time ago made a motion and the Speaker took so little thought of it that he failed to place it. I have checked up on this matter to find out whether or not I could give this dinner, and I find first that the House has no authority to pass such legislation for the reason that it is special legislation; secondly, that under the call for the extraordinary session this was not mentioned in the call of the Governor. Last, but not least, the Constitution of the United States prohibits the confiscation of property without due process of law. Therefore, we may have the dinner but we will contemplate about it, first of all.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Lehigh is advised that the Speaker did take proper notice of the remarks of the gentleman from Lehigh, and orderd that they be spread upon the Journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until 1:00 o'clock P. M. tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 9:40 o'clock P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

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SENATE

TUESDAY, February 2, 1926.

The Senate met at 1 o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Acting Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee this day because of Thy goodness and mercy to us all. We ask Thee that as we meet here as representatives of this great state that we all may have a realization of what this Commonwealth has cost, not only in treasure but in blood, and may we seek, all of us, to follow in the pathway which has been stained with blood at Valley Forge and Gettysburg and elsewhere, and as we realize this, help us to realize the priceless heritage which we have, that government of the people, by the people and for the people has cost this Commonwealth too much in suffering and in blood to lightly let it pass away. Abide with us and bless us all as we seek to return to the pathway of our fathers. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT—A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

PETITIONS.

PROTESTING AGAINST PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL NO. 3.

Mr. PATTON presented resolution, protesting against the passage of Senate Bill No. 3.

Which was referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

PROTESTING AGAINST PASSAGE OF HOUSE BILL No. 3.

He also presented resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, protesting against the passage of House Bill No. 3.

Which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

MEMORIAL SESSION FOR THE LATE SENATOR JOHN P. HARRIS.

Mr. BARR offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

Whereas, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the Honorable John P. Harris, of Crafton, Allegheny county, Senator from the Forty-fifth District, one whose cheery smile and generous impulses had endeared him to us all; and

Whereas, the poor and distressed of our county have lost a friend whose delight it was to bring comfort to the sorrowing and aid to the helpless; and

Whereas, his tragic and sudden end left us all stunned and utterly incapable of voicing our sense of loss at our last meeting; and

Whereas, in his dealing with the public questions that faced him, he showed a high sense of honor and a sincere desire to meet the demands of the people and the needs of the Commonwealth; now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate be authorized to appoint a committee of nine Senators to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of the late Senator John P. Harris, and that a memorial session of the Senate he held on Wednesday afternoon, February 10th, at three o'clock, to present and consider said resolutions.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 2, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Elmer Lew, Pittsburgh.

INDIANA COUNTY.

Raymond G. Graff, Black Lick.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Miss Laura Bittner, Hazleton.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Salvatore Amoroso, 1804 S. 22d St., Phila.
Miss Mary A. Dougherty, 1228 N. 15th St., Phila.
William C. Hueston, Chester.
John Oswald, Jr., 1640 French St., Phila.
Harry Redman, 1218 Chestnut St., Phila.
George L. Rubens, 3969 Pennsgrove St., Phila.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to lie on the table one day be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at to-day's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—41.

Aron,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Sones,
Barr,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Sprowls,
Betts,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Brown,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Buckman,	Huffman,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Painter,	Woodward,
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	Salus,
Davis,	Krause,	Phipps,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Schantz,	
DeWitt,	Kutz,	Snyder,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 42, as follows:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the Act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjuction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section ten of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 10 The Pennsylvania commission is hereby authorized to enter into any contract or contracts with the New Jersey commission which may be deemed requisite and necessary to carry out the terms and provisions and intent of this act It shall have the power to enter into a contract with the New Jersey commission for charging tolls for the use of said bridge by vehicles said toll to be at such rates as shall be agreed upon between the Pennsylvania commission and the New Jersey Commission

Such agreement shall contain such provisions as to the Pennsylvania commission shall seem wise but shall specifically provide

(a) That tolls shall continue to be collected for the use of the said bridge by vehicles until such time as the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall each have been fully reimbursed for all moneys expended to pay the cost of said bridge and the approaches thereto For the purpose of determining the cost of said bridge interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on the amount expended by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and not repaid to the said Commonwealth and interest paid by the State of New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia on bonds issued to borrow money to pay in whole or in part the respective shares of the said State and the said City of the cost of said bridge shall be included

(b) That until each of the said State of New Jersey Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed as hereinbefore provided all expenses for the maintenance repair and operation of said bridge shall be paid out of the proceeds of tolls collected under said contract

(c) That from time to time the proceeds of the collection of tolls under said contract in excess of the requirements for maintenance repairs and operation and also any other revenue derived from the operation of said bridge including revenue received under leases or contracts with public service corporations companies firms or individuals for the operation of busses over said bridge or the installation maintenance use and operation of railways railroads or other transportation facilities or telegraph telephone electric light or power or other public service facilities over said bridge shall be distributed one-half to the State of New Jersey one-quarter to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and one-quarter to the City of Philadelphia until such time as either the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed in full as hereinabove provided Thereafter such tolls and other revenue shall be equally divided between the two remaining participants therein until one of them shall have been reimbursed in full and thereafter the remaining participants shall receive all of such tolls and other revenue until it shall have been reimbursed in full

(d) That as soon as the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed in full as hereinabove provided the use of the said bridge shall become and shall thereafter remain free to private vehicles

(e) That payments made under said contract to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be made into the General Fund of the State Treasury of said Commonwealth or into such other fund or funds as the General Assembly shall from time to time direct and payments to the State of New Jersey and to the City of Philadelphia shall be made into such funds or to such persons as the Legislature of New Jersey and the Council of Philadelphia shall respectively require

Section 2 That section eleven of the said act as amended by the act approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and thirty-seven) be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 11 Said bridge upon its [substantial] completion shall be [turned over by said joint commission to a board of bridge control representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia and such agency or agencies as shall be named and designated by the State of New Jersey by which bodies acting jointly the

said bridge shall be controlled managed and maintained The said board of bridge control shall consist of the State Secretary of Highways of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania another member to be appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the Director of Public Works of the city of Philadelphia and the president of the council of the city of Philadelphia Upon the turning over of the completed bridge by the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission to the aforesaid board of bridge control and a corresponding agency to be designated by the State of New Jersey the said board of bridge control acting jointly with the aforesaid agency of the State of New Jersey is hereby authorized and empowered to take over the control management operation maintenance upkeep and lighting of said bridge with full power and authority to do any and all things necessary to carry out and effectuate the power and authority hereby extended and granted or heretofore extended and granted to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission under and by authority of the act of July thirteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand ninety-three) entitled "A supplement to the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled 'An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the City of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the City of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act' as amended by an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred eighty-seven) extending the power and authority of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission and its successors to provide for equipment of the Delaware River bridge with facilities for railway railroad motor bus vehicles or other means of transportation also for telegraph telephone electric or other public service facilities authorizing operation maintenance and leasing thereof providing for the fixing and collection of charges rates rentals or tolls therefor and authorizing the making of contracts or leases for use and occupation of property acquired" Any revenue which may arise from said bridge to which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia is or may be entitled shall be used and applied for or toward the lighting repair maintenance and upkeep of the bridge including the payment of wages or salaries of the employes herein provided for In the event that the State of New Jersey fails to name or designate an agency to act in conjunction or co-operation with the aforesaid board of bridge control then the said bridge control as herein constituted acting alone shall have vested in it all of the power and authority hereby extended and granted or heretofore extended and granted to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission under and by authority of the said act of July thirteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and ninety-three) Provided however That no tolls fees fares or other charges for persons or private vehicles animal or power drawn or by any other means of private transportation shall ever be fixed established charged and collected for the use or benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia or in relief of their share or part of the cost of maintaining said bridge to the end that the use and enjoyment of the said bridge shall remain forever free and open to the people and the traveling public Provided further That upon the turning over to the said board of bridge control of said bridge upon its substantial completion there is reserved to the aforesaid Joint Commission the right and authority to complete all contracts and work uncompleted at the time of said turning over of the bridge] maintained repaired and operated by the Pennsylvania commission acting in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey to co-operate with the Pennsylvania commission for these purposes until such time as the State of New Jersey the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the City of Philadelphia shall have been reimbursed in full as provided in section ten of this act as amended Thereafter said Pennsylvania commission and such agency of the State of New Jersey shall make such disposition of said bridge as shall hereafter be provided by the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey In connection with the operation of said bridge said Pennsylvania commission and such agency of the State of New Jersey may enter into leases or contracts upon such terms as they may deem advisable for the use by individuals co-partnerships or corporations of such parts of said bridge and the property appurtenant thereto as may not be required for the accommodation of traffic Provided That no such lease or contract shall be entered into unless it provides for the payment of reasonable compensation for the privileges thereby conferred For the purpose of maintaining repairing and operating said bridge said Pennsylvania commission acting in conjunction with said agency authorized by the State of New Jersey may employ such workmen policemen collectors of tolls and other employes as they may deem necessary and advisable and fix their compensation and may incur such other expenses as they deem necessary for the proper maintenance repair and operation of said bridge

Section 3 Sections one and three to six inclusive of the act approved the fourteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and thirty-seven) entitled "An act to supplement and amend an act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled 'An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the costs thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act' as amended by an act approved the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and eighty-seven) and as supplemented by an act approved the thirteenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and ninety-three) providing that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall bear equally with the city of Philadelphia in its share of the cost of light repair maintenance and upkeep of said bridge establishing a board of bridge control to take over the management and maintenance of the bridge upon its substantial completion providing for the conveyance to the city of Philadelphia by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of land purchased taken and condemned in the city of Philadelphia for the bridge and its approaches" are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreebly to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—36.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Snyder,
Barr,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Sones,
Betts,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	MacDade,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Woodward,
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	Salus,
			Pres. Pro Tem.

NAYS—1.

Schantz,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 47, (House bill No. 10), entitled:

An act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 47, (House Bill No. 10), the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time for recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PRINTING OF HEARING ON GIANT POWER BILL.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, February 1st, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Manufacturers of the House of Representatives are hereby authoriezd to have the notes taken before said committees during the hearings on the Giant Power Bills, transcribed and to have five hundred copies thereof printed by the State Printer for the use and information of the Members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That any additional expenses incurred by said Chairman in transcribing said notes for use by the State Printer shall be paid by an item inserted in the General Appropriation Bill.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM AUDITOR GENERAL.

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, February 1st. 1926.

Whereas, The Governor of the Commonwealth has during his term of office made frequent statements to the public in speeches, in the daily press, and in periodicals, that his administration of the public affairs was saving the taxpayers of the State of Pennsylvania $40,000 per day; and

Whereas, The Governor has likewise from time to time declared that his administration had paid off appropriations obligations authorized by previous administrations to the amount of approximately $30,000,000; and

Whereas, It has been recently stated in the public press that his administration has shown a clear gain of more than $62,000,000 to the people of Pennsylvania within two and one half years as the practical result of economies; and

Whereas, It has also been charged in a Philadelphia Newspaper that the administration of the public affairs of the Commonwealth, by Governor Gifford Pinchot during the period of three years has cost the taxpayers of the State $51,000,000 in excess of the total outlays of the preceeding administration during a full term of four years, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That, for the information of the Members of the General Assembly and that they may be advised from official records of the State of the finance of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to transmit to each house of the General Assembly, as early as possible, a statement of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration, and during each of the four preceding administrations beginning January, one thousand nine hundred and seven. Such statement shall include separate items showing receipts and expenditures from the General Fund and from each and every Special Fund.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate, shall, upon it's passage, transmit a copy of this resolution to the Auditor General.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. BARR, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, last night, due to a physical condition over which I had no control, I was prevented by absence, from listening to the oration that was delivered by the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake. Through the getting a copy of the speech. I notice that there are quite courtesy of the stenographer of the Senate I succeeded in a number of changes that have been marked in the copy, but after reading it I could not help but recall the story that was told by the late Senator Forake, who was for many years Senator from the State of Ohio. In referring, in the campaign of 1896, to the late Hon. William Jennings Bryan, who had been called so many times "the boy orator of the Platte", Senator Foraker said that he had taken down an atlas and looked for the Platte River, and found "It was miles and miles long but in some places it was only two inches deep".

I say that in all kindness, as the speech delivered last night was, in my opinion, so replete with misstatements of fact. While I haven't seen the Executive, haven't seen him since the funeral of Senator Harris, in fact, have been in his office only a few times during this session, and I make that statement in order to show that I hold no brief for Governor Pinchot, yet these statements have so distorted the facts that I believe I am justified in taking the time of the Senate to call your attention to the glaring errors that seem to be based entirely on an attack upon the Governor and not an attack on the legislation submitted by him. That seems to be the pastime now, as "passing the buck" was in the army the favorite indoor sport.

Further than that, I have been, all my life, a Republican; and I have refused always to allow any faction to define my Republicanism. There have been other men in the State of Pennsylvania and elsewhere who have taken the same attitude. The Republican Party has been divided for years between Liberals and Conservatives. For many years the Keystone State was held in the hollow of Simon

Cameron's hand. Later Matthew Stanley Quay succeeded him as big boss; and still later Senator Boies Penrose held the State in the hollow of his hand. The day came when the Liberals—call them Progressives if you will—at last had their day, and the Governor who sits in the Executive Chamber today is sitting there due to the work and the efforts and the sacrifices that were made by the Independents for a period of forty years. Whatever of good the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania now presiding has done is due entirely to the work of those men, for they made his work possible.

Let me state further that the day will come when Mr. Pinchot will pass, and there will still be Liberals of the Republican Party and there will still be Conservatives. Therefore I say, when the speech was made last night it was not made as an attack only against the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, that speech was an attack on the liberal thought of the Republican Party in the great State of Pennsylvania; and, as one of those Liberals, I do not intend to sit silent, I intend to answer to the best of my ability regardless of the brief time I have had to study Senator Bonbrake's speech.

Last night the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, said, in the beginning of his speech, that the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania now presiding had carried the city of Philadelphia by a great majority. The fact of the matter is that he was whipped in the Primaries, by a majority of 100,000; and the political bosses of the city of Philadelphia had started to celebrate, if you please, the defeat of Pinchot. That was the opening statement of supposed facts, as I recall it. That appears on page 2, in the second paragraph.

The fourth paragraph on page 2, as it was handed to me, perhaps would be called, in all courtesy, philosophy. I would term it mostly bunk, and not worthy of an educated lawyer and a gentleman, which I consider the Senator from Franklin to be. The Senator from Franklin has forgotten, perhaps, that the Congress of the United States, over a long period of years, finally worked out an immigration law. And what was one of the provisions? Why, that a person, to be admitted to the United States, must be able to read and to write, perhaps his own language, but still must be able to read and write. And yet the Senator from Franklin, with all the force of a good lawyer, presents the election bill on false premises, and says, "The idea of these poor people who cannot read and write not being allowed by their votes to send their representatives to legislate, to send officials to the Senate and the Assembly!" Through their ignorance they should rule, if you please! That is the argument put forth by Senator Bonbrake. And yet the United States of America has a law, as Congress says, that in order to get into the United States of America you must be able to read and to write, as a guarantee that you will be, or can be made, a good citizen.

An attack was made by the Senator from Franklin on the Governor because he had not produced this legislation in the session of 1925. Mr. Bonbrake said that he had not produced these banking bills in 1925 regardless of the fact that three banks in the County of Allegheny had failed while the Assembly was in session.

Those banks did not fail, Mr. President and Members of the Senate, until about two or three weeks after the session had adjourned. And there were only two in Allegheny County and one in Washington County, the one in Washington County being a National Bank and the one in Carnegie being a National Bank, and only one being a State Bank. The charge was made and proved against the president of that bank, and that man to-day is sentenced to a term of six and a half years in jail, and to pay $12,000 of a fine. For doing what? Why, for looting a State Bank. There was no charge brought against him by the National Government. He dared not loot the National Banks. Why? Because he had no national pull. He was a State politician. He dared to loot the State Bank. He was a man who held much of Allegheny County in the hollow of his hand,—the same as Cameron and Quay and Penrose held the State of Pennsylvania for years in the hollow of their hands. He thought he could get away with it. If the Penrose type had been in power perhaps he would have been successful.

Well, the Legislature is here now, and the crime has been committed. What are we going to do to prevent a recurrence? I would be willing, Mr. President and Members of the Senate, to subpoena the Banking Commissioner and require him to bring his records in here, and particularly his telegraphic files, in order to find out whether or not the charges as made are true that when a bank examiner was sent to the Carnegie Trust Company and he was getting too close to the facts, that a request was made to the Banking Commisioner that this bank examiner be recalled or sent some place else and another examiner sent on. This state of affairs, it is charged, covers a long period of time. Mr. President and the Senator from Franklin, it antidates the incumbency of the present Commissioner of Banking; it goes back to the time of the control of the state goernment by the so-called liquor interests when it had the Republican Party of the State of Pennsylvania by the throat and furnished the money to keep the Penrose machine alive. What correction could be made by Governor Pinchot when the condition did not exist as of that date named by Senator Bonbrake. A charge has been made that legislation has been introduced here on the building and loan associations which should have been introduced in 1925. What bills were introduced on the building and loan associations, so far as the administration goes, I introduced, by favor, by request. And I do not hold a brief for a single bill, except as those bills meet with my approval. When I agreed to introduce them I explained that that was my position. I still hold to it. But the building and loan associations that have failed in Philadelphia were not building and loan associations at all, and it was so proven before the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations last week by men who understand the situation in Philadelphia. At that hearing it was developed that the only people who were hoodwinked and robbed were the banks in Philadelphia, and not the shareholders, who would have been the people of Philadelphia.

I have recorded three, four, five, six different misstatements on the part of the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, and his speech resolves itself, in my opinion, into an attack not on the legislation proposed to cure the ills to which this state is heir, but he was hitting in his speech at the great liberal Republican thought of the State of Pennsylvania. He seems to take umbrage at their having courage enough—whether in general session or in a special session—to try and have cured the ills to which Pennsylvania at the present time is subject.

Another statement that the Senator from Franklin made is, to my mind, one of the most amazing statements that I have ever read, or have ever heard, especially since it came from the mouth of a trained lawyer. He said: "In our courts of justice we do not convict on legislative enactment. We convict upon the facts in each case, and judges of the law will not change the facts."

There is not a lawyer present, there is not a man present

who knows anything about the law, who does not known that the first word the judge utters is "The law. The law,—and the evidence." The law and the evidence; but the law always first. Evidently the Senator has very small regard for the law, according to his statement. He attacks the fact that the administration is trying to put some real election laws on the books, but I don't known but that I plenty of election laws on the books, perhaps too many. It is not a question of the enactment of election laws, but of enforcement of the election laws. What that idea in mind agree with the Senator from Franklin in that there are I intend to present, Mr. President, before the special session is over, a bill that will give the Governor of the state, the Judges of the state, the district attorneys, and mayors of the cities, also the State Chairmen of political parties and county chairmen, the right to appoint overseers, to see that the ballots are counted as cast. I agree that it is lack of law enforcement and that is the trouble. I understand the matter thoroughly, and I agree with the Senator from Franklin that perhaps there are too many election laws on the books today, and too much red tape, and that the honest election boards do not need more laws, and that the crooked election boards won't obey them anyway.

That is the only true statement, however, I can find in the long speech of the Senator from Franklin; a speech alleged to be based on facts. Are the act of the legislature to be decided on the basis of their merit or on the basis of political expediency? The people of this State are interested in clean elections, better banking laws, dry legislation and the other subjects included in the Governor's call and they have had notice served upon them by Senator Bonbrake that these measures will be treated solely on the basis of political expediency. We all know of the need for better election laws. We all know that in Pittsburgh and in Philadelphia and in Scranton last fall votes were stolen right and left. Dead men were voted, and the rights of the people to decide who their public officers should be were thrown aside. In the face of these known facts Senator Bonbrake says that the decision upon the course of legislation will be made on the basis of whether Governor Pinchot is a candidate for the Senate of the United States.

The people of every county in this State have a real interest in the election laws. They know that in the statewide election votes were stolen in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton that would neutralize honest votes cast in Senator Bonbrake's county or, for that matter, in the counties of the rest of the Senators here represented.

In the last few days we have seen where two former State Treasurers were charged with having made loans on inadequate security; and if we criticize the Governor on the floor of the Senate it should be in this, that if he wanted to tell the story he should not have told part of the story but he should have told all of the story. He should have told the people of the State of Pennsylvania what banks were part and parcel and a party to an act that he terms almost criminal, in that these officials were using the State Treasurer's office in order to promote their personal interests and secure loans for themselves. That statement I have made personally to the Governor and I now make it openly.

I believe in a square deal, gentlemen. You and I know that a former State Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania carried in his pockets for months a certified check from the Carnegie Trust Company, the looted Allegheny County bank. And what was the result when they brought him to trial. There was a plea of nolle contendre and the case died.

The next former State Treasurer came along—I have always regarded the latter gentleman kindly, and he has always been very kindly disposed towards me—I know not whether the charge against him is true or false, but I do say that the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania should have named the banks, named the collateral, and named the amount that was paid from the date the loan was made down to date when his statement was made, and then if the gentlemen are wronged they have their recourse. If Governor Pinchot's charge is true legislation should be passed which would prevent a recurrence of the many charges.

Again I say to the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, that no Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania has a right to use the credit of the great State of Pennsylvania in order to promote his own personal business, nor has the Treasurer of any city, school district, township, or any public treasurer, in order to promote his own private interest, his private gain, a right to use his office for an illegal purpose. Is not that another reason why the proposed legislation should be passed, and why the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania should call this Legislature into extraordinary session in order to consider these laws?

Another thing relating to the election laws: I happened to be a candidate for delegate to the National Convention, and after the convention was over I said: "Thank God I was not elected a delegate, no delegate had a voice in the convention anyway." It was all fixed up, and by whom? By the conservative Republicans—the standpatters—of the United States of America. The liberals had no choice for the promotion of their ideas or ideals. It was all fixed up by the gang, the same as it has been fixed up in the great State of Pennsylvania for so many years. And the gang are getting ready, Mr. President and members of the Senate, they are getting ready, I say again, to repeat what has occurred in the State of Pennsylvania for fifty years, Pinchot's term excepted. All I have to say is, if it comes to pass, God help the future heritage of the children of the State of Pennsylvania,—if it goes on, if they get no better Governor than that given by the so-called conservative Republicans in the past.

The Senator from Franklin has said there is no occasion for election laws; and while I agreed with him a little while ago that there are plenty of electon laws on the books, I say as a candidate for delegate to the National convention I came down to the city of Pittsburgh with 4010 of a majority and the machine in the city of Pittsburgh counted votes not cast to the number of eight thousand in order to lick me two thousand. And they did it how? Because there were no supervisors, no overseers, crooked election boards and general apathy on the part of decent men and women. Mr. President, I went to one of the election districts at twenty-five minutes of seven, and there were forty-nine votes cast. I had one man to help me in this district. He succeeded in having cast for me thirty-one of those forty-nine votes and four women produced four more. Lo and behold, the next morning there were 160 votes returned as having been cast in that precinct, and the election board gave me three.

Oh! no! this special election is not necessary. The Governor is a fool, a crank, a rainbow chaser. Ah! Mr. President, we cannot deny that this man has done a great deal of good. Of course, he has made mistakes. What man or woman here has not? But when a man steps forward and makes an attack on him, saying that the only reason he has called this special session is because he is a candidate for the United States Senate, that man is either narrow in his vision or he is blind. And the people of the State of Pennsylvania know it.

I say with all my force that I am not here to make political propoganda for the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

I have fought him just as hard on some questions as some of his opponents have fought him on different occasions, and there are men in this Senate who know it. I have stood up for him when I believed he was right, as I would for any other Governor, and I intend to stick to him and any other man in public office, as long as I am in public office, when I believe he is right, whether he is a liberal, or a conservative Republican, or whether he is a Democrat or Prohibitionist, or whatever he is, so long as he is right in what he is trying to do, for the benefit and use of all the people of the State of Pennsylvania. That is the only interest I have, the only interest any Senator ought to have who takes the oath of office in this Chamber. If the Senate considers these matters upon the basis set out by Senator Bonbrake we will earn the scorn of every decent man and woman in Pennsylvania. So far as I am concerned these bills will stand solely upon the merits and not be decide upon the political basis that the Senator who professes to speak for the old organization or state machine proposes.

Mr. President, finally I could not help but have brought home to me this morning the prayer that was delivered from the rostrum by the Chaplain on the sacrifice and sorrows made in freedom's Gethsemane at Valley Forge and Gettysburg by men who died that Liberty might live, who died that menmight be free and that those who followed might have their ballots counted as cast. I am justified in making this answer as I have. It is the standpoint of a liberal Republican who refused to allow a conservative to tell him what a Republican is, and to deny to the great liberal Republican thought the expression of its ideals, and the purpose it has toward making Pennsylvania a better state in which to live.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate, I seem to have again disturbed and agitated the usually tranquil and composed disposition of my friend, the Senator from Allegheny. He seems to be of the impression that I used every endeavor to show my disrespect for the Governor of this Commonwealth. On the contrary, permit me to assure you that I used every endeavor to conceal whatever of disrespect I might have for any public official in Pennsylvania. I have endeavored in my remarks last night to discuss the merits and the demerits of the call for this special session of the Legislature of this State without indulging in personalities, without bias and without prejudice, without fear and without favor, and without malice or ill-will; and if the interpretation of my remarks made by the gentlemen from Allegheny is the correct and logical one, then certainly mortification has set into my powers of expression. And if it be not that, then I submit, Mr. President I am in no way responsible legally or morally for any man's disinclination to properly appreciate and fully understand the meaning of the English language.

INVITATION TO ATTEND SHRINE CEREMONIAL.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I have been requested to announce to the Members of the Senate that the House has arranged for a trip to Philadelphia tomorrow afternoon and evening to a Shrine Ceremonial in Lulu Temple; and that all the Shriners of the Senate are cordially invited to join in the trip, leaving the Pennsylvania Station at 3:07 tomorrow afternoon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 1:58 P. M. until Wednesday, morning, February 3, 1926, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 2, 1926.

The House met at 1:00 o'clock P. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee that Thou hast created us social beings and that Thou hast set up solitary families. Help us to realize in these days of unrest, when men are seeking to find new foundations upon which to build, that the foundation of every human institution is after all in the home; that we cannot destroy these foundations and expect any building which is erected on some other foundation to be lasting; that the State can be no better than the home; that we cannot do by legislation that which according to Thy Divine decree for all time rests in the home; that when we as parents seek to have legislators do the things which are our duty, we are making the same mistakes which states and nations have made before; that where we as parents and members of homes have lost control of our children we cannot expect the State to control them by any law which any legislature may pass. We may pass all the laws on our calendar and never accomplish anything in remedying social conditions, if the laws of the home fall down. Impress upon us therefore, Almighty God, that in a great many things we are beginning at the wrong end and that we are expecting legislatures to do what homes have to do, and may we, therefore, interfere less with the home but seek to control those who control the home, not by interference, but by just and righteous laws. Help us to see these things because great men who have gone before us saw them as some of us see them now. May we return to the pathway of our fathers and mothers and not depend upon the State or Legislature to do that which rests upon us as our duty. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Bartley, the further reading was dispensd with and the Journal approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. EDMONDS asked and obtained leave of absence for himself for Monday evening February 8, 1926.

Mr. GOEHRING asked and obtained leave of absence for himself after to-day's session for the balance of the week.

Mr. DILSHEIMER asked and obtained leave of absence for himself for Monday evening, February 8, 1926.

RESOLUTION IN MEMORIAM OF THE LATE HON. JOHN P. HARRIS.

Mr. SPEER offered a resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted, as follows:

In the House of Representatives,
February 2, 1926.

Whereas, God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst the Honorable John P. Harris of Crafton, Allegheny County, Senator from the Forty-fifth district, one whose cheery smile and generous impulses had endeared him to us all; and

Whereas, The poor and the distressed of our County have lost a friend whose delight it was to bring comfort to the sorrowing and aid to the helpless; and

Whereas, His tragic and sudden death left us all stunned and utterly incapable of voicing our sense of loss at our last meeting; and

Whereas, In his dealing with the public questions that faced him, he showed a high sense of honor and a sincere desire to meet the demands of the people and the needs of the Commonwealth; now therefore

Be It Resolved, By the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of Pennsylvania, from Allegheny County, in meeting assembled, that we record our sense of personal loss in his death, our appreciation of his ability and success in public life, and our feeling that our County and our State have lost one, who out of his own material success and out of his busy life, always found the means and the time to succor those who most needed help and to extend a helping hand to the struggling and the unfortunate; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, a properly engrossed copy thereof sent to the family of our colleague, and that they be given to the public press.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 8.

Mr. HEFFRAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time concurrent resolution No. 8.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas the continuous prosperity of the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania is essential to the general well being of the Commonwealth and

Whereas for years past the bituminous coal industry in this Commonwealth has been seriously handicapped by discriminatory rates to the lake ports by which in some cases more is charged for the transportation of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the lake ports than for double the distance from West Virginia and

Whereas the Senators of the United States from Pennsylvania have recently directed the attention of the President of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission to this condition asking for a revision of the rates on bituminous coal on an equitable basis now therefor be it

Resolved That if the Senate concur that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania heartily commends the efforts of Senators Pepper and Reed to secure a revision of the transportation rates of bituminous coal originating in Pennsylvania so as to enable it to compete on equal terms with bituminous coal originating in other States and ask their continued interest in this question until an equitable revision of these rates has been secured Be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Mr. HEFFRAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that Concurrent Resolution No. 8 be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. WILLISTON P. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 1, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Manufacturers of the House of Representatives are hereby authorized to have the notes taken before said committees during the hearings on the Giant Power Bills, transcribed and to have five hundred copies thereof printed by the State Printer for the use and information of the Members of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That any additional expenses incurred by said Chairman in transcribing said notes for use by the State Printer shall be paid by an item inserted in the General Appropriation Bill.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 1st, 1926.

Whereas, The Governor of the Commonwealth has during his term of office made frequent statements to the public in speeches, in the daily press, and in periodicals, that his administration of the public affairs was saving the taxpayers of the State of Pennsylvania $40,000 per day; and

Whereas, The Governor has likewise from time to time declared that his administration had paid off appropriations obligations authoriezd by previous administrations to the amount of approximately $30,000,000; and

Whereas, It has been recently stated in the public press that his administration has shown a clear gain of more than $62,000,000 to the people of Pennsylvania within two and one-half years as the practical result of economies; and

Whereas, It has also been charged in a Philadelphia Newspaper that the administration of the public affairs of the Commonwealth, by Governor Gifford Pinchot during the period of three years has cost the taxpayers of the State $51,000,000 in excess of the total outlays of the preceding administration during a full term of four years, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That, for the information of the Members of the General Assembly and that they may be advised from official records of the State of the finances of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to transmit to each house of the General Assembly, as early as possible, a statement of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration, and during each of the four preceding administrations beginning January, one thousand nine hundred and seven. Such statement shall include separate items showing receipts and expenditures from the General Fund and from each and every Special Fund.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate, shall, upon it's passage, transmit a copy of this resolution to the Auditor General.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

Mr. TALBOT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the resolution.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks The first section was read as follows:

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby eacted by the authority of the same That section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" which was amended by section one of the act approved the eighth day of May one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamplet Laws one hundred and fifteen) entitled "An act to amend an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred eighty-four) also clerks appointed by the inspectors" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Asembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the minimum pay of all judges of election inspectors and clerks appointed by inspectors is hereby fixed at [five] seven dollars and fifty cents per day In any such election district in which more than [two hundred and fifty] one hundred ballots are cast at any election each judge inspector and clerk shall be paid one dollar for each one hundred ballots or fractional part thereof cast after the first [two hundred and fifty] one hundred ballots in addition to the minimum pay herein provided for

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Sec. 1, by bracketing out all of said section, being the second paragraph of the body of the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the minimum pay of all judges of election inspectors and clerks appointed by inspectors in counties of the third, fourth and fifth classes is hereby fixed at seven dollars and fifty cents per day. In any such election district in which more than two hundred and fifty ballots are cast at any election, each judge, inspector and clerk shall be paid one dollar for each one hundred ballots or fractional part thereof cast after the first two hundred and fifty ballots, in addition to the minimum pay herein provided for.

That the minimum pay of all judges of election, inspectors and clerks, appointed by inspectors in counties of the sixth, seventh and eighth classes, is hereby fixed at five dollars per day. In any such election district in which more than two hundred and fifty ballots are cast at any election, each judge, inspector and clerk shall be paid one dollar for each one hundred ballots or fractional part thereof cast after the first two hundred and fifty ballots, in addition to the minimum pay herein provided for.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title was read as follows:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment:

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend title by adding at the end thereof the following: in counties of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the title as amended?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CONNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 1:27 P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

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SENATE

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1926.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Acting Chaplain, Mr. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we thank Thee this morning for the light of another day. May we this day, not only as members of this Senate but as men and women of this great Commonwealth, thank Thee for the opportunities which we have for service; and in our service for the State help us never to forget the many blessings which we have in our association as men and women in the bonds of friendship. Help us to be loyal to our friends and loyal in our friendships, so that we may derive more than mere material returns from all the things which we are doing in this world. Help us and guide us and keep us true as men and as women. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present, the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. SCHANTZ the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. SNYDER asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Berks, Mr. Norton, for to-day.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Law and Order, re-reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 2, entitled:

A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture development use in manufacture brewing sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Also, from the Committee on Law and Order, re-reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 3, entitled;

A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcoholic Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailee for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Mr. SCHANTZ, from the Committee on Appropriations, re-reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 47, (House Bill No. 10), entitled:

An act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BARR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 48, entitled:

An act fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Also read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 49, entitled:

An act prohibiting the Secretary of Banking from appointing any person as a banking examiner within the Department of Banking who does not hold a certificate of registration issued by the Department of Public Instruction for the State Board for Registering Bank Examiners; creating said Board in the Department of Public Instruction; prescribing its powers and duties; and providing the fees to be paid by applicants for examination and registration by said Board.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, the two bills which I have introduced, relate to the Department of Banking. In the hearing in the Committee on Banking I questioned the Secretary of the Department of Banking, and asked him whether or not it will help any if the examiners were taken out of their present method of appointment and if a board were set up which would examine anybody having a right to take the examination for bank examiner, and then provide that the minimum salary of those men should be $3600, and the maximum salary $7500. And he told me that he knew of nothing that would help the department as much as the two proposed acts would do.

I have also consulted many bankers in the eastern and western parts of this State; and they all agreed that it would help, and help a lot.

Therefore, in offering these bills I shall ask, as a matter of courtesy, that they be read for the first time when reported from Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. KUNKLE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 50, entitled:

An act requiring assessors for election purposes in cities to sit at the polling places to receive payment of poll or occupation taxes; imposing certain duties on assessors, registration commissions, and receivers and collectors of taxes; and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, the Chair will recall that yesterday I spoke with some bitterness regarding the impossibility of getting a honest count of votes in some of the large cities of the State of Pennsylvania, and I am offering the following bill for supervisors.

I presume, in view of the fact that the Chairman of the Committee on Elections is not here, I cannot be extended the courtesy of having the bill reported from Committee and read the first time, so I will have to wait.

Mr. BARR read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 51, entitled:

An act authorizing the appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys, for primary, general, municipal and special elections; providing for their compensation; defining their powers and duties; providing for reports by them and proceedings by the court after reports filed; providing for the correction or rejection by the court of election returns; defining penal offenses for neglect or duty by supervisors of election and for interfering with them in the discharge of their duties, and providing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr. BARR offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

In the Senate, February 3, 1926.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have by concurrent resolution called upon the Auditor General to transmit to each House of the General Assembly as early as possible a statement of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration and during each of the four preceding administrations, such statement to include separate items showing receipts and expenditures from the General Fund and from each and every Special Fund; and

Whereas the information which the Auditor General has been requested to furnish will be valueless as a basis for comparing the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations without an analysis of the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations; and

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives desire sufficient information to enable the members thereof intelligently to make a comparison of the expenditures of the present administration with those of preceding administrations, therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) that for the information of the members of the General Assembly the Auditor General of the Commonwealth is hereby requested to transmit to each House of the General Assembly in connection with the statement of the total receipts and expenditures of the present and four preceding administrations which he has been requested to furnish, the following information:

1. The actual expenditures for education during the present administration and the four preceding administration itemized as follows:

(a) Subsidies to common schools including vocational and all other like subsidies;

(b) For normal schools showing separately the amounts expended for maintenance and the amounts expended for new buildings;

(c) Payments to the Teachers' Retirement system showing separately the payments for administration and the payments into the reserve fund;

(d) Payments to colleges and universities;

(e) Expenditures for overhead administration in the Department of Public Instruction;

2. The actual expenditures for the Delaware River Bridge and for harbor improvements in Philadelphia during the present administration and preceding administrations.

3. Payments on account of the judgment in the case of City of Philadelphia vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during present and preceding administrations.

4. The dates of each and every appropriation from the General Fund made prior to the Session of 1923 which had not been fully paid on or before June 1, 1923, showing the amounts remaining unpaid on each of said appropriations as of that date.

5. The amount paid on account of each of the aforesaid appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June 1st, 1923, and the total paid on account of said appropriations during said biennium.

6. The amounts paid on account of each of said appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June 1st, 1925, and the total of such payments.

7. The amounts appropriated for deficiencies by the General Assembly, session of 1923, the unpaid balances of such deficiencies as of June 1st, 1923, and the amounts paid on account of said deficiencies on and after June 1st, 1923.

8. Appropriation liabilities by legislative years due and unpaid as of June 1st, 1926.

9. Amounts under each appropriation act passed prior to the session of 1923 and including deficiency appropriations made by the session of 1923 which are now estimated to lapse.

10. A statement of receipts now going into special funds which formerly were paid into the General Fund and vice versa.

11. A statement of payments out of the State Treasury for refunds to counties and all other agencies.

12. The amount of Federal aid included in State expenditures by functions during the present and preceding administrations.

13. Highway expenditures itemized as from the General Fund, special funds, State Road Bond Fund, and so forth, during the present administration and during preceding administrations.

14. The amount expended from all funds for State-Aid in the construction of highways during the present and preceding administrations.

15. The amount of payments for interest on State bonds and for State Bond Sinking Fund requirements during the present and preceding administrations.

16. The amount of settlements and warrants on hand at the beginning of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations.

17. The amounts of cash balance on hand in each fund on the first day of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall upon its passage transmit a copy of this resolution to the Auditor General.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires concurrent resolutions to be referred to an appropriate committee be suspended and that the Senate do now proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

Mr. DAIX offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to:

In the Senate, Wednesday, February 3, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, February eighth, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, February eighth, at nine o'clock.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make reports from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. President, may I interrogate the Senator from Blair, Mr. Snyder?

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Blair, Mr. Snyder, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. President, are the bills which the Senator from Blair, Mr. Snyder, wishes to report from committee the same bills which the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, just introduced, and which were referred to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, they are.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. President, then I object, not because I want to be unreasonable in any sense, but because I do think that banking bills ought to be considered carefully by the Committee, and not simply handed to the Chairman and reported out again. The Senator from Westmoreland, Mr. Kunkle, just introduced a bill that was referred to the Committee on Elections, and it will have to lie over until next Monday night. There is ample time for us to consider the bills. I do not doubt for a minute that these banking bills are perfectly all right, but I do think they should be considered by the Committee and that we ought to know what is in them. For that reason I am compelled to make this objection.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I don't think the gentleman from Lebanon would object if he understood the situation.

The PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Lebanon object to these bills being reported from Committee at this time, or to their being read the first time?

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. President, I do not object to the bills being read the first time, but I do object to their being reported from Committee without the consideration of the Committee to which they were referred.

The PRESIDENT. Under those circumstances the bills cannot even be reported from Committee. If there is objection they must be considered by the Committee and then reported. So it will have to go back to the Committee.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I am well aware of that. It is simply a matter of procedure. So I have asked the members present, as a courtesy, that the bills be read the first time, in order that they may be sent back to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations Monday night, in order to promote their passage. If the bills prove to be satisfactory to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations they will be reported out from the Committee; and if they are not, of course, they will have to die in committee. There are only two weeks left for the Senate to consider them, and unless they are read at once they cannot be passed.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. President, I am willing to withdraw my objection in order that the bills may be read the first time, provided it is understood that they be referred back to the Committee on Monday night.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, it is so understood.

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. President, that is quite satisfactory, and I withdraw my objection.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman, withdraws his objection.

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 48, entitled:

An act fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth.

Also, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 49, entitled:

An act prohibiting the Secretary of Banking from appointing any person as a banking examiner within the Department of Banking who does not hold a certificate of registration issued by the Department of Public Instruction for the State Board for Registering Banking Examiners creating said Board in the Department of Public Instruction; prescribing its powers and duties; and providing the fees to be paid by applicants for examination and registration by said Board.

MOTION TO READ BILLS THE FIRST TIME.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bills 48 and 49, just reported from committee, be read the first time.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 48, entitled:

An act fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 49, entitled:

An act prohibiting the Secretary of Banking from appointing any person as a banking examiner within the Department of Banking who does not hold a certificate of registration issued by the Department of Public Instruction for the State Board for Registering Bank Examiners; creating said Board in the Department of Public Instruction; prescribing its powers and duties; and providing the fees to be paid by applicants for examination and registration by said Board.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

RECESS.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time for recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

COMMITTEE TO DRAFT RESOLUTIONS ON DEATH OF THE LATE SENATOR JOHN PAUL HARRIS.

The PRESIDENT. In accordance with the resolution in the matter of the memorial services next Wednesday afternoon for the late Senator Harris, the Chair has appointed the following committee: The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Coyne, Chairman, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Mansfield, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, the Senator from Luzerne, Mr. Joyce, the Senator from Washington, Mr. Sprowls, the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Daix, and the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, Wednesday, February 3, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, February eighth, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, February eighth, at nine o'clock.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:42 A. M. until Monday evening, February 8, 1926, at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 3, 1926.

The House met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God we thank Thee for the life and the hope of another day. Help each one of us this day to do something to help someone else. May we realize that we pass life's pathway of to-day but once, and that the opportunities of saying kindly things and doing kindly things for others this day ends with the setting of the sun. May we therefore leave a record of some kindly sympathic words said to someone who maybe helped by us. Be with us in the duties of to-day and may we each one have pleasure in the work of life and with each new day may we thank Thee for new opportunities of work and of service. Bless the Speaker and all of the members of the House. Guiding and keeping them and their loved ones who are absent now. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Behney the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

SENATE MESSAGE.

SENATE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence bill numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 42. (HOUSE BILL No. 28).

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania Commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. FLINCHBAUGH. HOUSE BILL No. 29.

An Act to amend section eighteen of the act approved the thirteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, (P. L. 161), entitled "An act for the incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit;" by removing the restriction on the employment of cashiers when permitted by the board of directors.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. WILLISTON P. WOOD. HOUSE BILL No. 30.

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. HESS, from the Committee on Public Roads, reported as committed House Bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund, and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

Mr. STAUDENMEIER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as amended House Bill No. 26, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenue derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties," imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale; providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General; and imposing penalties.

Mr. HARER, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported with a negative recommendation, House Bill No. 3, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of Article one of an Act, entitled, "An act defining public service companies; and providing for their regulation by prescribing and defining their duties and liabilities; prescribing, defining, and limiting their powers, and regulating their incorporation, and, to a limited extent, regulating municipal corporations engaged or about to engage in the business of public service companies; creating and establishing a Public Service Commission for the regulation aforesaid; prescribing and defining the powers and duties of such Commission and its officers, including the exclusive power to regulate the construction and alteration, relocation, or abolition of the crossings of railroad corporations, street railway corporations, or other public service companies, and of public highways by the tracks or other facilities of said companies; providing for the ascertainment by the Commission of the expense and damages resulting from such construction, alteration, relocation, or abolition, and for the payment of such expense and damages, severally or proportionately, by the public service companies interested, the State, or municipal corporation concerned, and giving persons whose property is thereby taken, injured, or destroyed, authority to sue the Commonwealth for damages in such cases; providing for the terms, salaries, and compensation of the members of the commission, its officers, counsel, and employes; prescribing and regulating the practice and procedure before such commission, and upon appeal and judicial review of its orders and determinations by the courts of common pleas; and giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive jurisdiction of such appeals in certain cases, and of all injunctions, mandamus, or other appropriate proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act and the orders of the commission and to restrain such orders, subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court; prescribing penalties, fines, and imprisonment for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the violation of the orders of said commission; making it the duty of the Public Service Commission to enforce the provisions of the act approved the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, entitled 'An act to promote the safety of travelers and employes on railroads, by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains', by amending section nine thereof; repealing the act approved the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and seven, which provided for the appointment of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission; and sections one and two of the act, approved the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Constitution, relative to railroads and canals; and an act, entitled 'To provide the maximum car service charges, including car storage charges, that railroad companies and corporations, or associations, may charge and collect on each car loading, and not unloaded within the free time for unloading cars, and fixing the free time that shall be allowed for unloading cars', approved twenty-fourth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven; and the proviso of clause three and the provisos of clause seven of section thirty-four of the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations', approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and all other legislation inconsistent with or supplied by this act", approved the twenty-sixth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, Pamphlet Laws page thirteen hundred seventy-four, by adding anthracite producers to the list of public service companies, and also by defining anthracite producers.

Mr. HARER, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported with a negative recommendation House Bill No. 4, entitled:

An Act requesting the Governor to negotiate a compact with any or all anthracite consuming states and the District of Columbia for the regulation, as affected with a public interest, of the business of producing, preparing, transporting, selling and distributing anthracite, or any of them for domestic use in the contracting states.

PETITIONS.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF HOUSE BILL No. 3 AND RECOMMENDING AN AMENDMENT TO THE MINERS CERTIFICATE LAW

The Speaker presented a petition from the Philadelphia Board of Trade protesting against the passage of House Bill No. 3 concerning the Anthracite Coal Industry in the state of Pennsylvania, and recommending an amendment to the Miner's Certificate Law.

PROTESTING AGAINST THE PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL No. 3.

The Speaker presented a petition from the Philadelphia Board of Trade protesting against the passage of Senate Bill No. 3, concerning Alcoholic Liquors.

RESOLUTION.

CONCERNING ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

Mr. HRICKO presented the following resolution which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

In the House of Representatives, February 3, 1926

Whereas, The latest meeting of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of America has failed to bring about a settlement of the industrial dispute pending in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and

Whereas, The continuation of present conditions in said region threatens the health and welfare of the workers in the anthracite mines and the public generally, the ruination of business men in said region, and the ruination of an industry of vital importance to the prosperity of Pennsylvania, therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memoralizes the President of the United States to take such action in the interest of the health and prosperity of the people of the United States, as to him may seem feasible, just and proper, to conciliate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and their employes and to bring to an end the present industrial struggle in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall, upon its passage, be transmitted to the President of the United States by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

RESOLUTION.

CONCERNING ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE

Mr. HRICKO presented the following resolution which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

In the House of Representatives, February 3, 1926

Whereas, The Health and Welfare of the miners in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and of citizens of

Pennsylvania and other states, the protection of the business men in the anthracite coal region, and the safeguarding of an industry of vital importance to the prosperity of the Nation, demand an early termination of the industrial struggle now pending in said region, therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby requests and urges the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in Congress of the United States to seek the good offices of the President of the United States to intervene in the present industrial struggle between the anthracite coal operators and their employes, and to use all proper methods to conciliate the difference between the contending parties so that work may be resumed and the health and properity of the people be assured.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall, upon its passage, be transmitted to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania in Congress of the United States by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HRICKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. HRICKO. Mr. Speaker, you will notice in the resolutions offered there is nothing in them but the subject of appeal and of begging. I am going to appeal to my friends in the House to use every effort they might see fit in appealing to the Congress of the United States to bring about a settlement of the greatest troubles that have ever existed in the State of Pennsylvania. Conditions are not to be fooled with, you can't begin to realize them. I hope I have words big enough in the English language to show to you the conditions existing in this anthracite coal region. The way it is now there are two parties fighting, and the results, as you perhaps have seen in the newspapers, have amounted to nothing. Therefore I again appeal to your good fellowship to do anything and everything possible. There is nothing left now but the weight of the President of the United States and I appeal to every one to do anything at all in behalf of the controversy in the anthracite coal regions.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman under his question of personal privilege will be spread upon the records.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. CHRISTIAN MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. CHRISTIAN MILLER. My question of personal privilege is on the remarks that the gentleman from Lackawanna made, and the impression that he is trying to create in this House with respect to the conditions that exist in the anthracite coal fields today. I have listened patiently to several different propositions trying to settle the anthracite coal controversy. In my opinion and in the opinion of a good many of the people that I represent if these resolutions and outside interference would cease, and had ceased last November, the conditions in the anthracite coal fields would not be what they are today. I therefore appeal to every fair-minded member of this House to let the thing drift; leave the people interested settle this question and not you and I come here day after day introducing resolutions that don't amount to the paper they are written on.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman under his question of personal privilege will be spread upon the records.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 1, as follows:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enalted by the authority of the same That setion one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" which was amended by section one of the act approved the eighth day of May one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws one hundred and fifteen) entitled "An act to amend an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred eighty-four) entitled 'An act fixing the pay of election officers' and also clerks appointed by the inspectors" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the minimum pay of all judges of election inspectors and clerks appointed by inspectors in counties of the third fourth and fifth classes is hereby fixed at seven dollars and fifty cents per day In any such election district in which more than two hundred and fifty ballots are cast at any election each judge inspector and clerk shall be paid one dollar for each one hundred ballots or fractional part thereof cast after the first two hundred and fifty ballots in addition to the minimum pay herein provided for

That the minimum pay of all judges of election inspectors and clerks appointed by inspectors in counties of the sixth seventh and eighth classes is hereby fixed at five dollars per day In any such election district in which more than two hundred and fifty ballots are cast at any election each judge inspector and clerk shall be paid one dollar for each one hundred ballots or fractional part thereof cast after the first two hundred and fifty ballots in addition to the minimum pay herein provided for

On the question

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed.

On the question

Shall the bill pass finally?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. STAUDENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, at the suggestion of the sponsor of this bill, Mr. Whitehouse, I move that this bill be placed on the postponed calendar.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. STAVITSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. STAVITSKI. My question of personal privilege is with reference to the remarks which were made last evening at the hearing held in the Senate Chamber by the Committee on Mines and Mining. The hearing was scheduled on the Mines Certificate Law. I was sponsor of Bill No. 9 pertaining to the Miners Certificate Law, but upon request of the official of the United Mine Workers I withdrew it in compliance with their wishes. Last evening remarks were made by some of the individuals present there, speakers there that I have been connected in some matters with

the operators, and have been closely related to them. I am here to tell you, as a majority of the members of the House are well acquainted with my conduct in this House for the past several sessions that my policy always was and will be for the benefit of labor at all times. The suspicion that was created last evening puts me in a position where I must clarify my stand. I am here to tell you today that if at any time I can be of service to labor I will always be there, but I don't want to be connected in any way which will implicate me of being on the other side, being born and raised in the community from which I come and coming from the ranks of labor I will stand on their side at all times. With reference to the remarks that were made last evening I regret very much that I left before they were made, and I want to assure you if present there last evening I would have defended myself.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman under his question of personal privilege will be spread upon the records.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I want to say first of all that in common with the very large majority of the members of the House I feel that the gentleman from Luzerne, Mr. Stavitski, is perfectly right in directing the attention of his colleagues of the House to the fact that his name was unfairly mentioned last night, and for my own part I am glad to commend him for the courageous statement he has made here this day. I am glad he has made it because it gives me an opportunity to say something under the question of personal privilege. He does this as a member of the Luzerne County delegation, and with particular reference to the Luzerne County legislators' plan for settlement of the strike. In the summer I was invited at Wilkes-Barre on the work of the Pennsylvania Tax Commission. I was invited for a date in November but could not accept at that time but did accept in December. I went to Wilkes-Barre and found that I was to be entertained at a luncheon of the Luzerne County Bar Association, including about one hundred and fifty of the members of the bar, and that they had invited all of the Luzerne County representatives to be present at that luncheon. I fulfilled the function for which I had been invited and after that there was an hour or two before my returning train to Philadelphia. So we sat in the corridor of the hotel discussing the unfortunate strike and the situation which is an unfortunate case. The men who are in close touch with the situation can appreciate the merit of the contention on both sides of the line, and yet they themselves are living in a community where the topic itself is redhot, and being redhot, always if they express an opinion they are under the imputation of having their motives misconstrued. At that time we discussed the question as to whether or not some reasonable plan could be worked out for the settlement of the difficulty, and later on a committee from that county composed of Representative Aston, Representative Stavitski and myself framed in my own office the so-called Luzerne County Plan which was submitted to the operators and mine workers. It was accepted by the operators and rejected by the mine workers. The particular point of difference being this great question of arbitration, which seems to be the unhappy bone of contention in this particular struggle.

Now, I want to say for my own part, and I know that my colleagues in the House will appreciate what I say in the matter, that I don't represent and have never represented any anthracite mine operator. I have a great deal of sympathy with the position of both sides in the struggle, arising from the fact that my family came from Schuylkill County where all of my brothers were born, and I have an intimate knowledge of the coal situation from the traditions of the family, although I happened to be born after the family moved to Philadelphia. I have more cousins in Schuylkill County than in any other part of the world, and cousins for whom I have a very high esteem, consequently I have a sort of knowledge of the anthracite situation which goes back for a great many years. For my own part I want to commend, in the strongest possible terms, the courageous stand of the Luzerne County Legislators, who when they were dealing with a subject which was red hot, yet nevertheless had the nerve to propose a fair and equitable method of settling the difficulty. I want to say that I resent very much the imputation upon the part of anyone that in going to Wilkes-Barre I was acting as the agent for the anthracite operators, or that these gentlemen from Luzerne were acting in collusion with the anthracite operators. There was nothing whatever of that kind connected with the Luzerne County Plan.

I want to say just a word about arbitration upon which these two sides have split. In 1902 arbitration gave peace to the mining district. I am told that since that time there have been probably half a dozen more arbitrations. I am told that in each one of those arbitrations something more has been secured for the mine workers. I heard criticism from a representative of the mine workers, not on the floor of the House, but in the side gallery of the House, and only one, about one arbitration of President Wilson when an arbitrator appointed by President Wilson gave an increase of seventeen percent to the mine workers when they thought they ought to have gotten twenty-seven percent, but with that exception I have heard no criticism of arbitration as a method of settling anthracite disputes. As far as I know the Railroad Brotherhoods follow arbitration, as far as I know the Garment Workers are following arbitration, and the American Federation of Labor is continually arbitrating for the settlement of labor disputes. I cannot for the life of me understand why it is that the method which makes for peace in the major industries of this country cannot make peace in the anthracite region. I personally introduced Resolution No. 3, now resting in the lap of the Committee on Mines and Mining, and in that resolution I stated what seems to me the correct and economical principle in this case.

"That it is the sense of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that any hasty action in the control or management of industry by government is opposed to the best welfare of the people that in the event of industrial disputes between employers and employees over any or all of the conditions of employment that are beyond the power of the Legislature to control it is the duty of both sides to confer for the purpose of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty that if such conferences do not result in such an adjustment it is the plain duty of both sides to seek meditation or arbitration on all disputed questions that we strongly urgently commend this duty which is now accepted in most of the major indutries of the country to the anthracite operators and mine workers of this Commonwealth"

That to my mind is a correct statement of a correct economic principle. I presume it will come before the House later on for consideration. I am only rising at this time to say this: that this question will be settled eventually through discussion and by fair play on both sides. It will not be settled by calling people names. I have never seen any question either in politics or economics, the right solution of which was reached by abusing the other side, and it seems to

me to be clear that if men are willing to advocate a particular solution they deserve to be commended for their bravery rather than be called names, criticised and impaled, because a solution to which they devote themselves may not meet at that time with the view of their critic. I feel very strongly that what Representative Stavitski has said here has been rightly and properly stated.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman on his question of personal privilege will be spread upon the Journal.

SENATE MESSAGE.
TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, Wednesday, February 3, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, February eighth, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns to-day it reconvene on Monday evening, February eighth, at nine o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until Monday evening, February 8, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:33 A. M.) the House adjourned until Monday, February 8, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

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SENATE

MONDAY, February 8, 1926.

The Senate met at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, Help us to appreciate the paradox of life, that Thou alone canst make the world what it ought to be, but Thou canst not do it alone. We are to be Thy helpers. Thou hast condescended to make us fellow-laborers with Thee in bringing things to pass. Each one has his own place and his individual task. Forbid that we should be slackers or quitters or cowards. Help us to remember that Thine eye is upon us. May we do our work well, and play the game with earnest and courageous hearts. Be with the Senate at the opening of this new legislative week. Do Thou preside over the deliberations and be the Director in all that shall be done. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT—A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. BALDWIN asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Clinton, Mr. Quigley, for two days on account of illness.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 16, entitled:

An act relating to elections and primary elections; providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, their purchase, care, custody and safekeeping by counties and their preparation for and use at such elections; regulating election returns; and providing penalties.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

An act regulating elections and primary elections; providing for the appointment by the court of quarter sessions of custodians of ballot boxes to distribute, collect and safeguard, with the aid of assistants appointed by them, ballot boxes and election papers, and of a central counting board to count, in the presence of watchers, the votes cast at such elections, and make return thereof; prescribing their powers and duties and providing for the payment of their compensation and all incidental expenses incurred under this act by the county; changing and restricting the powers and duties of election officers; and providing penalties.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 19, entitled:

An act to further amend the twenty-second section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers, requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties, and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections," approved the tenth day of June, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, (P. L. 419), as amended, by providing a manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing amendments to sections seven, fourteen and sixteen of article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 40, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing amendment to Article Eight, Section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 44, entitled:

An act to repeal the act approved the fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, (P. L. 63), entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions," and the amendments and supplements thereto.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 45, entitled:

An act providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of the third class for the purpose of performing duties relating to election, and fixing their compensation to be paid by the respective counties.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party offices, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, and to alter, amend, and revoke, rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein, and repealing inconsistent legislation;" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 50, entitled:

An act requiring assessors for election purposes in cities to sit at the polling-places to receive payment of poll or occupation taxes; imposing certain duties on assessors, registration commission, and receivers and collectors of taxes and providing penalties.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 51, entitled:

An act authorizing the appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys, for primary, general, municipal and special elections; providing for their compensation defining their powers and duties; providing for reports by them and proceedings by the court after reports filed; providing for the correction or rejection by the court of election returns; defining penal offenses for neglect of duty by supervisors of election and for interfering with them in the discharge of their duties, and providing penalties.

Mr. MILLER, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 7, entitled:

An act providing for the opening of ballot boxes after primary, municipal, general or other elections upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas under certain circumstances; and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the Court, the prothonotary, and the county treasurer.

Mr. FREEMAN, from the Committee on Elections, reported, as amended, Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article eight; section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article eight, section sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. HOMSHER, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 12, entitled:

An act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary, municipal, general and other elections; specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots; requiring voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballot which they receive from the election officers; prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers for the enforcement of this act; and providing penalties for its violation.

Mr. KUNKLE, from the Committee on Elections, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 9, entitled:

An act providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at primary, municipal, general or other elections any ballot other than that received from the election officers and imposing penalties.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 10, entitled:

An act relating to elections; providing that at every primary, municipal, general or other election, election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists; and electors unable to write with certain exceptions to make affidavit of their inability to write; prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers and the officers preparing the ballot check lists; and imposing penalties.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 14, entitled:

An act to provide for the optional use of voting machines in cities, counties, boroughs and townships at elections and primaries; defining rights and prescribing powers and duties of electors, watchers, election officers, county commissioners, city councils, borough councils, township commissioners and supervisors, controllers, treasurers and fiscal officers of cities, counties, boroughs, and townships, inspectors and custodians of voting machines, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in connection therewith; and imposing penalties.

Mr. SALUS, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 18, entitled:

An act to further amend section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment of the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make, and to alter, amend, and revoke rules; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation," as amended.

Mr. SONES, from the Committee on Elections, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An act to regulate elections and primaries and to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first, second and third classes as a condition of their right to vote at elections, and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries; prescribing the powers and duties of citizens, parties, bodies of electors, registration commissions, members and appointees of registration commissions, election officers, city councils, city treasurers, city controllers, police officers, civil service commissions, courts, judges, prothonotaries, sheriffs, county commissioners, peace officers, county treasurers, county controllers, registers of vital statistics, and boards of school directors; and imposing penalties.

Mr. BARR, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 4, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article Eight, Section one, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. NORTH, from the Committee on Elections, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 6, entitled:

An act permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof.

Also, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 8, entitled:

An act providing for the prompt computation of the vote at primary, municipal, general or other elections and the custody of the ballot boxes after the completion of the computation; prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers, prothonotaries and county commissioners; and imposing penalties.

Mr. NORTON, from the Committee on Elections, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An act providing penalties for violations of laws governing the holding of primary, municipal, general or other elections.

Mr. STEELE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 52, entitled:

An act to facilitate the production and distribution of anthracite coal when the output thereof has been interrupted for a period of three months, and the health and the welfare of the people threatened; providing for a State Commission to take over the direction of the management and operation of anthracite coal mines, and to conciliate differences between owners and operators, and their employes; defining the duties of the Commission and provid-

ing for appeals from its decisions; providing for the employment of miners, and prescribing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. SCHANTZ read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

A joint resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation.

Which was committed to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. EINSTEIN read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 54, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

Which was committed to the Committee on Judiciary General.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF SENATE AND HOUSE TO ATTEND LEGISLATOR'S ASSOCIATION.

Mr. WOODWARD offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

In the Senate, February 8, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint five Members of the House as delegates of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to attend the annual meeting of the American Legislators' Association which will be held in the city of Denver, Colorado, on July nineteenth and twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. Said delegates shall make a full report of any action taken by said association to the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Resolved, That an item shall be inserted in the appropriation bill of next session for the payment of the expenses of the delagates to the meeting of said association.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I move that Rule 39, which requires concurrent resolutions to be referred to an appropriate committee be suspended and that the Senate do now proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution just read.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, if it is in order, I desire to interrogate the Senator from Tioga, Mr. Baldwin.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Tioga, Mr. Baldwin, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, certainly.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, in line with the original resolutions, as presented a resolution here, under date of January 19th, "Resolved, That the Senate subpoena all members of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to appear before it on Wednesday, January 20th, 1926, at 2 o'clock, to inform the Senate of all the facts in connection with the said Commission's decision recently rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit fare case. Further resolved, that the officers of the Senate issue subpoenas complying with the resolution forthwith."

In that resolution I asked for consideration. This is February 8th, and to my knowledge no meeting of the Committee has been called. I would like to ask the Senator from Tioga why no meeting was called?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I will be glad to answer the Senator from Allegheny, by saying it is for the very simple reason that there has been no request for a hearing of the committee to which that resolution was referred.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I wish to say, further, to the Senator from Tioga, Mr. Baldwin, that he is mistaken. I asked, on the floor of the Senate, for immediate consideration on the night I presented it. I thank the Senator from Tioga.

Mr. President, I now rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I want to say that unless the Senator from Allegheny interprets a request for consideration a request for a hearing, there has been no request for a hearing. Our Committee has been here with plenty of time, and if there had been any request we would have extended that courtesy to this Senator from Allegheny or any other Senator in this body.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny will proceed on his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, that statement sounds all right, but in view of the fact that Senator Baldwin, the chairman of the committee, proceeded to report out a bill concerning which I knew nothing, a discourtesy of which I called his attention at the time, it does not quite measure up. I called attention then, and I call attention again, to the fact that the Governor of Pennsylvania is charged with coercing four members of the Public Service Commission. I state, further, that the Public Service Commission was charged with passing, an increase in rates to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, without due consideration of what they were basing it on. That night this Senate sent for the appointment of Mr. Stewart, and passed upon his appointment by the Governor and confirmed it; and even went so far, by a process of elimination, addition, subtraction and deduction, as to place after his name a certain term of years that he shall serve.

Mr. President, I submit to you and the Senate that if the Public Service Commission was right in granting that rate, and if the Senate of Pennsylvania was right in the action that they took in confirming Mr. Stewart; and if they still believe that the Governor tried to coerce that Public Service Commission, again, I demand a hearing.

And if the Finance Committee, to which this resolution has been referred, is not afraid to enter the fight, and to put it out here on a fair and square trial, the Committee should be called together here and we should proceed to find out what is the truth of the case. And I challenge the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Finance Committee itself, to hold that hearing, and to subpoena the Public Service Commission, and if necessary, to ask the Governor to appear before it, or have the Committee appear before the Governor to take such testimony as shall determine the facts.

I think the people of Pennsylvania are entitled to that information; and I again throw out a challenge to the Chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I want to say that the Finance Committee met when those Public Service Com-

mission appointments were reported out with a recommendation; and the Senator from Allegheny was present. And I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny if in his own Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, he did not report out bills last week, without a meeting of his Committee?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I am glad to answer the Senator from Potter, Mr. Baldwin. At the suggestion of the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, it was done. It was done at open session, done by and with the consent of the Senators here present; and it was done, not as a matter of discourtesy to the Banking Committee, but it was done so as matter not to prolong this session and in order to adjourn as of February 18th, if it is possible.

However, the bills are on the calendar to-night, and when we reach them I am going to move that we send them back to the Committee for consideration.

But that is not a matter of being yellow, nor a matter of running away from a fight; it is a matter purely and simply of carring this matter through on the basis of business, not on the basis of running away from something of which I am afraid.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I don't quite understand the Senator from Allegheny when he is talking about "yellow", and not having committee hearings when they are asked for. If there is anyone "yellow" in this Senate, that he is referring to, why, I want to say that there are others just as "yellow".

There has been no meeting of this Committee upon this resolution calling for the subpoenaing of Public Service Commissioners to appear before us and perhaps the Governor before us, on January 20th. The resolution has been allowed to lie in the Committee without any request for a hearing or action of any kind. It seems to me it comes with very poor taste,—the remarks of the Senator from Allegheny at this time. He can have a hearing at any time he wants it, and as often as he wants it.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. In order that this Committee on Finance may hold a meeting now, I move that the Senate take a recess for fifteen minutes.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

COMMUNICATION FROM AMERICAN LEGION.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate the following communication:

Howard S. Seidel, Adjutant, P. O. Box 362
William H. Eby, Finance Officer, 46 Union Trust Bldg.,
Ray E. Taylor, Commander, Franklin Bldg.,

Executive Committee
Simon Beach
Mark T. Milnor
Coleman B. Mark
Engle Hershey
William F. Hoy
Harold A. Thomson

Regular Meeting
Second Thursday evening of each month.
310 Market Street
Harrisburg, Pa.

American Legion, Post No. 27.

February 2, 1926.

The Senate, Harrisburg, Pa.

Gentlemen: On February 11th, at 12:15 P. M. at the Penn Harris Hotel the Harrisburg Post of the American Legion, in conjunction with the Kiwanis Club will entertain General John R. McQuigg, the National Commander of the American Legion. General McQuigg is one of the outstanding characters of the World War, and is a forceful and interesting speaker.

We wish to extend an invitation to the service men of your body to attend this luncheon. Owing to the large number that we expect, it will be necessary to make reservations. We would suggest that those of you who expect to attend, telephone your reservation to Bell-8154, or by letter, so that either will reach me not later than Wednesday noon, February 10th.

Trusting we may be honored with the presence of your former service men, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,
Ray E. Taylor,
Commander.

RET:EF

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS AT HEARING ON GIANT POWER BILLS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 5, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed a Resolution of the Senate and House authorizing the Chairman of the Committee on Corporations of the Senate and the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures of the House of Representatives to have notes taken before said Committees during the hearings on the Giant Power bills, transcribed and to have five hundred copies thereof printed by the State printer for the use and information of the Members of the General Assembly, etc.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

MEMBER SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION COMMISSION.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN.

MEMBERS MOTHERS' ASSISTANCE FUND.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 8, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Major Robert Y. Stuart, Harrisburg, Pa., to be a member of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration Commission.

George W. Slocum, Milton, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Industrial Home for Women.

Mrs. Lotta Sloterbeck, Fayette City, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Mothers' Assistance Fund for Fayette County.

Mrs. Mary Worthington Stockett, Shenandoah, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Locust Mountain State Hospital.

George A. Carter, Meshoppen, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Meshoppen Borough, Wyoming County.

Mrs. Alice Reeder Fox, Hughesville, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Hughesville Borough, Lycoming County.

John Detwiler, Malvern, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Malvern Borough, Chester County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 8, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Ellis P. Wood, Coatesville, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in West Marlborough Township, Chester County.

Charles Stewart, Sharpsville, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Sharpsville Borough, Mercer County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 8, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss Anne M. Adomait, Pittsburgh.
Lee R. Lawvill, Pittsburgh.
Miss Rosalie S. Aronson, Pittsburgh.
Charles N. Johnston, Bellevue.
Leo L. Paull, Dormont.
Miss Winifred L. Standley, Pittsburgh.
Miss V. E. Swanson, Pittsburgh.

BUTLER COUNTY.

S. N. Pollock, Butler.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Saymour S. Silverstone, Johnstown.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Miss Loretta Kelley, Scranton.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Jean Borth, 50 South 58th St., Philadelphia.
Clement W. Dowling, 142 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.
Mrs. Mary E. Jacques, 909 Franklin Tr. Bl., Philadelphia.
Richard K. McClain, 302 S. 52d St., Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Paul H. Ryland, Charleroi.

YORK COUNTY.

W. P. Stoner, York.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 8, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

Miss Frances Trovinger, Uniontown.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary S. Wenger, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Miss Ruth E. Jamison, New Castle.

PERRY COUNTY.

P. E. Wase, Duncannon.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Francis Joseph Kirby, 5013 N. 17th St., Philadelphia.
Daniel Mamolen, 502 S. 4th St., Philadelphia.
Nathan Marinoff, 4941 N. 11th St., Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

John J. Lawlor, Shenandoah.

WARREN COUNTY.

Mrs. Gertrude C. Hertzel, Warren.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to lie on the table one day be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at to-day's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—46.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Baumer,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Sones,
Betts,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Painter,	Woodward,
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Davis,	Krause,	Phipps,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion

The motion was agreed to

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of Senate Bill No. 47, (House Bill No. 10), on third reading, entitled:

An act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, dated December fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 47, (House Bill No. 10), as follows:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary be and the same are hereby specifically appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the Legislature assembled in extraordinary session the thirteenth day of January Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor dated the fourteenth day of December Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Senate

For the payment of the salaries of the Senators and extra compensation allowed by law to the President pro tempore of the Senate For the payment of the mileage of the Senators For the payment of the postage allowed by law to each Senator the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) To the Chief Clerk and assistants for the payment of postage the sum of seventy-five dollars ($75.00) To the chief clerk for the payment of the postage on the Legislative Journal Bills and Calendars the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1500.00)

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the Senate during and for the completion of the work of the extraordinary session also for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the Senate

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate Special Session of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-six the sum of twelve hundred fifty dollars ($1,250.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same said Chairman to file an account with the Auditor General thirty days after the adjournment of the Special Session of the Legislature

To the Chief Clerk of the Senate for the payment of the expenses incident to the attendance of the members and employes of the Senate at the funeral of the late Honorable John P. Harris at Pittsburgh on January thirtieth one thousand nine hundred twenty-six the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn on the State Treasurer according to law

For the contingent expenses including extra clerical and stenographic charges of the President pro tempore of the Senate during the period of the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary and for the payment of the necessary expenses including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk during the extraordinary session the sum of thirty-five hundred dollars ($3500.00) To the chief clerk of the Senate for the payment of extra services in connection with the compilation of the History of Legislation in the Senate during the extraordinary session the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250.00) making a total for the extraordinary session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of sixty-six thousand five hundred eleven dollars and twenty cents ($66,511.20) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid in the manner prescribed by law

House of Representatives

For the payment of the salaries of the Members of the House of Representatives and extra compensation allowed by law to the Speaker of the House for the payment of mileage of the Members For the postage allowed by law to each Member the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) To the chief clerk and assistants for the payment of postage the sum of seventy-five ($75.00) To the chief clerk for the payment of the postage on the Legislative Journal Bills and Calendars the sum of five thousand dollars ($5000.00)

For the payment of the salaries of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives during and for the completion of the work of the extraordinary session also for the payment of the mileage of the officers and employes of the House of Representatives

For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives special session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the sum of twenty-seven hundred dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same said Chairman to file an account with the Auditor General within thirty days after the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature

To the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for the payment of the expenses incident to the attendance of the members and employes of the House of Representatives at the funeral of the late Honorable John P. Harris at Pittsburgh on January thirtieth one thousand nine hundred twenty-six the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars ($2,300) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn on the State Treasurer according to law.

For the contingent expenses including extra clerical and stenographic charges of the Speaker of the House of Representatives during the period of the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred ($500.00) dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary and for the payment of the necessary expenses including extra labor in the office of the chief clerk during the extraordinary session the sum of four thousand dollars ($4000.00) making a total for the extraordinary session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six of one hundred eighty-five thousand four hundred seventy-six dollars ($185,476.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid in the manner prescribed by law

For the payment to Morris H. Garvin acting assistant sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives for the interim nineteen hundred and twenty-five for mileage and incidental expenses incurred in the serving of writs for special elections for members of the House of Representatives from the following counties to wit

Clearfield County To fill a vacancy in the second legislative district caused by the death of Honorable George A Lukehart

Delaware County To fill a vacancy in the first legislative district caused by the resignation of the Honorable Walter H Craig the sum of sixty dollars and fifty cents ($60.50) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General upon presentation of specifically itemized vouchers

For the payment to John Ruth for stenographic services in reporting the proceedings of the joint committee hearings of the Senate and House of Representatives of the giant power bills in accordance with concurrent resolution the sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warant of the Auditor General drawn on the State Treasurer according to law.

Legislative Journal.

For payment to the Chief Clerk of the Senate and Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for making indices of the Journal of each House for the extraordinary session the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00).

For the work of the Legislative Journal officials after the close of the extraordinary session on the Legislative Journal also proofreading of appendix and index thereto as provided by law the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars ($1,500.00).

For the payment of the person or persons appointed to index the Legislative Journal of the extraoadinary session in accordance with the act establishing said Journal the sum of five hundred dollars ($500.00).

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—46

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Baumer,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Sones,
Betts,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,

Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Painter,	Woodward,
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Davis,	Krause,	Phipps,	

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Finance, reported as committed, with a negative recommendation, the following resolution:

In the Senate January 19, 1926.

Resolved, That the Senate subpoena all the members of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to appear before it on Wednesday, January 20, 1926, at 2 o'clock P. M. to inform the Senate of all of the facts in connection with the said Commission's decision recently rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Compan'y Fare Case.

Further Resolved, That the officers of the Senate issue subpoenaes complying with this resolution, forthwith.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of Senate Bill No. 3, on third reading, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An Act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws;" providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailee for hire, sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 3, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for the use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of Federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That this entire act is an exercise of the police power of this Commonwealth for the protection of the public welfare health peace safety and morals of the people of this Commonwealth and all of its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes

Section 2 (Definitions) For the purpose of this act the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each

(a) The phrase "intoxicating liquor" as used in this act shall mean anything found and determined from time to time to be intoxicating by act of Congress passed pursuant to and in the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States of America

(b) The word "person" shall mean and include natural persons associations partnerships and corporations for whatever purpose organized

(c) The phrase "alcohol and alcoholic liquid" whenever used in this act shall mean and include alcohol and all distilled redistilled denatured recovered liquids or substances and any compound or admixture thereof from whatever source or by whatever processes produced which contain any alcohol by volume capable of being used for beverage purposes or as intoxicating liquor during or after manufacture production distillation redistillation denaturization or recovery

(d) The term "application" shall mean a formal verified written request under oath or supported by a verified statement of facts for a permit for the privilege authorized by law

(e) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the Board setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized

(f) The term "board" shall mean the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board authorized and created by this supplemental act

(g) The term "regulation" shall mean any regulation prescribed by the Board for carrying out the provisions of this act

(h) The term "container" shall mean and include any receptacle vessel or form of package tank vat cask barrel drum keg can bottle or conduit used or capable of use for holding storing transferring or shipment of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

(i) The term "Federal permit" as used in this act shall be construed to mean what is commonly known as the basic permit issued by authority of the United States of America in conformity with the National Prohibition Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto and shall not include a subsidiary or installment permit for a particular transaction issued to the holder of a basic permit

(j) The phrase "National Prohibition Act" shall be construed to mean the act of Congress approved October twenty-eighth one thousand nine hundred and nineteen known as the National Prohibition Act as supplemented and amended

(k) The term "industrial alcohol plant" shall mean and include any plant or distillery wherein alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured made and distilled from raw materials or any place wherein alcohol or alcoholic liquid is produced by any method suitable for the production of alcohol

(l) The term "denaturing plant" shall mean and include all plants used exclusively for the denaturization of alcohol either specially or completely by the admixture of such de-

naturing materials as shall render the alcohol or any compound in which it is authorized to be used unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage

(m) The phrase "dealcoholizing plant" shall mean and include all premises and plants where alcohol or alcoholic liquids or beverages are produced by the process by which beer ale porter or wine is produced or premises and plants wherein liquids such as beer ale porter or wine are produced by wasting the alcohol or by arrested fermentation and all premises and plants where alcohol alcoholic liquids or beverages are treated so that the percentage of alcohol is diminished

(n) The term "bonded warehouse" shall mean and include all places and warehouses legally established under the provisions of the National Prohibition Act and the administrative provisions of the internal revenue laws of the government of the United States of America for the storage concentration distribution and holding in bond of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

(o) The term "manufacture" shall mean and include all means methods and processes used employed and made use of to produce and make alcohol or alcoholic liquid from raw materials and shall mean and include the production recovery or reuse of alcohol in the making developing using in the process of manufacture denaturing redistilling or recovering of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in distilleries industrial alcohol plants denaturing plants breweries and dealcoholizing plants

(p) The term "denatured alcohol" shall mean and include all alcohol or alcoholic liquid or any compound thereof which by the admixture of such denaturing material or materials is rendered unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage

Section 3 It shall be unlawful for any person without a permit from the Commonwealth obtained as hereinafter provided except as exempted by section five hereof to manufacture produce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid.

Section 4 Every person except as exempted by section five hereof holding a federal permit under the National Prohibition Act to manufacture reproduce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall within thirty (30) days after this act takes effect file a true and exact copy of the same with the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board and every person thereafter obtaining such a federal permit shall file forthwith a true and exact copy of the same with said Board Said Board shall keep a record of said federal permits and register therein the name and address of each person to whom said federal permit is issued the date of the federal permit the date of its expiration and a brief description of the provisions of the federal permit and shall file said copy in its office Provided however That no federal permit shall be registered for any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States or who has within two (2) years prior to the making of such application been convicted of a violation of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States relating to intoxicating liquors

Conviction of a violation of any of the statutes of this Commonwealth or the laws of the United States relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the holder of any federal permit shall operate as a revocation of the registration of such federal permit

Section 5 It is hereby declared that registration of a federal permit or securing a permit hereunder shall not be required from any registered pharmacist or a physician licensed by the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure or a person or persons who make and sell vinegar non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices or a person or persons who make methanol distilled from wood or a person or persons who conduct a wholesale drug business or a person or persons who conduct a mercantile business chiefly devoted to the sale of food stuffs and having an established place located within the Commonwealth or a person or persons who manufacture alcoholic liquids and preparations not fit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes a person or persons engaged in the manufacture of patent patented or proprietary medicines toilet medicinal or antiseptic preparations or solutions or flavoring extracts or syrups or a person or persons who manufacture or sell paints varnishes enamels lacquers stains or paint or varnish removing or reducing compounds or wood fillers or a person or persons who manufacture any substance where the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is changed into other chemical substances and does not appear in the finished product as alcohol or alcoholic liquid or such common carriers as are subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 6 There is hereby created in the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board consisting of the Secretary of Welfare the Secretary of Health and the Attorney General to be known as the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board hereafter in this act called the Board Provided That if any of the said officers shall have any business or other interests which in the judgment of the Governor render it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the said Board the Governor may designate a deputy in the department of which such officer is the head to act in the place and stead of such officer as a member of the said Board Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum The Board shall select from among its members a chairman and may elect a secretary who need not be a member of the Board and said Board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereafter in this act set forth

The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks stenographers inspectors and other assistants or employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board The number and compensation of all employes appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor

None of the regular employes of the Department of Welfare shall be authorized or permitted to engage or assist in the work of the Board and no part of the appropriation to the Department of Welfare other than the appropriation made by this act shall be expended for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation or for the purchase of supplies or equipment for the Board

The Department of Property and Supplies shall furnish to the Board such forms and other printed matter and such furniture office equipment and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board until such time as the Board shall be able to purchase its furniture supplies equipment and printing out of the special fund hereinafter created All furniture equipment and supplies purchased out of said special fund shall be purchased through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agent

The Board shall in all respects be subject to the laws of this Comomnwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards with regard to the expenditure of money and prescribing the duties of departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports the furnishing of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports

Section 7 Every applicant for a permit under this act shall file with the Board a petition in writing duly verified in such form as the Board shall from time to time prescribe setting forth—

1 The legal names of the applicant and of the owner of the place where business under the permit will be carried on with their residence addresses by street and number if a partnership of each separate partner and if a corporation of each individual officer thereof

2 The exact location of said place of business and of every place to be occupied or used in connection with such business the productive capacity of each plant where any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused the capacity of every warehouse or other place where such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be held in bond or stored for hire the storage capacity of every place where a wholesale business in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be conducted or the equipment to be used where a transportation business is to be carried on under the permit

3 The period of time the applicant has been carrying on the business for which the permit is desired

4 If the permit is for the manufacture production distillation development or denaturization holding in bond holding in storage of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the maximum quantity per month to be manufactured developed

or stored and if the permit is for the use redistillation recovery or reuse of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the purpose or purposes for which the same is to be used

5 That no one of the applicants has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of the manufacture possession and traffic in any intoxicating liquor

6 That each and every one of the applicants is a citizen of the United States of America

7 Such other relevant information as the Board shall from time to time require by rule or regulation

This petition must be verified by affidavit of the applicant made before any officer legally qualified to administer oaths and if any false statement is wilfully made in any part of said petition the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties

Section 8 Upon the filing of the application in the form herein provided and upon execution of a bond to the Commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) with surety to be approved by the Board which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the manufacture sale offering for sale bartering furnishing transporting possessing delivering within or importing into or exporting out of this Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors and the conditions of the permit the Board may grant to such applicant a permit to engage in the manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacturing denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale and transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

Section 9 All persons excepting as exempted by section five hereof manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacture denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale or transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid under the provisions of this Act of Assembly shall securely and permanently attach to every container ready for shipment thereof as the same is manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused a label stating name of manufacturer kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein and the date of its manufacture together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof and all persons possessing such alcohol or alcoholic liquid in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of alcohol or alcoholic liquid when sold a label setting forth the kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein by whom manufactured the date of sale and the person to whom sold which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized

Section 10 Every permit issued under the provisions of this act for the manufacture production distillation development denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall specify the maximum quantity of such alcohol or alcoholic liquid per month which may lawfully be manufactured produced distilled developed denaturized redistilled reused held in bond or stored under such permit Any permit issued for the use of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in the process of manufacture shall specify the purpose or purposes for which such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be used and the maximum quantity per month which may lawfully be used under such permit Every permit shall specify by definite location every place to be occupied or used in connection with the business to be conducted thereunder It shall be unlawful for the holder of any permit to manufacture produce distill develop denaturize redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage or use a greater quantity of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in any month than that specified in his permit or to use any alcohol or alcoholic liquid for any purpose other than that specified in his permit or to occupy or use any place in connection with any business authorized under a permit other than the place or places designated therein

Section 11 Every person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall keep daily permanent records which shall show (a) the quantities of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored as bailee for hire received or used in the process of manufacture by him and of all other materials used in manufacturing or developing any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (b) the sales or other disposition of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (c) the quantities thereof if any stored in bond for hire or transported for hire by or for the permittee and (d) the names and addresses of the purchasers or other recipients thereof Provided however That persons holding permits issued under the provisions of this act for the transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall not be required to keep the above records but shall keep daily permanent records showing the names and addresses of the persons from whom any alcohol or alcoholic liquid was received and to whom delivered

Section 12 Every place operated under permit secured hereunder where any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond stored for hire or in connection with a permittees business or sold at wholesale shall be subject to inspection by members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board at any and all times of the day or night as they may deem necessary (a) for the detection of violations of this act or of the rules and regulations of the Board promulgated under the authority of this act or of the act to which this a supplement or (b) for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the records required by this act to be kept by permittees and the books and records of permittees and the books and records of their customers insofar as they relate to purchases from said permittees shall at all times be open to inspection by the members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board for the purpose of making inspections as authorized by this section Members of the Board and the persons duly authorized and designated by the Board shall have the right without fee or hindrance to enter any place which is subject to inspection hereunder or any place where records subject to inspection hereunder are kept for the purpose of making such inspections

Section 13 Upon learning of any violation of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board under the authority of this act or of any provision of the act to which this is a supplement by the holder of a permit issued under the provisions of this act the Board shall cite such permittee to appear before it not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the date of sending such permittee by registered mail a notice to show cause why the permit should not be revoked And upon such hearing if satisfied that any such violation has occurred the Board shall immediately revoke such permit notifying the permittee thereof by registered letter

Any permittee aggrieved by any decision of the Board may file within thirty days thereafter in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County a petition against the Board as defendant alleging therein the action and decision complained of and praying for a reversal thereof Upon personal service of a summons on any member of the Board returnable within three days of the date thereof the Board shall within one week from such return date file an answer in which it shall allege by way of defense the grounds for its decision and such other grounds as shall in the meantime accrue or be discovered. All allegations of the answer shall be deemed to stand denied without further pleading and upon application of either party the cause shall be advanced and heard without delay Mere technical irregularities in the procedure of the Board shall be disregarded A judgment sustaining the revocation of a permit by the Board shall not bar after one year a new application by the plaintiff for a permit nor shall a judgment in favor of the plaintiff prevent the Board from thereafter revoking or refusing a permit for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered The court shall have full power to dispose of all costs From the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County appeals may be taken as in other actions at law but during the pendency of any such appeal in which a former permittee is appellant such former permittee shall not carry on any business of the kinds regulated by this act

Section 14 All permits shall expire at the close of the calendar year but new permits for the succeeding year shall be issued upon written application therefor duly verified by

affidavit stating that the facts in the original petition are unchanged and upon payment of the fee as hereinafter provided without the filing of further statements or the furnishing of any further information unless specifically requested by the Board Provided however That a permit issued to a corporation under the provisions of this act shall expire thirty (30) days after any change in the officers of such corporation unless the name and address of the new officer or the names and addresses of the new officers of such corporation shall within that period be reported to the Board by certificate duly verified Applications for renewals must be made not less than thirty (30) nor more than sixty (60) days before the first day of January of the ensuing year All applications for renewals received otherwise shall be treated as original applications

Section 15 All persons now carrying on any business requiring a permit under the provisions of this act must apply for the same within sixty (60) days after its passage and any such business may continue if a permit has been so applied for until it is granted or refused The fee for every permit issued under the provisions of this act shall be one hundred dollars ($100.00) All fees shall be paid to the Board which shall deposit the same in the State Treasury where they shall be kept apart from all other funds in the State Treasury in a separate fund to be known as the "Permit Fund" The moneys from time to time in the said fund are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board for the payment of any and all expenses of every kind and description which may be necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this act Moneys shall be paid out of the said fund by warrant of the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer after requisition by the Secretary of Welfare

Section 16 Permits shall be issued by the Board under the official seal of the Department of Welfare Every permit so issued must at all times be posted in a conspicuous place where the business is carried on under it and said place of business must be kept open during general business hours of every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays No permit shall be issued hereunder to any person unless (a) in case of individuals he or she is a citizen of the United States of America (b) in case of companies or unincorporated associations of individuals each and every one is a citizen of the United States of America (c) in case of corporations each and every stockholder thereof is a citizen of the United States of America or to any person who has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of traffic in any alcoholic liquor

Section 17 The Board shall have the power to make and promulgate appropriate rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act Provided That as far as practicable the rules and regulations of the Board shall conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the appropriate agency of the government of the United States for carrying into effect the provisions of any act or acts of Congress regulating the manufacture development storage sale or transportation of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid or intoxicating liquor

Section 18 Any place within this Commonwealth in which any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored for hire or sold at wholesale by a person without a permit as required by the provisions of this act and any place in which a person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall violate any provision of this act or any rule or regulation of the Board or any provisions of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby declared to be a common nuisance and upon such violation the permit if any held by such person shall be automatically suspended Any nuisance as in this section defined may be abated under the provisions of the act of the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pamphlet Laws thirty-four to which this is a supplement

Section 19 Whenever any person or persons withdraw or remove any alcohol or alcoholic liquid which has not been denatured from any distillery industrial alcohol plant denaturing plant dealcoholizing plant brewery or bonded warehouse for the purpose of denaturing the same it shall be unlawful for any such person or persons to use sell or conceal or attempt to use sell or conceal or be concerned in the sale use or concealment of any such alcohol or alcoholic liquid unless before such sale or use the said alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall be denatured by adding thereto denaturing material or materials or admixtures thereof which render it unfit for beverage purposes

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to recover and reuse or attempt to recover and reuse by redistillation or by any other process or means whatsoever any alcohol or alcoholic liquid from denatured alcohol or to knowingly use sell conceal or otherwise dispose of alcohol or alcoholic liquid so recovered or redistilled

Section 20 Any person or persons who knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act or any person who shall violate any of the conditions of any permit or who shall falsify any record or report required by this act to be kept or who shall violate any rule or regulation of the Board or who shall interfere with hinder or obstruct any inspection authorized by this act or prevent any member of the Board or any person duly authorized and designated by the Board from entering any place which such member of the Board or such person is authorized by this act to enter for the purpose of making an inspection or who shall violate any other provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00)) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) or undergo imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or both at the discretion of the Court

Section 21 No property rights shall exist in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond held in storage as bailee for hire sold at wholesale or transported for hire in violation of any of the provisions of this act and the same shall be deemed contraband and forthwith destroyed No alcohol or alcoholic liquid in the custody of any officer of the law shall be seized or taken from him on any writ of replevin injunction or other like process.

Section 22 It shall be unnecessary in any complaint information indictment or other pleadings to negative any provision or exception contained in this act

Section 23 No person shall be excused on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture from attending and testifying or producing books papers documents and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction matter or thing as to which in obedience to a subpoena and under oath he may so testify or produce evidence but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying

Section 24 If any section or provision of this act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional such judgment shall not affect any other section or provision of the same It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been passed had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein

Section 25 All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed The repeal of any such acts shall not operate to revive any act general local or special heretofore repealed or superseded

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President and Fellow Senators: Again we present the great problem of Law Enforcement. This time in two Bills, one to stop the flood of the illegal drink from alcohol distilleries which is called the Alcohol Bill, and the other to stop the flood of illegal beer from certain breweries.

We have learned by experience gained since the Session of a year ago that to include beer and alcohol in one measure complicated the situation, alarm the legitimate users of alcohol and would have rendered enforcement most difficult.

"Almost all bootleg liquor is made from denatured alcohol special and complete. There are six formulæ for removing the denaturants of poison from completely denatured alcohol, and over 50 for removing them from specially denatured alcohol." The bootleggers have discovered easy means of removing these denaturants or poisons with the following results, which are of record:

"Completely denatured alcohol which now requires no permit increased in production from

16,194,000 gallons in 1921 to
46,983,000 gallons in 1925.
Specially denatured alcohol increased from
17,153,000 gallons in 1921 to
34,820,000 gallons in 1925.

The production of alcohol for barbers supplies under two of the formulæ (since revoked) has increased from

zero in 1920 to
9,153,000 gallons in 1925.

For the year ending June 30th last, more denatured alcohol was produced and withdrawn in Philadelphia alone than any locality in the United States, except the entire States of Maryland, Louisiana and Illinois."

This is more than a flood. It is a deluge of poison liquor pouring over our great State. It is conceived in iniquity and carried out by fraud and crime. Its perpetrators greedily pocket their unlawful gains caring naught for the widespread sickness, agony and death of thousands of their unfortunate victims.

We would be in despair if this terrible condition could not be relieved. But it can be relieved, nay even, it can be cured. The Bills before us known as the Alcohol and Beer Bills, respectively, will stop this flow of illegal alcohol and at the same time give to honest legitimate users all that they require. They do this by means of the registration of State permits, the registration by the State of Federal permits and also requiring specific information by applicants for these privileges. They also make those guilty of making false statements subject to the crime of perjury and provide that permits shall not be issued to those who are not citizens of the United States. They require bonds to be filed and proper labels to be used like Federal tobacco regulations. They require records of materials to be used and quantities of products to be produced. They provide for proper inspection and also provide penalties to fit the crime, and that all contraband alcohol be immediately destroyed. These Bills as is are eminently fair, grant right of appeal, hearings, etc., and witnesses who are compelled to testify cannot be prosecuted subsequently for giving their testimony.

They are in harmony with an aide to Federal Law, thus complying with section 2 of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution which reads:

"The Congress from the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation".

In fact these bills are so broad and liberal in their exemptions that those who voted against the United Dry bill a year ago can now conscientiously support them. The physicians, pharmacists, paint and varnish makers, grocers and purveyors of cooking extracts who thronged these halls a year ago voicing loud protests are not here to-day and as far as I can learn are not opposed to these bills.

Now, having framed the Bills that are simply aimed at Law Enforcement and the support of the Constitution, we plead with you to give them your hearty support. From earliest times in the history of our Government, patriots have stood for adherance to the support of our Federal Constitution and obedience to law.

George Washington, the father of our country, and Andrew Jackson, that sturdy advocate of true democracy, saw the danger that threatened them from disrespect of these great principles and compelled enforcement by the use of the armed forces of the Government.

Washington in person lead his troops into this State and put down the so-called whiskey rebellion, and Andrew Jackson sent military forces to South Carolina to subdue the nullifiers and preserve the Union.

Stephen A. Douglass, an intellectual giant and a candidate for reelection to the United States Senate in 1858, toured the State of Illinois in joint debate with Abraham Lincoln who opposed him for that high office. They debated the great constitutional questions of the day. Douglass opposed amending the Constitution, Lincoln favored it if necessary to abolish human slavery. Douglass won the election to the Senate but Lincoln's reasoning stirred the Nation and aroused the sentiment that placed him in the Presidential Chair, preserved the Union and brought about the greatest blessing that this nation that up to that time had ever known. But Stephen A. Douglass bitterly opposed to Mr. Lincoln and his theories, was a patriot and when death was laying its icy hand upon him he said, "Tell my children to obey the laws and support the Constitution". These words are engraved deeply on the base of a life sized statue of him erected to his memory in the city of Chicago. Verily tho dead he yet speaketh.

He says to you and to me to-night OBEY THE LAWS AND SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION. Down the corridors of time come the patriot's words broadcast to the world—OBEY THE LAWS AND SUPPORT THE CONSTITUTION. Would that all the people of this day and generation would give their support with the same fervor and loyalty to our present laws and our amended constitution.

These are not Prohibition Bills, they are enforcement measures and supplement the Prohibition act which we passed three years ago. They are intended to compel obedience to law and respect for the Constitution, and deprive the bootlegger of his chief source of supply of alcohol.

They are not the Governor's bills, although he urges them. They are not my bills although I sponsor them. They are the thought of many minds who express in them the view of the great moral, religious and civic organizations of this State. They were framed in the Department of the Attorney General by Lewis E. Graham, Esq., that sturdy veteran of law enforcement with the counsel and advice of leaders of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Federation of Adult Bible Classes, the State Sabbath School Association, the Anti-Saloon League, the Ministeriums, and the Confederated Churches, and the State Grange.

We feel the bills of such high aim and noble purpose sponsored by these great moral forces should meet with the hearty approval and cordial support of all. To you my fellow Senators I leave this momentous question. If we fail to pass these bills, we will be guilty of contributing to the rising tide of lawlessness, crime, and disaster in our state. If we pass them, we will have done our solemn duty, a duty we owe to our cherished institutions, our homes, our fellow men and to our God and to our Country.

We have all taken an oath to support the Constitution. By voting aye on this bill we will be discharging that obligation.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I intend to vote for this bill, and I want my reasons put on record. The question of prohibition is a two-sided question, on which there is a vast difference of opinion; many believe one way, others

believe the other way. I have always felt that the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment was a mistake because it encroached on the personal liberty of the people of this great country. I believe that if a man felt that he cared to take a drink of liquor, that was his business. I believe that if a man felt he should not drink liquor, that was his business; and any law passed that might impose on us the duty of deciding whether or not we should use liquor as a beverage was an imposition on the personal liberty of the people of this great United States of ours.

I further believe that the attempt to enforce the Volstead Act has been a gigantic failure, and has accomplished no results. But so far as this particular piece of legislation is concerned, I don't believe it is a question of prohibition: I don't believe it is a question of imposing on the liberties of the people;—the law is now on the statute books. And when the time comes that the infringement of that law means the crippling of the people of this Commonwealth, or of any community in this great United States, I don't see how any man or woman can vote against a measure such as that.

In the Coroner's office in the City of Philadelphia there is not a day goes by that some unfortunate's inquest is not being held wherein his death was the result of poisoned whiskey, or supposed whiskey. There is not a day goes by that the hospitals are not filled, or large numbers of unfortunates brought there, because of the manufacture of this poisonous stuff and sold out to the public.

I had occasion, not long ago, to stand by the bedside of two boys, two highly respectable boys in our community, who had unfortunately partaken of a highball served by a friend; and for hours I saw two physicians working over the sons of two respectable families, who lay between life and death,—and I saw those boys brought back. And alongside of them I saw my boy, their companion, standing shivering and wondering whether his playmates were going to stay here or were going to the hereafter to meet their God.

And how can any man or woman who has children stop and refuse to vote for a measure like this, that will in some way or other make these murderers abide by the law? Those that are selling this stuff are murderers at heart, and the man or woman who will refuse to support this legislation are aiders and abettors in that murder, for it is murder itself.

I love my boy; and I give every man and woman in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the right and privilege to feel so devoted to his or her children; and for the benefit of the boy that I love as dearly as anything there is in this world to me I am going to vote to help the other fathers and mothers to protect their children and stand back of this piece of legislation.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, the Attorney General of the United States is the Chief Law Enforcement officer of the Federal Administration. That position is held now by the Honorable John G. Sargent under appointment by the President and confirmation of the Senate of the United States. Mr. Sargent, delivered an address a few days ago before the bar association of the State of New York that to me is one of the sanest and most levelheaded addresses on this question of law enforcement that I have heard. I am not prepared to say, but I assume because of the source from which it comes, that it represents somewhat the attitude of the administration of President Coolidge on this question. Mr. President, as I intend to vote for this bill I ask that this address of the Attorney General of the United States be inserted in the Legislative Journal.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE JOHN G. SARGENT, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES BEFORE THE NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution is the law of the land.

The Volstead Act is the law of the land.

The beneficial or injurious effect upon the life of the people of the deprivation of the use of alcohol as a beverage brought about by these Constitutional and legislative enactments I shall not attempt to discuss here. With that I am not at present concerned.

Whether the proprietors and managers of our great manufacturing industries who say that their business is improved and efficiency of their forces increased by the absence of liquor be right or wrong; whether the managers of transportation systems who say that the presence of liquor among their forces constitutes a menace to the public safety which cannot be tolerated speak truthfully from their experience or are actuated by some ulterior motives not apparent; whether the statisticians and economists who say the moneys of the wage-earner go to buy for himself, his wife and children better housing, more clothing, shoes, food, books, entertainments, insurance, automobiles, and comforts generally than formerly when a large part of such moneys was spent for drink which did the drinkers no good, but debauched and brutalized them and unfitted them for their business; whether these advocates in speech and writing have truth and reason or only cant and sophistry with them; whether in these times when every avenue of highway traffic in the country is filled to capacity, or more, with heavy, powerful and swift-moving vehicles, each an engine of destruction to everybody and everything in its vicinity unless guided and controlled by the hand of a driver with the steadiest nerve and quickest and surest judgment, the absence of anything that will weaken that nerve, slow up and becloud that judgment, is a public necessity—none of these things do I here attempt to discuss. They are for other forums and other speakers to deal with according to their individual conviction or interest.

In this country the will of the people, expressed by the ballot-box, creates the duty of the citizen upon the subject voted upon.

The people of this great country, of which not only your city as well as every other city within our borders, but also the great spaces from ocean to ocean, from Canada to the Gulf, are a part, have said of the liquor traffic, to put it in the words of the Scripture:

> "And the Lord said unto Moses, Write this for a memorial in a book, and rehearse it in the ears of Joshua: for I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven".

There isn't any temporizing, any ambiguity, any half-way place, in the expression of the supreme lawmaking power, both direct and representative.

Now what is the situation?

I want to discuss this thing with you as lawyers, and in the hearing of your and my clients, in plain and simple language, that they as well as you can understand.

We hear and read just now a great deal about crime waves; law violations and the way to suppress them; the success or failure of the law enforcement agencies; the necessity for more or less prosecutions; the need of greater penalties; of more courts and more laws; of the formation of many associations, groups—by whatever name they may be called—to study the question of alleged breakdown of law

enforcement; but in all of it but little, if anything, is said of what I regard as the real root of the trouble.

I say this to you here, not only because you by reason of your training will understand my lawyer's language and detect the force or lack of force of the suggestions and their application, but also because I hope for the benefit to our National life of your presentation to such of our clients as may not hear or read or understand clearly my views.

Many offenses against the law are committed from motives of jealousy, of anger, of revenge, of passion, and ill will toward society.

With offenses inspired by such motives we have here nothing to do, further than to note that in our training as lawyers, our conservatism, it has long been settled that it is the duty of every citizen to do what he can to repress the commission of such offenses by aiding, so far as his knowledge goes, in the direction and punishment of the offenders, and in correcting the conditions which make them offenders.

No one engages in the liquor traffic from any such motive.

Every person who sells liquor does it solely and only because some one will pay a price high enough to make a profit sufficient to offset the chance of detection, conviction, and punishment.

To put it differently, every such sale is the direct result of the offer and payment by the purchaser of a bribe to commit the offense. Is there any escape from this as a logical conclusion?

Now, why do otherwise decent, respectable citizens engage in such bribery?

Because, they say, the law interferes with their personal liberty, in that they have an inherent right to drink whisky or any other liquor if they choose; that it is nobody's business but their own whether they shall or shall not injure themselves and therefore no one may decide for them whether the use of liquor is or is not injurious.

In this connection I am reminded of a case I once tried, in which the State Board of Health sought an injunction against the use for drinking purposes of the water from a stream polluted with typhoid germs. Counsel for some of the defendants used this same argument and said: "If I choose to drink this water, and take the risk of sickness and death, that is my affair. It's a personal choice which neither the State nor any representative of the State can lawfully make for me or interfere with when made."

I presume when applied to the use of typhoid-polluted water instead of whisky the argument sounds differently to many; but let that pass. The proposition here is:

"There is no right to interfere with my choice of what I shall drink. Therefore I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law.

"I am justified in drinking what I please, law or no law. Therefore I am justified in bribing another man to violate the law in order to furnish me the means of drinking what I please".

I respectfully submit the syllogism is unsound, the conclusion does not follow.

That a traffic which for generations has been recognized and discussed and written about by economists, sociologists, and jurists as an evil, may be marked for extinction by the lawmaking power and agencies of the country is not only settled law, settled beyond the stage of even being longer open to question, but it has been settled and rests on foundations of soundest reasoning.

Whether the policy of invoking and exercising the power in this particular matter, when and as it has been exercised, was wise or unwise is no longer open to discussion. It has been done. It is an accomplished fact.

In the words of the great Democratic President, "It is a condition, not a theory" which confronts us now.

Not only is the law settled, but to all appearances, if we can judge of the minds of the people of the country by the votes of their Representatives in Congress, the determination that it shall remain settled and be obeyed is hardening day by day.

Now, what are the portion of the community who would prefer a different policy, a different law, going to do about it? When I ask this question I refer to that portion of the substantial, self-respecting, decent citizenry who in all other things are law-abiding; the citizenry who have the welfare of orderly and well-ordered society at heart; the citizenry who in all other matters—and, indeed, in many things which flow from their conduct in this respect—demand the protection of the law and its agencies.

I do not ask the question in the sense of "How are they going to help themselves?" for I am not speaking from the standpoint of a crusader gloating over the plight of vanquished opponents.

When I say, "What are they going to do about it"? I put a question for the purpose of trying to help find an answer.

Can any such citizen say "I will pay a bribe to any one who will violate this law of my country?"

Let's carry the matter a little further. If he does say that or, saying or not saying or thinking it, does offer and pay the bribe and so induces some one to violate the law and make a forbidden sale to provide what he desires to drink, can that citizen logically find fault with the man he has bribed when that man in turn offers and pays part of his bribe to some one to violate another law to get something he wants, or to enable him to escape the consequences of the unlawful act the citizen has paid him to do?

What but logic is there in the mental process of a man who has been paid a reward for lawbreaking by substantian, wealthy, respected members of the community in thinking and saying: "They pay me to commit crime I will get more pay for committing crime by robbing them of their money and jewelry. They are willing to pay me for the bribery, perjury, violence, and murder I must commit to get to them what they want; why should I hesitate at violence and murder to get from them what I want?"

Is it any wonder that banditry, murder, bribery, and corruption flourish? that the morally deficient, the criminally inclined more and more boldly go about taking what they want, where they can find it, by any means necessary to get it, when they have constantly before them the spectacle of the very class of people whom they despoil, and kill if necessary, offering to pay and paying them and others to take the risk of breaking other laws?

Let me suggest to you an economic view of the situation.

Without counting the time of judges, district attorneys, marshals, and other salaried officials, most of whose time and strength is needed for other purposes, the Federal Government expends nearly $30,000,000 a year upon suppression of the liquor traffic; State governments as much or more.

Every dollar, every cent of this comes, must come, from taxation.

Saying nothing of the loss to the community in earnings of those serving sentences in jails and penitentiaries, $12,000,000 in fines and forfeitures; in the State courts as much or more.

This, besides the fee and expenses of counsel and the bribes paid dishonest officials, all paid out of the profits of the business, and therefore all paid in the last analysis, by the ultimate consumers, all a part of the bribe paid for the commission of the offense. Is what they get out of it worth it? Could they not put the money to better use?

And every dollar of this tremendous outlay, every occasion for its expenditure, every reason for the tax to raise it, will cease the minute the market for the product ends; for no one sells liquor from motives of revenge, or jealousy, or anger, of ill will to society, but only for the profit offered him by those who tempt him to violate the law.

Have I made myself clear?

I am sure this audience understands, and I hope our clients have heard and understand, and am sure they will when you advise them about it.

What are such of the substantial, respected taxpaying members of the community as are directly responsible for this situation, who help to create it by patronizing the bootlegger, going to do about it? What are their attorneys going to advise about it?

Think this over, and answer each to yourself and to your neighbor: Is any course open to the man or woman who believes in law and order and their enforcement except to refrain from paying others to violate the law?

Is any course open to those who demand the protection of the law other than to aid and support its enforcement, instead of abetting and paying for its violation?

Is any course open to any rightminded individual, to any section, any State, except to stand solidly for the observance of all the law, instead of flouting a part of it and asking for the enforcement of the balance?

If the views I have suggested are sound, can any one without menancing the safety of society maintain an attitude as to the observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act different from that he maintains as to the observance and enforcement of the law against counterfeting, against larceny from the mails, against robbery and crime generally.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I feel that I would be derelict in my duty if I, as a member of this body, did not call to the attention of the members of the Senate of Pennsylvania before they vote upon these bills the pernicious provisions which they contain. Unfortunately they are not Pure Food Laws. The only way to have the alcohol and the cereal beverages that are distributed perfectly pure and wholesome is to put them in our pure food laws and regulations and in that I would heartily concur.

Mr. President, I want to reaffirm at the outset my firm adherence to anything that may be done for sobriety and temperance, as I have often stated on this floor before, but there is a big difference between temperance and sobriety and the things that are attempted to be done in the two bills now before us.

The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States says that the States and the Congress shall have concurrent power to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment. Now what does concurrent mean? Concurrent power means cooperative, united, assenting, harmonious. These two bills do not concur with what the Congress of the United States has done, but they dissent therefrom. Congress of the United States has passed the Volstead Act. When the Congress of the United States gives a man a permit he is authorized and allowed to do the things which the permit says he may do, but these two bills say no, sir, permit of the United States or no permit you do not do that unless you have a permit from the State of Pennsylvania, and a permit which is entirely different from the permit which you have received from the government of the United States under the Federal Law.

Therefore, this is not concurrent legislation, my friends, this is antagonistic; not harmonious, it is dissenting, it is opposing, it is discordant. When seven or nine judges of the Supreme Court or Superior Court concur they agree and if they do not agree some of them file dissenting opinions and that is what the State of Pennsylvania is doing in these two bills, it is registering its dissent from the Congress and the Government of the United States from what the Congress and the Government of the United States have done. Now wherein do we dissent? Wherein is there no harmony? In the first place, these two bills provide that no one can obtain a permit who is not a citizen of the United States. It provides that when such an individual obtains a permit from the Federal Government that permit dare not be registered in the State of Pennsylvania, therein we violate the great treaties of this great country with the foreign nations of the globe. We cannot discriminate under our treaties with the foreign countries against the nationals of other countries. But you say "Well we do not let foreigners hunt, we do not let foreigners fish and have guns. That is true, but hunting and fishing are not recognized as commercial activities. They are sports, they do not come under the treaty provisions. There is a reason why that is not in the United States Law. I have here in my hand one of the most recent treaties in force between this country and one of the other great nations of the globe. This treaty was proclaimed October 14th, 1925, and says this; "The nationals of the high contracting parties shall be permitted to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, to exercise liberties of conscience and freedom of worship, to engage in professional, scientific, religious philanthropic, manufacturing and commercial work of every kind without interference to carry on every form of commercial activity which is not forbidden by the local law and to own erect or lease and occupy appropriate buildings and to lease lands for residential scientific, religious philanthropic, manufacturing, commercial and mortuary purposes, to employ agents of their choice and generally to do every thing incident to or necessary for the enjoyment of the foregoing privileges upon the same terms as Nationals of the States or residents or as Nationals of the State or residents or as Nationals of the nation hereafter to be most favored by submitting themselves to all local rules and regulations duly established."

That is why that is not in the Volstead Act and if we write that into the laws of Pennsylvania we are violating the treaties of this great government of ours with the other great governments of the earth. Therein we dissent. It is harmless because it is unconstitutional and will not stand. But why make ourselves rediculous by writing such things into the statutes of Pennsylvania? The next provision in this law which is clearly unconstitutional in the State of Pennsylvania, is this; there is one provision in these acts, which provides that we have a certain alcohol board, which is to be appointed by the Governor, and which, in other words, will be the Governor, and for the purpose of this argument we will simply say the Governor; there is a provision in this law which says that the Governor may make such rules and regulations as he may see fit, and the next provision says that any one who shall hereafter violate such rules and regulations as are made by the Governor shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and amenable to a penalty of three years in jail and five thousand dollars fine. Now, I ask you dry Senators are you in the habit of signing blank checks? That is what that means. That is nothing

but signing a blank check—making a penalty, making something a misdemeanor which nobody knows to day what it will be. The Governor in the future may prescribe anything for which people shall go to jail for three years and pay five thousand dollars fine and that is ridiculous and I say to you dry Senators, are you going to vote for that kind of stuff?

This is clearly unconstitutional because the legislature in 1891 tried that. They passed a law saying that the Insurance Commissioner of Pennsylvania should have the right to prescribe the form of insurance policies that should be the standard insurance policies in Pennsylvania, and the Insurance Commissioner in compliance with that law of 1891, wrote and prepared what he said should be the standard insurance policies of Pennsylvania, and then the case came before the Courts of Allegheny County in O'Neill vs American Insurance Company. It was appealed to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and in an opinion written by Mr. Justice Williams on January 7th, 1895, it said that that was delegated legislation, and under the constitution of Pennsylvania could not be sustained, and declared the act null and void. "Our conclusion is that the Act of 1891 is void because clearly unconstitutional." I shall not take the time to read the whole opinion, but there it is, and here you have a repitition of the identical thing, giving the Governor, through a board comprised of the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and the Secretary of Welfare, or any one else whom he may designate, if they do not suit him, the power to make such rules and regulations as they may see fit, and then we having in advance prescribed a penalty, made it a misdemeanor, made something a crime long in advance before it was enacted; fixed the penalty of three years in jail and $5000 fine. It is harmless because unconstitutional, but are we going to stultify ourselves to favor these orphans? My friend, the Senator from Blair, says they are not the Governor's bills and they are not his bills and I wonder who the parents of these poor orphans are?

Now then, they are inconsistent on the face of them. Bill No. 2 in the first definition of intoxicating liquor on page 2a uses the same definition that you find in the act of 1923. That is also the definition in Act No. 3, but on page 8 of Act No. 2, there is a different definition. Page 8 says: "Provided however, that the alcoholic content of any cereal beverage must not be one-half of one per centum, or more, of alcohol by volume at the time the same shall be withdrawn" and so on. All our liquor legislation upon the statute books today is flexible. When the Volstead Act goes up our standards go up, if it should come down our standard would come down, but here on page 8 in section 7, of Act No. 2 you are going to make a permanent standard of alcoholic content, which defines intoxicating liquor, and you say that it must not be one-half of one per centum or more. Now what does that mean? Why that means simply that my friends are reading the signs of the times; they are simply seeing what is coming, that the time is nigh when the Volstead Act will be changed, that the thought of the country is running in that direction and they want to forestall the day when the Volstead Act will be changed and when the alcoholic content is increased then our legislation will not fluctuate and go up with it, but the cereal beverage act will be held right at one-half of one per cent. Is that concurrent legislation? That is discordant legislation; and when I say that they read the signs of the times and they want to have this bill, let me just refer to the papers of the other day, "Prohibition enforcement dry army will work for beer", National Secretary of the Temperance Society says, "Prohibition has proven a failure." Reverend Dr. James Empringham Contradicts Wheeler who asks that the finding of the nationwide survey be withheld and so on, and to prove Dr. Empringham is a real dry we call to witness our good friend Bishop Darlington, who said the next day that Dr. Empringham has been a staunch dry advocate. So that when Empringham speaks, he speaks as a staunch dry advocate and I believe it because Bishop Darlington says it is so.

These are the people we now hear saying prohibition has been a failure and that the Volstead Act must be changed and now we are going to close the door so that when it goes up to one per cent, or to two per cent, or three per cent, or wherever it goes, we have got the cereal beverage act of the Special Session, called under the extraordinary emergency in 1926 to rehash and to thrash out a proposition that was digested, debated, voted upon and everything done to it that was possible in the regular session of 1925. What has it done? The Public Ledger of this morning says: "98 Young Folks Caught In Raid on Road House." Girls of 14 among members of prominent families arrested and young men with flasks in their hip pockets who offered them to the police as tokens, as rewards, to be permitted to go. What has this thing done? Why this is what it has done. When I was a youth if any young man had been found in my community with a flask in his hip pocket he would have been ostracized from society, he would have been blacklisted, he would have been called everything but a reputable and a respectable young man. Today unless they have flasks in their hip pockets they are not "in it". The girls will not look at them, they cannot travel in society. These flasks that they have got here with monagrams on them were Christmas presents from their best girls, and their parents. That is what prohibition has done.

We are moving in circles. When we came here to the first session of this administration in January, 1923, we had a license-creating body, but it was the courts of the counties under the Woner Act, and that was repealed. Oh no, no more permits, no more licenses, nothing doing, that was repealed, the power taken away from the Courts under the Woner Act. Now we come back and put the power in the hands of the Governor. That is simply what this thing means. First placing the power in the hands of the Judges and then putting it in the hands of the Governor to build up a political machine, the proportions of which are unfathomable under the provisions of this bill, giving him unlimited power to create clerkships, appoint secretaries, inspectors, experts and everything under the sun without limit.

Is any Democrat going to vote for a bill of that kind? I am sure the Republicans would not if the Democratic majority in the state were as large as the Republican majority is. We would not vote into the hands of the Democratic Party the possibility of a machine and a power of that proportion, and I do not see how any Democratic member of this Senate can vote for a thing of that kind.

The bill is unconstitutional because it is a revenue measure. The constitution provides that all revenue measures must originate in the House. This bill provides the revenue for the running and the conduct of this board and on top of that creates one of those other iniquitous special funds. We are fighting special funds session after session. My good friend, the Senator from Philadelphia, has introduced bill after bill to eliminate and to wipe out special funds with which we are burdened and oppressed in the State of Pennsylvania to day, and yet here, if we adopt these two bills, we are going to create another special fund with all its iniquities and its faults.

And then another thing: I imagine the people of Pennsylvania feel that they have been harrassed enough with raids at all hours of the night and spies and things of that kind. This bill says that all hours of the night and day, at any time, these investigators and these inspectors may come to your place and search it any time without a search warrant, no search warrant required, nothing of the kind, Sundays included. I am looking for my good friends who are here session after session trying to protect the Sabbath. I have looked for them all session and I have not seen them. I do not believe they know that this provision is in the bill, for coming into your place of business on Sunday, any hour of the night and do what they please.

Then after you have a permit from the Federal Government, you are now authorized and allowed to transact this legitimate business along the lines of the permit, but under these acts if you have a permit Federal you are no longer authorized to operate. Now we say no, sir, not unless we register them. If we do not register them it is no good in Pennsylvania,—that permit is all right in New Jersey but it is no good in Pennsylvania. But now assuming then that somebody gets by and gets these two permits and gets them registered. Upon the least provocation this board may revoke them and the minute they are revoked that settles the business, then you can take an appeal to the Dauphin County Court here in Harrisburg and can fight a couple years and if you get your permit back well and good, but in the meantime your business was idle, shut down during the whole time that your permit was pending in the Dauphin County Court. If the Dauphin County Court reverses the action of this permit board of the Governor and you take an appeal, or the appeal is pending from the Dauphin County Court to the Supreme Court you may conduct business, but not before you are through the Dauphin County Court.

And then the bill provides that in all proceedings before this board technical irregularities shall not be taken into consideration. Here is a law which says how certain things shall be done, but this board does not need to respect that law when it comes to acting upon the permit or to revoking your permit and when you come to the Dauphin County Court or the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania the Act says that technical irregularities shall not be taken into consideration.

I cannot find anywhere in these bills where the quantity is an item. Everybody that makes cereal beverages must have these permits. Therefore, under the well known facts in the State of Pennsylvania to-day there are thousands of private homes where permits are required. We hear so much about a mandate, saying that the Eighteenth amendment has been adopted and because it says that the States and the Congress shall have concurrent power to enforce the same that is a mandate. The language says that the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. The Constitution also says that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, but that does not mean that Congress must lay and collect taxes, duties imposts and excises. The Constitution says that the Congress shall have power to borrow money, shall have power to declare war, but that is no mandate to declare war or borrow money.

I think, therefore, that in view of the fact that these subjects are fully covered by the Volstead Act, by the laws of the United States, and in order to make it clear to Pennsylvania that this body cannot be bossed, bullied, bought, bribed, intimidated, coerced or stampeded we ought to defeat these bills.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, verily the mountain has been laboring and has brought forth a wonderful argument for strict law enforcement. I stood here and I argued and plead for the United Dry Bill. Had you given us that bill, there would have been a different story told here. What we want is law enforcement to prevent the very things that the Senator from Lehigh has told us of. No law will enforce itself. The Constitution does not enforce itself. We must make laws to enforce it. Therefore, I contend that the Senator from Lehigh has built up a great argument for law enforcement. And now comes the bill to enforce the law. And then, when you have done all you can to aid us in enforcing the law, and in upholding the Constitution, then if we fail come and tell us that prohibition is a failure.

Mr. President and Fellow Senators, our great country is the most magnificent nation on the face of the earth. We do welcome the foreigner to our shores; we provide him with every facility for making a home here and raising his family and enjoying our blessings. I do not know any country that extends to foreigners the privileges that we do; but I do not believe that the Supreme Court will allow, or in its decisions permit foreigners to come here and disregard our Constitution, violate our laws and poison our people.

Mr. SPROWLS. Mr. President, Senator Schantz, my good friend from Lehigh, wants to know where the Democrats stand. I feel that every Democrat will stand for law enforcement. In the second place every good Democrat should be first for God, second for country and third for the Democratic Party. Mr. President, in 1923 and in 1925 and now again in 1926 we have had the prohibition question. This is not a prohibition question at all. The United States Government settled that some years ago. This is not wet or dry. A lot of different bills come up here and they are not wet and not dry. The only question that confronts us is whether we are going to be for the Constitution of the United States and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whether we will stand by that Constitution. The only question is will we obey the law? Will we be for enforcement of the law as it is. We did not make this National law, nor can we unmake it. We can vote for ten per cent beer, we can vote for straight whiskey, but we cannot get it. And why? The United States Government has a law that is over and above any one of us and the only thing that can be considered by any Senator here is whether he is going to stand by the law as created by the United States Government? Are we going to help to enforce the law? You know, and I know, and every one here knows that there has been no real honest effort made by the United States Government to make this country dry. That is a harsh thing to say but it is true. The President appointed one and a half years ago one of the wettest Republicans in the State of Pennsylvania, an ex-Senator to make this state dry. I want to tell you the United States Senators and Congressmen have the President by the throat all the time. It is not the President's fault, but it is the condition. They will not, I will say, in eighty per cent of the cases, recommend honest to goodness dry men for enforcement. They recommend men that they can use. The whole issue here is will we be for law enforcement or be against it, and that is all there is to it.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. President, as a Democrat—to answer my friend, the Senator from Lehigh,—in the Democratic Party one of its strong principles is that we are opposed to centralization. The Senator from Lehigh is right in that. But the Democratic Party has always been the Party of the Common people. The teachings of Thomas Jefferson were that we should strive for the greatest good to the greatest number. And therefore, in voting for these two bills I am voting for what I believe to be the foundation of the Demo-

cratic Party, for the thing that brings the greatest good to the greatest number of the common people.

This is not a political question; it has nothing to do with the Republican Party, the Prohibition Party or the Democratic Party; it is simply a question of the welfare of the State of Pennsylvania regardless of party. There are no party lines laid down in these bills; the Republican and Democrats will vote alike. We did in 1923, we did in 1925, and we are going to in 1926. We are going to vote for what we conscientiously believe is for the good of the common people in Pennsylvania for the greatest good of the greatest number; and I heartily agree with the remarks of Senator Salus of Philadelphia on these bills.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, on account of the bad light that is in this hall and due to the fact too that I am getting old and cannot read, so well, I ask that the Secretary of the Senate first read a letter that is published in the newspapers and headed "Baker Brands Pinchot's Call as Insincere". It is a letter that the Chairman of the Republican party wrote to the Governor denying that Prohibition bills are party measures. Then I would ask him to read that portion of the Republican platform which I have marked in red, and a few pages from and that I have marked of the Democratic platform, and after that I would ask the permission of the Chair to proceed. (The Secretary of the Senate read the following:):

"Mr. Baker says the Governor's letter is "insincere" and charges he is striking at the cause he "pretends to serve" by putting it into party politics. He points out nothing has so much divided American parties as prohibition. The letter follows:

"Your letter of February 2 is in form an innocent request for information. In fact it is about as insincere a communication as any man could write. Having recommended to the Assembly certain drafts of legislation for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment you are now striking a staggering blow at the very cause you pretend to serve by trying to make it the sport of party politics.

"You know—as everyone knows—that the questions growing out of the prohibition amendment—as well as the amendment itself—are not party questions. No question before the American people has ever heretofore so divided them, irrespective of party, as the question of prohibition. It has never been a party issue, and I trust it may never become such.

"What merits there may be in your recommendations will be considered by the members of the General Assembly, composed of representatives of all parties, and they will act as their consciences, judgments and oaths direct them. This is their right and their duty. They should be subjected to no outside political pressure from any source."

(The following was taken from the platform of the Republican party):

"The Republican Party reaffirms its devotion to orderly Government under the guarantees embodied in the Constitution of the United States. We recognize the duty of constant vigilance to preserve at all times a clean and honest government and to bring to the bar of justice every defiler of the public service in or out of office.

Dishonesty and corruption are not political attributes. The recent Congressional investigation has exposed instances in both parties of men in public office who are willing to sell official favors and men out of office who are willing to buy them in some cases with money and in others with influence.

The sale of influence resulting from the holding of public position or form association while in public office or the use of such influence for private gain or advantage is a perversion of public trust and prejudicial to good government. It should be condemned by public opinion and forbidden by law.

We demand the speedy, fearless and impartial prosecution of all wrongdoers, without regard for political affiliation or position, but we declare no greater wrong can be committed against the people than the attempt to destroy their trust in the great body of their public servants. Admitting the deep humiliating which all good citizens share, that our public life should have harbored some dishonest men, we assert that these undesirables do not represent the standard of our national integrity.

That government at Washington is served today by thousands of earnest, conscientious and faithful officials and employes in every department. It is grave wrong against these patriotic men and women to strive indiscriminately to besmirch the name of the innocent and undermine the confidence of the people in the government under which they live. It is even a graver wrong when this is done for partisan purposes or for selfish exploitation.

The Republican administration has already taken charge of the prosecution of official dereliction, and it will continue the work of discovering and punishing; but it will not confuse the innocent with the guilty, nor prostitute for party advancement the enforcement of the law.

LAW AND ORDER.

We must have respect for law. We must have observance of law. We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the government depends upon this. The substitution of private will for public law is only another name for oppresion, disorder, anarchy and the mob rule.

Every Government depends upon the loyalty and respect of its citizens. Violations of the law weaken and threaten government itself. No honest government can condone such actions on the part of its citizens. The Republican Party pledges the full strength of the Government for the maintenance of these principles by the enforcement of the Constitution and of all law."

This portion is quoted from the Democratic platform:

"The Republican Administration has failed to enforce the Prohibition Law, is guilty of trafficking in liquor permits and has become the protector of violators of this law.

The Democratic Party Pledges itself to respect and enforce the Constitution and all laws."

Mr. President. I take for granted that every Senator will admit that the general of an army is the one in command. I also think that it is common knowledge that the Chairman of the great Republican Party of Pennsylvania, or at least the faction of the party that elected him, is also in command and speaks for that division,—or faction, if you wish to call it such.

That being the case, and having read to you what the National Republican Platform said and what the National Democratic Platform says, it certainly must be a party question or the delegates would not have inserted what has been read in their platforms. I do not think there is any argument on that question. It seems to me that the Chairman of the Republican Committee of the State of Pennsylvania has gone far afield in not recognizing the duty of the Republican Party, or the controlling faction in the Republican Party of the State of Pennsylvania. In answer to the Governor's inquiry he should have said, in a straightforward manner, that every man that could be influenced by the Chairman of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania would be back of these enforcement bills one hundred per cent. He should have said, "We are for law enforcement, because the Republican Party of the United States has so declared."

I do not think that we need even to go to the national declaration to get the answer to the clear-cut duty of the Republican Party. I recall very distinctly that as a member of this Senate in 1919 I heard the inaugural address of the Hon. William C. Sproul, in which he declared for the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment. And I also recall that when Mr. Sproul was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, regardless of his attitude over a long period of years in this Senate, when he was with the wet forces, he declared absolutely dry in order to beat J. Denny O'Neill of Allegheny County for the nomination.

In Sproul's address in 1919 he said, "The Amendment to the Federal Constitution has become a part of the fundamental law of the land." And he went on to say that the Amendment to the Constitution must be confirmed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I was here when there was a lot of leg work done on the floor of the Senate in order to keep Pennsylvania from seceding from the Union. I remember mighty distinctly that four States of the Union had already subscribed to the Eighteenth Amendment, only three States that had voted on it having turned it down; and I recall distinctly that there was one leader in the opposite faction of the Republican Party to which I belong who stood here and regardless of the fact that the Eighteenth Amendment had been written into the Constitution asked this Senate to secede from the Union of the United States of America. The argument that has been made by the Senator from Lehigh is nothing new. I recall very distinctly a story that was told about the great Horace Greeley, who was supposed to be one of the poorest writers in all the world. He had one man that would set in type anything that he wrote, the other printers marveled at the fellow's ability to read Horace Greeley's writing. They went out one day and bought a rooster and put him down on an ink pad and then took great big sheets of paper, the kind which Horace Greeley used. They took the rooster by the tail after they put his feet on the ink pad and smeared the sheets with the chicken tracks. Then they stuck it up in front of the printer's table and when he started to work again after lunch he began to set the type. All at once he stopped and walked out to Horace Greeley's office. He walked into Mr. Greeley's room and he said "Mr. Greeley I have been setting your type for the past twenty years and this is the first word that I ever saw that I could not make out." Greeley said "Let me see it." He reached for the paper, looked at it a second, handed it back to the fellow and said, "Why that is unconstitutional, you damn fool!" That, to me, represents the argument that the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, has made on the unconstitutionality of these bills. The Senators here present are not supposed to be the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, they are not supposed to be trained lawyers like the Senator from Lehigh is, but, after all Senator Schantz's opinion is only one man's opinion.

Mr. President, and members of the Senate, let me tell you that this bill has had the study and attention of the finest lawyers that could be brought to bear upon the bill. They decided the bills are constitutional. The Supreme Court has settled the question of the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act and the Snyder-Armstrong bill has never been successfully attacked. Why should this Senate bow to the opinion of one man on the constitutionality of the bill that is before the Senate?

As a Senator of the State of Pennsylvania and as a loyal citizen of this great Keystone State, I resent with all my force the statement made by the Senator from Lehigh against the young women of the State of Pennsylvania and the young men of the State of Pennsylvania. Because a comparatively few pinheaded boys carry flasks on the hip and because a comparatively few young women termed flappers demand the association of this kind of young men is no reason to attack all of our young women.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, let me tell you that if you could get a count of the young men and women of this type it would be so small that it would be negligible. I am surprised that anyone with the ability, the learning and the standing of the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, would try to get such an argument as that across the intelligence that is represented in this Senate.

The Senator from Lehigh quoted from Philadelphia papers today regarding law disobedience by young men and women in Montgomery Co. I am sorry I did not bring with me the Pittsburgh Gazette and the Post of Saturday and Sunday. There it says in great large headings "Americus Club in the City of Pittsburgh raided by Baird and his assistants", and what did they get? The Americus Club is made up of the blue book, if you please, of the conservative Republicans, the standpat Republicans of Allegheny County, the officials that are now in power. You do not find any liberals that belong to the Americus Club. They have for months, they tell me, been breaking the law by having booze in their club. Did they stop there? Oh no, he also raided another Republican Club. There they found thirteen pints of moonshine and all kinds of high powered beer. Is it any wonder that with such examples as these of supposedly high grade men, men in office of the County of Allegheny, in the City of Pittsburgh, breaking with impunity the law, that we have a few pin-headed boys and a lot of frowsy flapper girls that say if it is all right for them, it must be all right for me. That is a fine example indeed.

Mr. President and members of the Senate, let me call your attention to something else and then I am through: Not long ago in Washington one of the greatest men, in my opinion, whoever served the state of Missouri, the former Governor Hadley, now at the head of a great University, said that things are now occurring, due to apathy in the government of the United States, that twenty years ago would have sent shivers down the spine of law abiding citizens. One cabinet officer under indictment, another cabinet officer pleading that he does not care to testify for fear, and three Senators of the United States changing their votes almost within a minute after a conference with a strong midwestern coterie of financiers, and finally, he said, the disobedience and disrespect of men in high position to the Volstead Act and the 18th amendment.

Mr. President and members of the Senate, I understand that this has not been successful and why? Why up until a few days ago they have not had even the Arm of the U. S. Government behind the prohibition enforcement to enforce the law, the Congress of the United States has refused to appropriate enough money to employ the proper number of men to enforce the law, and if that seems to be too broad a statement I offer you what has recently been proposed by the greatest Treasurer that the United States of America has ever had, not excepting Alexander Hamilton, the Honorable Andrew W. Mellon, of Pittsburgh. He has said that we must have more laws in order to get this thing across and that the Congress of the United States must appropriate more money in order to make law enforcement possible. There are some Senators here present that understand

the situation so far as the state police of Pennsylvania are concerned, and if I have one criticism of the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania it is this: That along this same line that Andrew W. Mellon at Washington is now arguing, the Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania have refused to appropriate enough money even to give the Governor of Pennsylvania the number of Police that are authorized under the law for the state police. 381 is all that you have today to police the 67 counties.

What else do we find? The law officers of the great cities, the law officers of the townships and boroughs and the various subdivisions of the state are not functioning, and they are either crooked or they are in cahoots with the bootlegger and law breaker, or passing it up, the same as a great many other people of Pennsylvania are passing it up, rocking-chair partiots that say, "let George do it, they are hired to do it", and will never be a success until there is a river of public opinion behind the cause, where juries will convict. One judge or dozen judges or district attorneys cannot do it. Even Hercules, when he was told to clean the Aegean stable, had to employ a river to do it, and you will never accomplish enforcement until you get the people of the United States of America and Pennsylvania, one of the wettest states, according to statistics that have been rendered to us, have behind them a river of public opinion that is going to say the bootlegger must go and the people that make the bootlegger possible must go, because they are just as guilty as the bootlegger or you would not have any bootleggers.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Now since the spokesman of the administration has been heard, and since he has had read into the record the correspondence between the Governor and our honored State Chairman; and in view of the fact that he says I am a damn fool—and I wont deny it, he may be right let me say I am afraid the administration is pushing this thing rather hard. I cannot imagine that the twelve cases of liquor that the present secretary to the Governor and his Attorney General hauled around in the City of Philadelphia in taxicabs at the request of the First Lady of the Commonwealth could last much longer, if it is not already consumed; nor that the path from Gray Towers to the residence of Brother Amos will not eventually wear out and that his supply also will run low.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I think it is due the administration and due me to state to the Senator from Lehigh and to the Senate that he is entirely mistaken. I have never been the spokesman for the administration. I have never once been called in, during Governor Pinchot's entire term, and asked to defend one single bill in which he was interested; and I wasn't called in today, nor any other day. And what I have given here I have given of my own free will.

I wish the Senator from Lehigh to know that I do not wear a collar. And if I am in politics for a thousand years, and live that long, I will never wear one; and I am positive that some of the Senators cannot say as much.

The PRESIDENT. In connection with the bill now before the Senate the chair desires to have made the following telegram received by the President Pro Tempore:

Ormond Beach, Florida, February 7, 1926.

Pres. Senate of Penna.

State Senate, Harrisburg, Penn.

Greatly regret my inability to vote in favor of Enforcement Bill Monday Night. Trust majority of Senate will favor this legislation. I am heartily in favor of bills that will insure honest elections if such bills satisfactorily drafted. Am much better but doctor forbids my going north during changeable weather.

T. L. EYRE.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—31.

Baldwin,	Earnest,	MacDade,	Snyder,
Barr,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Baumer,	Gelder,	Miller,	Sprowls,
Betts,	Griswold,	North,	Steele,
Bonbrake,	Homsher,	Norton,	Stites,
Brown,	Huffman,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Kunkle,	Phipps,	Woodward,
Derrick,	Lanius,	Salus,	

NAYS—15.

Aron,	Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,
Buckman,	DeWitt,	Krause,	Schantz,
Coyne,	Einstein,	Kutz,	Vare,
Daix,	Heaton,	McNichol,	

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 2, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of Federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture development use in manufacture brewing sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That this entire act is an exercise of the police power of this Commonwealth for the protection of the public welfare health peace safety and morals of the people of this Commonwealth and all of its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes

Section 2 (Definitions) For the purpose of this act the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each

(a) The phrase "intoxicating liquor" as used in this act shall mean anything found and determined from time to time to be intoxicating by act of Congress passed pursuant to and in the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States of America

(b) The word "person" shall mean and include natural persons associations partnerships and corporations for whatever purpose organized

(c) The phrase "cereal beverage" whenever used in this act shall mean and include all malt fermented and brewed liquors or any admixture thereof from whatever source or whatever processes produced which contain or develop during or after manufacture any alcohol by volume

(d) The term "application" shall mean a formal verified written request under oath or supported by a verified statement of facts for a permit for the privilege authorized by law

(e) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the Board setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized

(f) The term "board" shall mean the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board authorized and created by this supplemental act

(g) The term "regulation" shall mean any regulation prescribed by the Board for carrying out the provisions of this act

(h) The term "container" shall mean and include any receptacle vessel or form of package tank vat cask barrel drum keg can bottle or conduit used or capable of use for holding storing transferring or shipment of cereal beverage

(i) The term "Federal permit" as used in this act shall be construed to mean what is commonly known as the basic permit issued by authority of the United States of America in conformity with the National Prohibition Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto and shall not include a subsidiary or installment permit for a particular transaction issued to the holder of a basic permit

(j) The phrase "National Prohibition Act" shall be construed to mean the act of Congress approved October twenty-eighth one thousand nine hundred and nineteen known as the National Prohibition Act as supplemented and amended

Section 3 It shall be unlawful for any person without a permit from the Commonwealth obtained as hereinafter provided to manufacture develop or use in the process of manufacture brew hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any cereal beverage.

Section 4 Every person holding a federal permit under the National Prohibition Act to manufacture develop or use in the process of manufacture brew hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any cereal beverage shall within thirty (30) days after this act takes effect file a true and exact copy of the same with the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board and every person thereafter obtaining such a Federal permit shall file forthwith a true and exact copy of the same with the Board Said Board shall keep a record of said Federal permits and register therein the name and address of each person to whom said Federal permit is issued the date of the Federal permit the date of its expiration and a brief description of the nature of the Federal permit and shall file said copy in its office Provided however That no Federal permit shall be registered for any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States or who has within two (2) years prior to the making of such application been convicted of a violation of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States relating to intoxicating liquors

Conviction of a violation of any of the statutes of this Commonwealth or the laws of the United States relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the holder of any Federal permit shall operate as a revocation of the registration of such Federal permit

Section 5 There is hereby created in the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board consisting of the Secretary of Welfare the Secretary of Health and the Attorney General to be known as the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board hereafter in this act called the Board Provided That if any of the said officers shall have any business or other interests which in the judgment of the Governor render it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the said Board the Governor may designate a deputy in the department of which such officer is the head to act in the place and stead of such officer as a member of the said Board Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum The Board shall select from among its members a chairman and may elect a secretary who need not be a member of the Board and said Board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereafter in this act set forth

The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks stenographers inspectors and other assistants or employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board The number and compensation of all employes appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor

None of the regular employes of the Department of Welfare shall be authorized or permitted to engage or assist in the work of the Board and no part of the appropriation to the Department of Welfare other than the appropriation made by this act shall be expended for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation or for the purchase of supplies or equipment for the Board

The Department of Property and Supplies shall furnish to the Board such forms and other printed matter and such furniture office equipment and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board until such time as the Board shall be able to purchase its furniture supplies equipment and printing out of the special fund hereinafter created All furniture equipment and supplies purchased out of said special fund shall be purchased through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agent

The Board shall in all respects be subject to the laws of this Commonwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards with regard to the expenditure of money and prescribing the duties of departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports the furnishing of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports

Section 6 Every applicant for a permit under this act shall file with the Board a petition in writing duly verified in such form as the Board shall from time to time prescribe setting forth

1 The legal names of the applicant and of the owner of the place where business under the permit will be carried on with their residence addresses by street and number if a partnership of each separate partner and if a corporation of each individual officer thereof

2 The exact location of said place of business and of every place to be occupied or used in connection with such business the productive capacity of each plant where any cereal beverage is to be manufactured used or developed the capacity of every warehouse or other place where such cereal beverage is to be stored for hire the storage capacity of every place where a wholesale business in any cereal beverage is to be conducted or the equipment to be used where a transportation business is to be carried on under the permit

3 The period of time the applicant has been carrying on the business for which the permit is desired

4 If the permit is for the manufacture development or storage of any cereal beverage the maximum quantity per month to be manufactured developed or stored and if the permit is for the use of any cereal beverage the purpose or purposes for which the same is to be used

5 That no one of the applicants has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of the manufacture possession and traffic in any intoxicating liquor

6 That each and every one of the applicants is a citizen of the United States of America

7 Such other relevant information as the Board shall from time to time require by rule and regulation

This petition must be verified by affidavit of the applicant made before any officer legally qualified to administer oaths and if any false statement is wilfully made in any part of said petition the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties

Section 7 Upon the filing of the application in the form herein provided and upon execution of a bond to the Commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000.00) with surety to be approved by the Board which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the manufacture sale offering for sale bartering furnishing transporting possessing delivering within or importing into or exporting out of this Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors and of the conditions of the permit the Board may grant to such applicant a permit to engage in the manufacturing developing or using in the process of manufacturing brewing holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale and transporting for hire of cereal beverages Provided however That the alcoholic content of any cereal beverage must not be one-half of one per centum or more of alcohol by volume at the time the same shall be withdrawn from any vat tank machinery or apparatus used in the process of manufacture and placed in any container for shipment or removed from the place of manufacture

Section 8 All persons manufacturing developing or brewing cereal beverage under the provisions of this Act of Assembly shall securely and permanently attach to every container ready for shipment thereof as the same is manufactured developed or brewed a label stating name of manufacturer kind and quality of cereal beverage contained therein and the date of its manufacture together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof and all persons possesing such cereal beverage in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of cereal beverage when sold a label setting forth the kind and quantity of cereal beverage contained therein by whom manufactured the date of sale and the person to whom sold which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the cereal beverage is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized

Section 9 Every permit issued under the provisions of this act for the manufacture development or storage of any cereal beverage shall specify the maximum quantity of such cereal beverage per month which may lawfully be manufactured developed or stored under such permit Any permit issued for the use of any cereal beverage in the process of manufacture shall specify the purpose or purposes for which such cereal beverage is to be used and the maximum quantity per month which may lawfully be used under such permit Every permit shall specify by definite location every place to be occupied or used in connection with the business to be conducted thereunder It shall be unlawful for the holder of any permit to manufacture develop store or use a greater quantity of any cereal beverage in any month that that specified in his permit or to use any cereal beverage for any purpose other than that specified in his permit or to occupy or use any place in connection with any business authorized under a permit other than the place or places designated therein

Section 10 Every person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall keep daily permanent records which shall show (a) the quantities of any cereal beverage manufactured developed stored received or used in process of manufacture by him and of all other materials used in manufacturing or developing any cereal beverage (b) the sales or other disposition of any cereal beverage (c) the quantities thereof if any stored for hire or transported for hire by or for the permittee and (d) the names and addresses of the purchasers or other recipients thereof Provided however That persons holding permits issued under the provisions of this act for the transportation for hire of any cereal beverage shall not be required to keep the above records but shall keep daily permanent records showing the names and addresses of the persons from whom any cereal beverage was received and to whom delivered.

Section 11 Every place where any cereal beverage is manufactured stored for hire or in connection with a permittee's business or sold at wholesale shall be subject to inspection by members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board at any and all times of the day or night as they may deem necessary (a) for the detection of violations of this act or of the rules and regulations of the Board promulgated under the authority of this act or of the act to which this is a supplement or (b) for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the records required by this act to be kept by permittees and the books and records of permittees and the books and records of their customers insofar as they relate to purchases from said permittees shall at all times be open to inspection by the members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board for the purpose of making inspections as authorized by this section Members of the Board and the persons duly authorized and designated by the Board shall have the right without fee or hinderance to enter any place which is subject to inspection hereunder or any place where records subject to inspection hereunder are kept for the purpose of making such inspection

Section 12 Upon learning of any violation of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board under the authority of this act or of any provision of the act to which this is a supplement by the holder of a permit issued under the provisions of this act the Board shall cite such permittee to appear before it not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the date of sending such permittee by registered mail a notice to show cause why the permit should not be revoked And upon such hearing if satisfied that any such violation has occurred the Board shall immediately revoke such permit notifying the permittee thereof by registered letter

Any permittee aggrieved by any decision of the Board may file within thirty days thereafter in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County a petition against the Board as defendant alleging therein the action and decision complained of and praying for a reversal thereof Upon personal service of a summons on any member of the Board returnable within three days of the date thereof the Board shall within one week from such return date file an answer in which it shall allege by way of defense the grounds for its decision and such other grounds as shall in the meantime accrue or be discovered All allegations of the answer shall be deemed to stand denied without further pleading and upon application of either party the cause shall be advanced and heard without delay Mere technical irregularities in the procedure of the Board shall be disregarded A judgment sustaining the revocation of a permit by the Board shall not bar after one year a new application by the plaintiff for a permit nor shall a judgment in favor of the plaintiff prevent the Board from thereafter revoking or refusing a permit for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered The court shall have full power to dispose of all costs From the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County appeals may be taken as in other actions at law but during the pendency of any such appeal in which a former permittee is appellant such former permittee shall not carry on any business of the kinds regulated by this act

Section 13 All permits shall expire at the close of the calendar year but new permits for the succeeding year shall be issued upon written application therefor duly verified by affidavit stating that the facts in the original petition are unchanged and upon payment of the fee as hereinafter provided without the filing of further statement or the furnishing of any further information unless specifically requested by the Board Provided however That a permit issued to a corporation under the provisions of this act shall expire thirty days after any change in the officers of such corporation unless the name and address of the new officer or the names and addresses of the new officers of such corporation shall within that period be reported to the Board by certificate duly verified Applications for renewals must be made not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the first day of January of the ensuing year All applications for renewals received otherwise shall be treated as original applications

Section 14 All persons now carrying on any business requiring a permit under the provisions of this act must apply for the same within sixty days after its passage and any such business may continue if a permit has been so applied for until it is granted or refused The fee for every permit issued under the provisions of this act shall be one hundred dollars ($100.00) All fees shall be paid to the Board which shall deposit the same in the State Treasury where they shall be kept apart from all other funds in the State Treasury in a separate fund to be known as the "Permit Fund" The moneys from time to time in tha said fund are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board for the payment of any and all expenses of every kind and description which may be necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this act Moneys shall be paid out of the said fund by warrant of the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer after requisition by the Secretary of Welfare

Section 15 Permits shall be issued by the Board under the official seal of the Department of Welfare Every permit so issued must at all times be posted in a conspicuous place where the business is carried on under it and said place of business must be kept open during general business hours of every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays No permit shall be issued hereunder to any person unless (a) in case of individuals he or she is a citizen of the United States of America (b) in case of companies or unincorporated associations of individuals each and every one is a citizen of the United States of America (c) in case of corporations each and every stockholder thereof is a citizen of the United States of America or to any person who has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or

regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of traffic in any alcoholic liquor

Section 16 The Board shall have the power to make and promulgate appropriate rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act Provided That as far as practicable the rules and regulations of the Board shall conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the appropriate agency of the government of the United States for carrying into effect the provisions of any act or acts of Congress regulating the manufacture development storage sale or transportation of any alcohol or intoxicating liquor or cereal beverage

Section 17 Any place within this Commonwealth in which any cereal beverage is manufactured brewed developed or used in the process of manufacture stored for hire or sold at wholesale by a person without a permit as required by the provisions of this act and any place in which a person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall violate any provision of this act or any rule or regulation of the Board or any provisions of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby declared to be a common nuisance and upon such violation the permit if any held by such person shall be automatically suspended Any nuisance as in this section defined may be abated under the provisions of the act of the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pamphlet Law thirty-four to which this is a supplement

Section 18 Any person who shall violate any of the conditions of any permit or who shall falsify any record or report required by this act to be kept or who shall violate any rule or regulation of the Board or who shall interfere with hinder or obstruct any inspection authorized by this act or prevent any member of the Board or any person duly authorized and designated by the Board from entering any place which such member of the Board or such person is authorized by this act to enter for the purpose of making an inspection or who shall violate any other provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) or undergo imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or both at the discretion of the Court

Section 19 No property rights shall exist in any cereal beverage manufactured developed used in the process of manufacture brewed held in storage for hire sold at wholesale or transported for hire in violation of any of the provisions of this act and the same shall be deemed contraband and forthwith destroyed No cereal beverage in the custody of any officer of the law shall be seized or taken from him on any writ of replevin injunction or other like process

Section 20 It shall be unnecessary in any complaint information indictment or other pleadings to negative any provisions or exception contained in this act

Section 21 No person shall be excused on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture from attending and testifying or producing books papers documents and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subject to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction matter or thing as to which in obedience to a subpoena and under oath he may so testify or produce evidence but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying

Section 22 If any section or provision of this act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional such judgment shall not affect any other section or provision of the same It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been passed had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein

Section 23 All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed The repeal of any such acts shall not operate to revive any act general local or special heretofore repealed or superseded

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, the passage of this bill known as the Beer Bill is equally as important as the passage of the Alcohol Bill. The Federal Constitution forbids the use of intoxicating liquors, and Congress has enacted into law the definition of intoxication.

The Alcohol Bill, if enforced, will unquestionably check the flood of illegal alcohol in this State, and this Bill will stop at its source the flow of illegal beer. Breweries are by far the greatest offenders of our Prohibition Laws.

To prove this, quoting from official records:—"During the past year sixty three breweries of this State were detected in one hundred and thirty-five violations."

To prove that the breweries will not comply with the Federal Law and that State law is imperative, eighty-three breweries in this State are operating without, and only eight have taken out Federal permits. Many breweries erect barbed wire fences and stockades around their plants. Their doors and windows are strongly barred. They have secret pipes leading from vats to unknown depths. They cry out against search by night but in the dead of night they ship their illegal product. Near beer is not intoxicating and is wholesome. So called "good beer" is intoxicating. Young people begin on such beer acquire the taste for alcohol stimulant and develop into alcohol users.

If strong beer is allowed to be made and sold, the highways of the State will become unsafe and dangerous to human life.

Beer parties using automobiles consume the strong beer, scatter quantities of broken bottles along the roads, and drunken by much drinking, endanger precious human lives. The return of beer means the return of the saloon. It will be inevitable.

The cry give us back light wines and beer because it will promote real prohibition enforcement is a delusion and a snare. It is a cleverly devised plan to bring about the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

I warn you against this and urge you to give the same loyal support to the passage of this Bill that you have just given to the passage of the Alcohol Bill.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—28.

Baldwin,	Earnest,	MacDade,	Snyder,
Barr,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Betts,	Gelder,	Miller,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Homsher,	North,	Steele,
Brown,	Huffman,	Norton,	Stites,
Culbertson,	Kunkle,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Derrick,	Lanius,	Phipps,	Woodward,

NAYS—18.

Aron,	Davis,	Joyce,	Salus,
Baumer,	DeWitt,	Krause,	Schantz,
Buckman,	Einstein,	Kutz,	Vare,
Coyne,	Griswold,	McNichol,	
Daix,	Heaton,	Patton,	

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

INQUIRY RELATIVE TO SENATE BILL NO. 43.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I desire to know what has become of Senate Bill No. 43, File Folio 103, Printer's No. 17, introduced by Senator Schantz on January 18th, reported from committee on February 3rd, 1926.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed by the Clerk that the bill was not reported from committee.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I was a member of that committee, and every bill that was in committee was ordered out.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair informs the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, that the committee may have authorized the reporting out of the bill but it was not done.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Chairman of the Committee on Law and Order, Mr. Snyder.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Blair, Mr. Snyder, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Chairman of the Committe on Law and Order what became of Senate Bill No. 43.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, it was reported out of committee. I offered it to the Senator from Allegheny and he refused to report it. I then gave it to the Senator from Lehigh, and he refused to report his own baby.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I have no further questions.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I emphatically deny the last assertion. The Committee on Law and Order authorized all bills in its possession to be reported out, but it fixed no time nor anything else; it simply authorized that they may be reported out. The Chairman of the Committee on Law and Order handed the bill to me and said, "Here is the bill. Whenever you are ready, you may report it out." And it is right here on my desk.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 48, as follows:

An Act fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That from and after the passage of this act the minimum salary of banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth shall be three thousand six hundred dollars ($3,600) per annum and the maximum salary of banking examiners in said Department shall be seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7,500) per annum

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 48, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 49, as follows:

An Act Prohibiting the Secretary of Banking from appointing any person as a banking examiner within the Department of Banking who does not hold a certificate of registration issued by the Department of Public Instruction for the State Board of Registering Bank Examiners creating said Board in the Department of Public Instruction prescribing its powers and duties and providing the fees to be paid by applicants for examination and registration by said Board

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for the Secretary of Banking of this Commonwealth to appoint any person to the position of banking examiner in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth unless such person holds a valid certificate of registration issued on behalf of the State Board for Registering Bank Examiners

Section 2 There is hereby created a departmental administrative board within the Department of Public Instruction to be known as the State Board for Registering Bank Examiners The said Board shall consist of the Superintendent of Public Instruction ex officio the Chairman of the State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants and four persons to be appointed by the Governor of whom two shall be bankers one a certified public accountant and one a lawyer

The terms of the appointed members of the Board shall be four years but of the first members appointed under the provisions of this act two shall be appointed for two years and two for four years

Three members of the Board shall constitute a quorum

The Board shall select from among their number a chairman and shall elect a Secretary who need not be a member of the Board

Each member of the Board other than the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive fifteen dollars ($15.00) per diem when actually engaged in the work of the Board and the Secretary shall receive such reasonable compensation as the Board shall determine with the approval of the Superintendent of Public Instruction

Section 3 The Board shall hold examinations in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh at least once each year and at such other times as the Board shall deem advisable Such examinations shall embrace commercial law general accounting banking and such other subjects as in the opinion of the Board are necessary to enable it to determine whether the persons examined are qualified to act as banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth

Section 4 Each applicant for examination shall pay in advance a fee of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) which fee shall cover his examination and if successful his certificate of registration

Section 5 Within sixty (60) days after each examination the Board shall certify to the Secretary of Banking a list of the persons who have passed the examination and are entitled to be registered

Section 6 Every person successfully passing the examination given by the Board shall receive from the Department of Public Instruction over the signature of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and such other officers or members of the Board as it may determine a certificate of registration which shall be valid unless and until revoked by the Board for cause

Section 7 All persons who are now serving as banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth shall receive certificates of registration from the Board upon application without examination and without fee

Section 8 All fees received by the provisions of this act shall be paid into the State Treasury The expenses incurred by the Board as well as the compensation of members of the Board shall be paid out of appropriations made to the Department of Public Instruction for the work of professional examining boards

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No 49, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

HOUSE CONCURS IN AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 10.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented communication from the House of Representatives, informing the Senate that the House has concurred in amendments made by the Senate to House Bill No. 10, entitled:

"An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth, dated December fourteenth, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five."

BILL SIGNED.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bill had passed both houses of the General Assembly and the same being correct, the title was publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 10, entitled:

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

RECESS.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for fifteen minutes.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time for recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. McNICHOL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McNICHOL, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 38, entitled:

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven (P. L. 287) entitled "An Act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from danger resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same" changing the manner of appointment and the composition of the Miners Examining Boards and the qualification of persons applying for miners' certificates

Mr. KRAUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. KRAUSE, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act to facilitate the production and distribution of anthracite coal when the output thereof has been interrupted for a period of three months, and the health and the welfare of the people threatened; providing for a State commission to take over the direction of the management and operation of anthracite coal mines, and to conciliate differences between owners and operators, and their employes; defining the duties of the commission, providing for appeals from its decisions; providing for the employment of miners, and prescribing penalties.

MOTION TO READ BILL FIRST TIME.

Mr. KRAUSE. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 52, the bill just reported from Committee, be read the first time.

Mr. NORTON. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act to facilitate the production and distribution of anthracite coal when the output thereof has been interrupted for a period of three months, and the health and the welfare of the people threatened; providing for a State Commission to take over the direction of the management and operation of anthracite coal mines, and to conciliate differences between owners and operators, and their employes; defining the duties of the Commission and providing for appeals from its decisions; providing for the employment of miners, and prescribing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUCKMAN, from the Committee on Corporations reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 32, entitled:

A supplement to the Corporation Act approved the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (Pamphlet Laws seventy-three), authorizing the incorporation of Giant Power companies, public service generating companies and public service transmission companies; granting the right of eminent domain to, and regulating the exercise thereof by, giant power companies and public service transmission companies; providing a method for the assessment of damages arising from such exercise; and regulating the exercise of said right for the taking of lands and other property for public service major transmission lines not a part of the works of giant power companies and not transmission lines of public service transmission companies.

Also, from the Committee on Corporations, reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 33, entitled:

An act providing for the creation of incorporated electric districts for the purchase and the distribution to the public therein of electric current for light, heat and power, the inclusion of additional territory therein and the exclusion of territory therefrom; defining the powers and duties of such districts, including the power to tax and borrow money and the power of eminent domain; providing for the administration and regulation of such districts; requiring them to purchase or condemn lines of mutual electric companies included within them at their creation; requiring giant power companies to serve them on equal terms with

other distribution systems; requiring public services electric companies to sell and deliver current to them at not more than the average cost of generation and transmission plus an increment when such delivery decreases the average daily output per kilowatt of generating capacity; and providing penalties for the violation of this act and of rules, regulations and orders hereunder.

Also, from the Committee on Corporations, reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 34, entitled:

An act for the better regulation of electric utilities authorized to generate, transmit and or distribute in public service electric current for light, heat and power, or owning or operating facilities therefor; establishing as the rate-base for electric utilities hereafter incorporated or accepting such rate-base, the net investment on such electric utility made on and after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and ——— plus the additional fair value, if any, of the property of such electric utility as of the thirty-first day of December one thousand nine hundred and ——— which is maintained undiminished in usableness and in expectation of usableness; prohibiting to all other electric utilities exercise of the right of eminent, incorporation, amendment and supplementing of charters, consolidation, merger certain interrelations of sale, lease, management and others, and the beginning of the exercise of rights under municipal ordinances, contracts and otherwise; providing for the fixing of rates upon net investment plus such additional fair value as the presumptive rate-base unless and until a valuation is demanded; granting powers to the Public Service Commission for the better regulation of electric utilities including extensions of servable territory, annulment of charters, reformation of contracts, control of security issues, inter company sales and reformation of contracts therefor; authorizing electric utilities empowered to operate public service distribution systems, upon approval by the Public Service Commission to sell electric current to other electric utilities; prohibiting foreign corporations to begin to generate, transmit and or distribute in public service electric current for light, heat and power; amending the definition of public service companies in the Public Service Company Law approved the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand three hundred and seventy-four) to include Giant Power Companies, public service generating and public service transmission companies providing penalties for the violation of this Act and of rules regulations and order and hereunder; requiring the board construction of the provisions of this act and declaring them to be severable.

Also, from the Committee on Corporations, reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 35, entitled:

A supplement to The Corporation Act of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-Four (Pamphlet Laws, Seventy-three), providing for the incorporation and regulation of corporations for the distribution of electric current for light, heat and power, or any of them, to the stockholders of such corporations and incidentally to others; granting to them the right of eminent domain; exempting them from the public service company law; and requiring public service electric companies to sell and deliver electric current to them are not more than the cost of generation and transmission plus an increment when such delivery decreases the average daily output per kilowatt of generating capacity.

Also, from the Committee on Corporations, reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 36, entitled:

An act for the integration of electric service; imposing on the operators of public service major transmission systems on and after the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and ——————— the duty of common purchasers and common sellers of electric current from producers and to public service distribution systems within the same transmission district; providing for the fixing by the Giant Power Board of voltage, frequency and form of current therefor, for the regulation by the Public Service Commission of facilities therefor, and of services and rates in the performance thereof, providing for the division and redivision of the State, into transmission districts and for the extension of the facilities of public service major transmission systems therein; empowering said Board and said Commission to make rules regulations and orders and to prescribe forms; and establishing a procedure before said Commission and on appeal.

Also, from the Committee on Corporations, reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 37, entitled:

An act providing for continuing the giant power survey, creating a Giant Power Board within the Department of Forests and Waters, defining the powers and duties thereof, requiring officers, departments, commissions, and other agencies of the Commonwealth to give information thereto, and making an appropriation.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time?

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SCHANTZ, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with a negative recommendation, Senate Bill No. 31, entitled:

An Act providing for continuing the giant power survey, creating a Giant Power Board within the Department of Forests and Waters, defining the powers and duties thereof, requiring officers, departments, commissions, and other agencies of the Commonwealth to give information thereto, and making an appropriation.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO BITUMINOUS COAL.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented extract from the Journal of the House, which was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 1, 1926.

WHEREAS the continuous prosperity of the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania is essential to the general well being of the Commonwealth and

WHEREAS for years past the bituminous coal industry in this Commonwealth has been seriously handicapped by discriminatory rates to the lake ports by which in some cases more is charged for the transportation of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the lake ports than for double the distance from West Virginia and

WHEREAS the Senators of the United States from Pennsylvania have recently directed the attention of the President of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission to this condition asking for a revision of the rates on bituminous coal on an equitable basis now therefor be it

RESOLVED That if the Senate concur that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania heartily commends the efforts of Senators Pepper and Reed to secure a revision of the transportation rates of bituminous coal originating in Pennsylvania so as to enable it to compete on equal terms with bituminous coal originating in other States and ask their continued interest in this question until an equitable revision of these rates has been secured Be it further

RESOLVED That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the resolution just read be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM EXECUTIVE BOARD.

He also presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, which was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1926.

RESOLVED, (if the Senate concur), That the Executive Board of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to furnish to the General Assembly, as soon as possible, the following information:

1. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of the different kinds, grades, and classes of similar work or service performed in the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth by officers and employes.

2. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of titles, salaries and wages of officers and employes of the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.

3. Copies of all rulings made by them providing for increases of salaries of officers and employes of the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.

RESOLVED, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, upon its passage, transmit a copy of this resolution to the Executive Board of the Commonwealth.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, in view of the negative report on the resolution introduced here on the night of January 18th, which by courtesy of the committee was extended to Thursday evening, February 11th, I desire to state that I have known one man on the Public Service Commission for thirty years. That man I know to be an upstanding, honest, square man. I know another man on the Public Service Commission whose record has been known to me for fifteen years. That man is beyond question, an upstanding man. I do not know the other members of the Public Service Commission; I want it understood that the resolution I introduced was not an attack upon the Public Service Commission.

I think that the committee has made a very, very serious error in not having cleared up a charge that has been made against the Public Service Commission; and I think that the people of Philadelphia are going to resent the fact that this Senate did not give the Public Service Commission the chance to prove its case. And I believe that the Committee on Finance, of this Senate, has had carted into it, and by this negative recommendation it has sent out, a box of T. N. T. that will blow out of the water, at this coming election, a part of the Republican Party to which the majority, if not all of them, belong. And I think that I am entitled to have that record inserted in the Legislative Journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:59 P. M. until Tuesday morning, February 9th, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 8, 1926.

The House met at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee as we gather here for the duties of another week; for Thy protecting care and for Thy love, and tonight we thank Thee for the blessings and joys of friendship. May we realize that the greater part of life's happiness comes to us because of our friends, like a bright star, which shines in the darkest night. We thank Thee for the friendships we make here in this Legislature, friendships which are enduring and grant that nothing in our official duties may separate us from each other as friends and that in this great State, we of every party and of every creed, like Abraham of old when he disagreed with his own kinsmen said, "Let there be no strife between thee and me for we are brethren"; and so as friends and as common brethern in this great Commonwealth, keep us in our friendship as those who love this Commonwealth and who seek for its best interest. We ask in Thy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, February 3, 1926.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, February 3, 1926, when, on motion of Mr. Fred A. Bell the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. BURKE. HOUSE BILL No. 31.

An Act providing for the incorporation, regulation, and supervision of "small loan associations," and prescribing their powers and duties; defining the duties of certain officers thereof, and providing penalties.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

The Speaker laid before the House the one hundred and forty first semi annual report of the Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh.

(For report see Appendix)

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission.

(For report see Appendix).

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. HUBER asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Derby on account of illness.

Mr. SHAFFER asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Phillips on account of death in the family.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

Mr. EACHES offered the following resolution which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

Whereas, as a result of the unsuccessful negotiations between the representatives of the United Mine Workers, and the representatives of the Mine Owners in the Anthracite Districts, to continue their contractural relations of working hours, wages and other conditions of employment, 158,000 Mine and Laborers ceased work last September, and

Whereas, giving to each of the Miners an average family of five to support increases the number of citizens and

residents of our Commonwealth affected, directly to about eight hundred thousand souls. and

Whereas, it is estimated the loss in wages thus far amounts to about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. and

Whereas, the failure of this money to circulate where it was formerly expended has reflected in the various lines of business, shops and stores, even to the extent of reduced purchasing of the bare necessities of life, and if a like number of people are involved, indirectly, we have a total of one and one-half million of our population—men, women and children—all residents of our Commonwealth, affected by this industrial controversy and powerless to adjust. and

Whereas, the failure to produce the usual output of Anthracite has caused the price to increase to a prohibitive one for the consumer, resulting no doubt in many instances of former users seeking to find a substitute for fuel at a cheaper price, which may be continued after the controversy is adjusted in some manner, thereby reducing the demand for anthracite, and

Whereas, various agencies, office of the State and municipalities have endeavored to bring about a settlement, without avail, notwithstanding that the hardships have been unendurable, and in many cases the innocents—the citizens of tomorrow—are famished and suffering, and

Whereas, the members of this General Assembly, the representatives of all the people of this Great State, the rich and the poor, the Miner as well as the Mine Owner, believe that the Miners and Mine owners owe a duty to our Commonwealth that far transends the mere outcome of this gigantic struggle for supremecy, one that surpasses the bickerings and technicalities so often resorted to to continue or an excuse to continue a struggle in which one-sixth of the population of this Commonwealth are directly or indirectly involved, and

Whereas, we the Representatives of the people in this General Assembly believe that both the Mine Owner and the miner are convinced that the property of our people and our institutions are fostered and advanced more in industrial peace than in industrial war, now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, That a Committee of Ffteen be appointed (the Senate concurring) eight of whom shall be appointed from the Members of the House, by the Speaker, and seven Senators, to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, said Committee shall hold hearings, take evidence, summon witnesses, causing same to produce papers and documents helpful to said committee in their investigation, and be it further

Resolved that the said Committee may hold hearings, investigations, examination of witnesses summoned or who may appear voluntarily on invitation or of their own accord, in such places as said Committee may deem advisable and necessary, in which event, at least, five members of Committee shall be present, unless prohibited by sickness, and be it further

Resolved that said Committee shall, either as a whole, or through a sub-Committee, selected by majority vote of the entire Committee, act as Mediators and Conciliators in this controversy to the end that work may be resumed with the least dealy, and be it further

Resolved that should the Miners and Mine Owners or their officers fail to agree on a plan mutually agreeable to both, then the said Committee as mediators shall submit a plan for settlement of this industrial war to both the officers of the United Mine Workers and the Officers of the Mine Owners, and on the refusal of either or both parties to accept the plans submitted by General Assembly, giving the name or names of the officers of either one or both parties who refuse to accept the plan submitted for the resumption of work and the operation of mines, and be it further

Resolved that said Committee shall report to this General Assembly within ten days from the passage of these resolutions, and be it further

Resolved that the Department of Industry and every other Department of this State having information or data helpful to said committee shall furnish same upon request and render other aid or assistance to said Committee, and be it further

Resolved that said Committee shall secure the services of an Attorney to advise and interrogate witnesses and bring out any hidden facts so that the public shall have an intelligent understanding of the merits of the respective contenders. and be it further

Resolved that out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated there is appropriated the sum of $5,000.00 thousand dollars for the use of this Committee, vouchers for same must be signed by the Chairman of Committee, also to pay for the services of Attorney, stenographers and other expenses incidental to their duties, including expenses of Committee when same is incurred outside of their duties as Representatives or Senators.

RESOLUTION.

RELATIVE TO THE LATE HON. WILLIAM J. McCAIG.

Mr. McCANN offered the following resolution which was twice read considered and adopted:

Whereas since the last gathering of the members of the Senate and General Assembly, the Angel of Death has spread his wings above us and has taken from our midst one whom we delighted to honor, and in honoring whom we honored our state and ourselves, the Hon. William J. McCaig; and

Whereas the service rendered by William J. McCaig to the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the people of the county of Allegheny, was a service beyond price and above all reward in its fidelity and unselfish devotion; and

Whereas in every nook and corner of this great state, the poor and the distressed, the sick and the injured and those asociations and institutions that look after the welfare of those who need attention will long remember the kindly consideration shown by Representative McCaig while serving as the head of the great Appropriations Committee of the Pennsylvania House for so many years; and

Whereas to us, his colleagues, who knew his ability, his sympathy and his sturdy loyalty and fidelity to his mission, his loss is an irreparable one; now therefore be it

Resolved by the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania that we publicly express our grief over this visitation, our personal and official sympathy to the family and friends of Representative McCaig and our condolences, not only to them but to the people of this great State who have lost a good and faithful servant; that we record our appreciation of his provate and his public life and our conviction that this man, who never allowed the call of the distressed to ge unanswered, has been taken to the bosom and sits at the right hand of Him who said, "The greatest of these is Charity"; and be it further

Resolved that copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the Hon. William J. McCaig; and be it further

Resolved that when the House adjourns tonight it adjourn out of respect to the memory of the late Representative William J. McCaig.

RESOLUTION.

GRANTING THE USE OF THE HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EARLY offered the following resolution which was twice read considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1926.

Resolved that the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives be granted to the Dauphin County Teachers Institute for the week of October 18, 1926.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING INFORMATION FROM EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1926.

Resolved (if the Senate concur), That the Eexecutive Board of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to furnish to the General Assembly, as soon as possible, the following information:

1. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of the different kinds, grades, and classes of similar work or service performed in the Department of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth by officers and employes.

2. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of titles, salaries and wages of officers and

employes of the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.

3. Copies of all rulings made by them providing for increases of salaries of officers and employes of the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.

Resolved that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, upon its passage, transmit a copy of this resolution to the Executive Board of the Commonwealth.

Ordered that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 3, 1926.

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have by concurrent resolution called upon the Auditor General to transmit to each House of the General Assembly as early as possible a statement of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration and during each of the four preceding administrations, such statement to include separate items showing receipts and expenditures from the General Fund and from each and every Special Fund; and

Whereas the information which the Auditor General has been requested to furnish will be valueless as a basis for comparing the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations without an analysis of the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations; and

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives desire sufficient information to enable the members thereof intelligently to make a comparison of the expenditures of the present administration with those of preceding administrations, therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) that for the information of the members of the General Assembly the Auditor General of the Commonwealth is hereby requested to transmit to each House of the General Assembly in connection with the statement of the total receipts and expenditures of the present and four preceding administrations which he has been requested to furnish, the following information:

1. The actual expenditures for education during the present administration and the four preceding administration itemized as follows:

(a) Subsidies to common schools including vocational and all other like subsidies;

(b) For normal schools showing separately the amounts expended for maintenance and the amounts expended for new buildings;

(c) Payments to the Teachers' Retirement system showing separately the payments for administration and the payments into the reserve fund;

(d) Payments to colleges and universities;

(e) Expenditures for overhead administration in the Department of Public Instruction;

2. The actual expenditures for the Delaware River Bridge and for harbor improvements in Philadelphia during the present administration and preceding administrations.

3. Payments on account of the judgment in the case of City of Philadelphia vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during present and preceding administrations.

4. The dates of each and every appropriation from the General Fund made prior to the Session of 1923 which has not been fully paid on or before June 1, 1923, showing the amounts remaining unpaid on each of said appropriations as of that date.

5. The amount paid on account of each of the aforesaid appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June 1st, 1923, and the total paid on account of said appropriations during said biennium.

6. The amounts paid on account of each of said appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June 1st, 1925, and the total of such payments.

7. The amounts appropriated for deficiencies by the General Assembly, session of 1923, the unpaid balances of such deficiencies as of June 1st, 1923, and the amounts paid on account of said deficiencies on and after June 1st, 1923.

8. Appropriation liabilities by legislative years due and unpaid as of June 1st, 1926.

9. Amounts under each appropriation act passed prior to the session of 1923 and including deficiency appropriations made by the session of 1923 which are now estimated to lapse.

10. A statement of receipts now going into special funds which formerly were paid into the General Fund and vice versa.

11. A statement of payments out of the State Treasury for refunds to counties and all other agencies.

12. The amount of Federal aid included in State expenditures by functions during the present and preceding administrations.

13. Highway expenditures itemized as from the General Fund, special funds, State Road Bond Fund, and so forth, during the present administration and during preceding administrations.

14. The amounts expended from all funds for State-Aid in the construction of highways during the present and preceding administrations.

15. The amount of payments for interest on State bonds and for State Bond Sinking Fund requirements during the present and preceding administrations.

16. The amount of settlements and warrants on hand at the beginning of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations.

17. The amounts of cash balance on hand in each fund on the first day of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall upon its passage transmit a copy of this resolution to the Auditor General.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Senate concurrent resolution, by adding after paragraph numbered 17, the following:

18. An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Education, together with amount of salary paid each.

19. An itemized statement of the expenses incurred by the Department of Education during the period beginning January first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and ending December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive.

20. An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Education during the period beginning January first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and ending December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

21. An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Welfare, together with amount of salary paid each and the expenses of the Department during the period between January first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and December thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive.

22. A statement of the cost of the installation of machines in the Western Penitentiary for the purpose of making motor vehicle license tags.

23. A statement of what was done with machines for the making of motor vehicle license tags which were scrapped at the Huntingdon Reformatory.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

MOTION TO TABLE RESOLUTION AND AMENDMENTS.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolutions together with the amendments be laid upon the table.

Mr. CANON. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The Speaker declared, "The ayes appear to have it."

Whereupon, a division having been called for, and forty-eight members having voted in the affirmative and fifty-three in the negative, the Speaker declared that a quorum not having voted, a decision could not be made.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I think there are not ten men in the House understand the resolution or the amendments to the resolution. I think it would be well if this matter were given some time until the members of this House could vote on this question intelligently and know what they voting on. I for one personally don't know what I am voting on outside of a resolution and some amendments.

The SPEAKER. It is a resolution of Senator Barr's adopted in the Senate asking for certain detailed information from the heads of departments. The amendments were offered by Mr. Alexander of Delaware including other subjects of information. A motion was made by Mr. Sowers that the resolution of Senator Barr, together with the amendments, be laid upon the table, which would have the effect of postponing action until the resolution and the amendments were taken from the table by the House.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen will state his point of information.

Mr. SOWERS. Would not that have the effect of furnishing us with a printed copy so that we would understand what we are voting on?

The SPEAKER. Not necessarily. Under the rules that resolution would lie upon the table until taken therefrom by the House.

RESOLUTION LAID OVER FOR PRINTING.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution and the amendments lie over for printing.

Mr. NORTH. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. If the House has no objection, the Chair will go back to Reports from Committees. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. PARKINSON, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed Concurrent Resolution No. 8, file folio 35, as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 8.

Whereas the continuous prosperity of the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania is essential to the general well being of the Commonwealth and

Whereas for years past the bituminous coal industry in this Commonwealth has been seriously handicapped by discriminatory rates to the lake ports by which in some cases more is charged for the transportation of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the lake ports than for double the distance from West Virginia and

Whereas the Senators of the United States from Pennsylvania have recently directed the attention of the President of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission to this condition asking for a revision of the rates on bituminous coal on an equitable basis now therefor be it

Resolved That if the Senate concur that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania heartily commends the efforts of Senators Pepper and Reed to secure a revision of the transportation rates of bituminous coal originating in Pennsylvania so as to enable it to compete on equal terms with bituminous coal originating in other States and ask their continued interest in this question until an equitable revision of these rates has been secured Be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be adopted.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 26, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or coporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The bill having been called up from the postponed calendar by Mr. WHITEHOUSE

The House resumed the consideration on final pasage of House Bill No. 1, entitled

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks

On the question.

Shall the bill pass finally?

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which this bill passed third reading be reconsidered.

Mr. EACHES. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer amendments at this time.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk for information.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend section one, page 2, line 23, by bracketing "and fifth" and insert in lieu thereof fifth and sixth

Amend section one, page 3, line 3, by bracketing "sixth"

Amend title by adding at the end thereof the following: in counties of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth classes

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanious consent to the insertion of the amendments at this time? Is there any objection. The Chair hears none, and the amendments will be inserted in accordance with the instructions of the House.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended lie over for printing.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. MARCUS asked and obtained unanimous consent to report a bill from committee.

Mr. MARCUS, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed House Bill No. 24, entitled

An Act to amend section six as amended and section eight of an act, approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National Party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State committeemen, a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choce of caididates for the office of President of the United States, and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter, amend, and revoke rules, and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act, and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein; and repealing inconsistent legislation", prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will declare a recess for twenty minutes. The Chair hears none and the House will take a recess for twenty minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

SENATE MESSAGE.

AMENDED HOUSE BILL RETURNED FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bill from the House of Representatives, numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 10.

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

With the information that the Senate has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is requested.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend section 1, page 2, line 16, by inserting after the word "Senate" the following:

"For the payment of the expenses of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate Special Session of One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-six the sum of twelve hundred fifty dollars ($1,250.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn in favor of the Chairman of the Committee on the presentation of his requisition for the same said Chairman to file an account with the Auditor General thirty days after the adjournment of the Special Session of the Legislature

To the Chief Clerk of the Senate for the payment of the expenses incident to the attendance of the members and employes of the Senate at the funeral of the late Honorable John P. Harris at Pittsburgh on January thirtieth one thousand nine hundred twenty-six the sum of one thousand ($1,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn on the State Treasurer according to law."

Amend Section 1, page 2, line 24, by striking out the word "twenty-five" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirty-five"; also same line, by striking out the numerals "$2500.00" and inserting in lieu thereof the numerals "($3,500.00)".

Amend Section 1, page 3, line 1, by striking out the word "sixty-three" and inserting the word "sixty-six"; also line 2, by striking out the word "two" and inserting the word "five"; also line 2, by striking out the word "sixty-one" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "eleven".

Amend Section 1, page 3, line 3, by striking out the numerals "($63,261.20)" and inserting in lieu thereof the numerals "($66,511.20)".

Amend Section 1, page 4, line 2, by inserting after the word "Legislature" the following:

"To the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives for the payment of the expenses incident to the attendance of the members and employes of the House of Representatives at the funeral of the late Honorable John P. Harris at Pittsburgh on January thirtieth one thousand nine hundred twenty-six the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars ($2,300) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn on the State Treasurer according to law."

Amend Section 1, Page 4, line 11, by striking out the word "eighty-three" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "eighty-five"; also line 12, by striking out the word "one" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four"; also line 13, by striking out the numerals "($183,176.00)" and inserting in lieu thereof the numerals "($185,476.00)".

Amend Section 1, page 5, line 3, by inserting after the word "vouchers" the following:

"For the payment to John Ruth for stenographic services in reporting the proceedings of the joint committee hearings of the Senate and House of Representatives of the giant power bills in accordance with concurrent resolution the sum of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary to be paid on warrant of the Auditor General drawn on the State Treasurer according to law."

On the question,

Will the House concur in the amendments made by the Senate?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were take and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—205.

Adam,	Flinchbaugh,	MacMillan,	Royle,
Alexander,	Flynn,	Malie,	Sarig,
Allman,	Fockler,	Mangan,	Sautter,
Anderson,	Fratt,	Marcus,	Schilling,
Armstrong,	Frye,	Marshall,	Schoener,
Aston,	Fuller,	Martz,	Schwartz,

Bagshaw,	Gelnett,	Mathay,	Scott,
Baldi,	Gilchrist,	McBride,	Shaffer,
Bartley,	Goehring,	McCann,	Shambach,
Behney,	Goodnough,	McClure, J. F.,	Sheffer,
Bell, F. A.,	Goss,	McClure, J. H.,	Smith, G. A.,
Bell, W. T.,	Greeby,	McCormick,	Smith, H. J.,
Bentley,	Greenstein,	McDaniel,	Soffel,
Berkheiser,	Grenet,	McDermott,	Sowers,
Bickett,	Griffith,	McGowan,	Speer,
Bidelspacher,	Grimes,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Blair,	Guerin,	Memolo,	Stadtlander,
Blumberg,	Haas,	Metzger,	Stark,
Bray,	Haines,	Metzinger,	Staudenmeier,
Brewster,	Hall,	Millar,	Stavitski,
Bromley,	Hantz,	Miller, C.,	Sterling,
Brown, E.,	Harding,	Miller, H. A.,	Stock,
Brown, E. P.,	Harer,	Moffatt,	Storb,
Brown, T. J.,	Hart,	Moore,	Storer,
Burchinal,	Haws,	Morrison,	Strayer,
Burke,	Heffernan,	Muldowney,	Sullivan,
Bush,	Heffran,	Munley,	Talbot,
Calhoun,	Henderson,	Myers,	Thomas, L. D.,
Canon,	Hess,	Neely,	Thomas, M. G.,
Colville,	Himes,	Nicholson,	Toepfer,
Conner,	Holcombe,	Nolte,	Towner,
Critchfield,	Holmes,	North,	Trescher,
Cross,	Holtzman,	Nothnagle,	Turner,
Davies,	Hoover,	Orr,	Voltz,
Davis,	Horn,	Parkinson,	Washington,
DeFrehn,	Howe,	Patchin,	Watson,
Deibler,	Hricko,	Patterson, B.H.,	Weamer,
Dengler,	Huber,	Patterson, F.W.,	Wells,
Diehm,	Irvin,	Patterson, M.,	Welty,
Dietz,	Jones,	Peelor,	Wettach,
Dilsheimer,	Kelly,	Pennock,	Wheeler,
Donnell,	Labar,	Perry,	Whitehouse,
Drinkhouse,	Lafferty,	Pitts,	Williams,
Drumbor,	Lauver,	Posey,	Wilson,
Duddy,	Leidich,	Powell,	Witherspoon,
Eaches,	Little, J. T.,	Prosser,	Witkin,
Earley,	Lockhart,	Pryor,	Wood, N.
Ede,	Long,	Raymond,	Wood, W. P.,
Edmonds,	Lotz,	Readef,	Wright,
Emhardt,	Lucas,	Rhodes,	Bluett,
Evans, B. P.,	Ludlow,	Riddle,	Speaker.
Evans, F. D.,	Lynch,	Rieder,	

NAYS—0.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative, and the amendments were concurred in.

Ordered, that the Clerk infom the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES TO AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 8th, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint five members of the House as delegates of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to attend the annual meeting of the American Legislators' Association which will be held in the City of Denver, Colorado, on July nineteenth and twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. Said deligates shall make a full report of any action taken by said association to the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Resolved, That an item shall be inserted in the appropriation bill of next session for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the meeting of said association.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

RESOLUTION LAID UPON THE TABLE.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER.

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL NO. 10.

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraodinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT TO THE LATE HON. WILLIAM J. McCAIG.

Mr. MARCUS. Mr. Speaker I move that the House do now adjourn in memory of the late Honorable William J. McCaig, until 11:00 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to and (at 10:30 P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1926. No. 13.

SENATE

TUESDAY, February 9, 1926.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplin, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father: May we learn to live by the day. Forbid that we should worry, but help us to remember the word of the ancient prophet, "Commit thy way unto the Lord, trust also in Him, and He shall bring it to pass." Our times are in Thy hands, and they are safe. Thou art too wise to err and too good to be unkind. Grant us the happy assurance that if we honor and obey Thee, all things will work together for our good. Help us to follow Thy leading, and even when we may not be able to trace Thee, still may we trust Thee. Bless us this day and through all the days. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. Vare, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SCHANTZ, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation.

Mr. BARR, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, re-reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 48, entitled:

An Act fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I desire at this time to make a statement that this bill was drawn by me for the use of the Banking Department and that the Secretary of Banking had nothing to do with the bill and is in no way responsible for it, and if there is any responsibility for the bill, I assume it.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 9, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Miss Jonelle Meily, Tyrone.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Miss Emma J. Bright, Malvern.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Joseph Aarons, 3134 Columbia Ave., Phila.
Robert S. Garrison, 3925 N. 7th St., Phila.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Russell R. Deaner, Somerset.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Frank J. Hodan, Monessen.

YORK COUNTY.

Miss Helen E. Rollf, York.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to lie on the table one day be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at to-day's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—46.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Baumer,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Sones,
Betts,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Painter,	Woodward,
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Davis,	Krause,	Phipps,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 52, entitled:

An Act to facilitate the production and distribution of anthracite coal when the output thereof has been interrupted for a period of three months and the health and the welfare of the people threatened providing for a State commission to take over the direction of the management and operation of anthracite coal mines and to conciliate differences between owners and operators and their employes defining the duties of the commission providing for appeals from its decisions providing for the employment of miners and prescribing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 52, the bill just read, be recommitted to the Committee on Mines and Mining for the purpose of a hearing.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 4, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article eight Section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 6, entitled:

An act permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 7, entitled:

An act providing for the opening of ballot boxes after primary municipal general or other elections upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas under certain circumstances and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the Court the prothonotary and the county treasurer

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 8, entitled:

An act providing for the prompt computation of the vote at primary municipal general or other elections and the custody of the ballot boxes after the completion of the computation prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers prothonotaries and county commissioners and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 9, entitled:

An act providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at primary municipal general or other election any ballot other than that received from the election officers and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 10, entitled:

An act relating to elections providing that at every primary municipal general or other election election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists and electors unable to write with certain exceptions to make affidavit of their inability to write prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers and the officers preparing the ballot check lists and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to Article eight Section sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, entitled:

An act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary municipal general and other elections specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots requiring voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballot which they receive from the election officers prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers for the enforcement of this act and providing penalties for its violation

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An act providing penalties for violations of laws governing the holding of primary municipal general or other elections

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 14, entitled:

An act to provide for the optional use of voting machines in cities counties boroughs and townships at elections and primaries defining rights and prescribing powers and duties of electors watchers election officers county commissioners city councils borough councils township commissioners and supervisors controllers treasurers and fiscal officers of cities counties boroughs and townships inspectors and custodians of voting machines and the Secretary of the Commonwealth in connection therewith and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An act to regulate elections and primaries and to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first second and third classes as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commissions members and appointees of registration commissions election officers city councils city treasurers city controllers police officers civil service commissions courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registers of vital statistics and boards of school directors and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 16, entitled:

An act relating to elections and primary elections providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners their purchase care custody and safekeeping by counties and their preparation for and use at such elections regulating election returns and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

An act regulating elections and primary elections providing for the appointment by the court of quarter sessions of custodians of ballot boxes to distribute collect and safeguard with the aid of assistants appointed by them ballot boxes and election papers and of a central counting board to count in the presence of watchers the votes cast at such elections and make return thereof prescribing their powers and duties and providing for the payment of their compensation and all incidental expenses incurred under this act by the county changing and restricting the powers and duties of election officers and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 18, entitled:

An act to further amend section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen); entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment of the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 19, entitled:

An act to further amend the twenty-second section of an act entitled "An act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections" approved the tenth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet Laws four hundred nineteen) as amended by providing a manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing amendments to sections seven fourteen and sixteen of article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 40, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing amendment to Article Eight Section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 44, entitled:

An act to repeal the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions" and the amendments and supplements thereto

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 45, entitled:

An act providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of the third class for the purpose of performing duties relating to elections and fixing their compensation to be paid by the respective counties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and considerationtion of Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State Committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 50, entitled:

An act requiring assessors for election purposes in cities to sit at the polling-places to receive payment of poll or occupation taxes imposing certain duties on assessors registration commissions and receivers and collectors of taxes and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 51, entitled:

An act authorizing the appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys for primary general municipal and special elections providing for their compensation defining their powers and duties providing for reports by them and proceedings by the court after reports filed providing for the correction or rejection by the court of election returns defining penal offenses for neglect of duty by supervisors of election and for interfering with them in the discharge of their duties and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time for recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. McNICHOL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. McNICHOL, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported as committed the following resolution:

Whereas the continuous prosperity of the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania is essential to the general well being of the Commonwealth and

Whereas for years past the bituminous coal industry in this Commonwealth has been seriously handicapped by discriminatory rates to the lake ports by which in some cases more is charged for the transportation of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the lake ports than for double the distance from West Virginia and

Whereas the Senators of the United States from Pennsylvania have recently directed the attention of the President of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission to this condition asking for a revision of the rates on bituminous coal on an equitable basis now therefor be it

Resolved That if the Senate concur that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania heartily commends the efforts of Senators Pepper and Reed to secure a revision of the transportation rates of bituminous coal originating in Pennsylvania so as to enable it to compete on equal terms with bituminous coal originating in other States and ask their continued interest in this question until an equitable revision of these rates has been secured Be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States

Mr. McNICHOL. Mr. President, I move that Rule 39, which requires concurrent resolutions reported from committee to lie over one day be suspended and that the Senate do now proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution just read.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANSFIELD (by the request of Mr. Daix), from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported as amended, Senate Bill No. 54, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

MOTION TO READ BILL FIRST TIME.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 54, the bill just reported from committee, be read the first time.

Mr. NORTH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,
The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 54, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,
Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUCKMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolution

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1926.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the Executive Board of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to furnish to the General Assembly, as soon as possible, the following information:

1. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of the different kinds, grades and classes of similar work or service performed in the Department of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth by officers and employees.
2. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of titles, salaries and wages of officers and employes of the Department of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.
3. Copies of all rulings made by them providing for increases of salaries of officers and employes of the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, shall, upon its passage, transmit a copy of this resolution to the Executive Board of the Commonwealth.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that Rule 39, which requires concurrent resolution reported from Committee to lie over one day be suspended and that the Senate do now proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution just read.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 38, reported from Committee with a negative recommendation, entitled:

An act to amend sections 2 and 5 of an act approved the 15th day of July, 1897 (P. L. 287) entitled, "An act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same", changing the manner of appointment and the composition of the Miners Examining Boards and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates.

be recommitted to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Philadelphia permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward, what his reasons are for recommitting the bill.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, in this Extraordinary Session it has become the fashion to report bills out of committee with a negative recommendation; and this bill is in the position of the patient who underwent an operation, and the operation was very successful but the patient is dying. And therefore, the only way to keep in this bill the spark of life is to recommit it to the committee.

I also think it ought to be recommitted to the committee for the benefit of the Members of the Senate, because it avoids any record vote.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I understand, then, that it is to be referred back to the committee to die a natural death; is that it?

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I hope to keep alive the spark of life.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, that is very indefinite. This bill has been made a football for the last week or so, and in the opinion of the committee it is a very drastic measure, a very uncalled for measure. If there is any special reason for its being recommitted to the committee, I have no objection; but there seems to me to be no special reason for so doing.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I was going to spare the Senate my speech on this bill. I will give the reasons to the Senator from Lackawanna in all frankness, and very gladly.

Mr. President, I feel that there is a clear duty devolving upon the Senate of Pennsylvania to try to do something with the anthracite coal situation; and I believe that it is becoming increasingly apparent. Now, if I get up to make my speech, and move that the bill be put on the calendar, I know I am facing certain defeat. So I consulted some of my wise friends, and it was recommended that I move the bill be recommitted to the committee. The bill is not dead yet; it may be dying, but it is not dead. And there is an advantage in not having a record vote.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

STATEMENTS FURNISHED BY AUDITOR GENERAL IN COMPLIANCE WITH JOINT RESOLUTION.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate the following communication.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Office of Auditor General,
Harrisburg, February 9, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna.

Lady and Gentlemen: In conformity with joint resolution, dated February 1, 1926, requesting certain information from this Department, I have the honor to submit the same herewith.

Very sincerely yours,
EDWARD MARTIN,
Auditor General.

MOTION TO PRINT REPORT OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President I move that the report just submitted by the Auditor General be printed in the Appendix of the Legislative Journal and that one thousand copies thereof be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

(For report see appendix.)

HOUSE MESSAGES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12, RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives, being introduced returned to the Senate, Concurrent Resolution No. 12, with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments, in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

The amendments were read as follows:

18. An itemized statement of all the employes in the Department of Education together with amount of salary paid each

19. An itemized statement of the expenses incurred by the Department of Education during the period beginning January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive

20. An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Education during the period beginning January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two

21. An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Welfare together with amount of salary paid each and the expenses of the department during the period between January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive

22. A statement of the cost of the installation of machines in the Western Penitentiary for the purpose of making motor vehicle license tags

23. A statement of what was done with machines for the making of motor vehicle license tags which were scrapped at the Huntingdon Reformatory

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendments.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO HEARING OF ANTHRACITE COAL MINE OPERATORS AND EMPLOYES.

He also presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, which read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 9th, 1926.

RESOLVED, (If the Senate concur) That February 16th, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six at 2 P. M. is hereby fixed as the time for the convening of the joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of affording a hearing to representatives of the anthracite coal mine operators and of the employees in anthracite coal mines to ascertain what action may be taken by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to bring an end to the industrial struggle in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.

RESOLVED, That the General Assembly hereby invites said representatives of the operators and miners to appear before it at the time specified in this resolution, and that copies of this resolution shall, upon its passage be transmitted to the chairman of the respective committees representing the operators and the miners by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. JOYCE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to introduce a bill at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. JOYCE read in his place and presented to the Chair Senate Bill No. 55, entitled:

An act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations, and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indebtures is not in excess of eight per cent.

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed the Senate will be in order.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SNYDER, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 55, entitled:

An act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations, and limiting th right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indentures is not in excess of eight per cent.

MOTION TO READ BILL FIRST TIME.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 55, just reported from committee, be read the first time.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 55, entitled:

An act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or inindenture of trusts issued by corporations, and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 4:05 P. M. until Wednesday morning, February 10th, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 9, 1926.

The House met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.
The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Our Father help us to realize this morning that out of the cold and frost and storms of winter, come the flowers and the beautiful days of the Springtime; that out of the strife and disagreement and war, peace when it comes is made all the more blessed. We pray Thee that out of the contests and stife between employers and employees, between master and servant Thou will bring peace and help us to realize as legislators that peace and happiness and blessedness can come only when we as individual men and individual women carry on our lives according to the Golden Rule to do to others what we expect others to do to us. Help us in this as a rule of life in our association as friends, in our relations as employers and workers and those who govern and those who are governed so that ultimately there may come in every class and in every station of life that blessed relation of true blessedness which will make this world a Heaven. Be with us today who are worrying because of sickness or sorrow in their own homes and help us all to realize that no matter whether we are legislators or senators or doctors or whatnot, that after all we are nothing but individual men and women with our own burdens and cares, and so may we strive to be to each other brothers. We ask in Thy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. William T. Bell the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. HESS. HOUSE BILL No. 32.

An Act to amend paragraph one, section four of an act approved the fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and six, (P. L. 63), entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth, to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities, and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions," as amended; limiting the time during which registrations may be made by petition to the county commissioners.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

By Mr. HESS. HOUSE BILL No. 33.

An Act limiting and restricting the activities and presence of police officers at polling places during all elections and primaries; and providing a penalty.

Referred to the Committee on Elections

By Mr. MARCUS. HOUSE BILL No. 34.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary Special.

By Mr. MATHAY. HOUSE BILL No. 35.

An Act regulating the rate of interest on contracts for the payment of interest by individuals and corporations.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

By Mr. GUERIN. HOUSE BILL No. 36.

A Joint Resolution appropriating a portion of the tolls and revenues derived from the Philadelphia-Camden bridge, to the commission constructing said bridge, to be used for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications for a second bridge over the Delaware River.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, I have been a member of this House since 1919, and up to the present time have never asked for a leave of absence. I believe that at all times all my personal affairs should be set aside for public duty, but as I have listed in Court tomorrow at Media, three very important matters that mean a considerable loss to my client if I am not there, I request leave of absence for the rest of the week.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection leave of absence will be granted. The Chair hears none and leave of absence is granted.

RESOLUTION No. 5.

Mr. VOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Resolution No. 5.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas The suspension of coal mining in the anthracite coal region of this Commonwealth has brought about a scarcity of fuels for domestic purposes especially in the large centers of population and

Whereas It has been repeatedly and publicly charged that dealers in fuels for domestic purposes have taken advantage of present industrial conditions are charging the public exorbitant prices for such fuels and are reaping large profits at the expense of a helpless and suffering public therefore be it

Resolved (If the Senate concur) That the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby directed to make an investigation in different parts of the Commonwealth especially in the larger centers of population of the manner in which fuels for domestic purposes are or were sold during the one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six suspension in the anthracite coal region the prices paid therefor by dealers and the prices charged therefor by dealers to the public The Public Service Commission shall make a full report of its findings to the next General Assembly together with such suggestions or recommendations for legislation to prevent the recurrence of any evils it may have found at any future date when similar conditions may prevail in this Commonwealth

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of information.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is it not a fact that concurrent resolution No. 5 was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and that it is still in committee?

Mr. VOLTZ. I object, if this gentleman wants me to refer this resolution to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask if is it not a fact that this resolution is now in the hands of the Committee on Mines and Mining?

The SPEAKER. The Speaker has no knowledge that it is before such Committee.

Mr. VOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Committee bring it out to the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks Mr. Parkinson, Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, whether he has this resolution.

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker, the Committee does not seem to have it.

The SPEAKER. The House is advised that his resolution is not before the Committee on Mines and Mining.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. VOLTZ. Mr. Speaker, I object. This resolution has nothing to do with Mines and Mining, and should be acted on in the House and at the present time. I ask that it be called up. There is nothing about it that anybody need fear. Those who are not guilty have nothing to fear.

On the qestion recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The Speaker declared, the "ayes" appear to have it.

Whereupon, a division having been called for, and one hundred and four members voting in the affirmative and forty-one in the negative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION NO. 9.

Mr. HRICKO. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Resolution No. 9, file folio 69.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas The latest meeting of the anthracite coal operators and the United Mine Workers of Amerisa has failed to bring about a settlement of the industrial dispute pending in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania and

Whereas The continuation of present conditions in said region threatens the health and welfare of the workers in the anthracite mines and of the public generally the ruination of business men in said region and the ruination of an industry of vital importance to the prosperity of Pennsylvania therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorializes the President of the United States to take such action in the interest of the health and prosperity of the people of the United States as to him may seem feasible just and proper to conciliate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and their employes and to bring to an end the present industrial struggle in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania

Resolved That a copy of this resolution shall upon its passage be transmitted to the President of the United States by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of information.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I understood that this resolution at the present time was in the Mines and Mining Committee. When was it reported out? It was referred to Mines and Mining I am sure of that.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will again request the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining to inform the House whether or not this resolution is before that committee.

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker, that resolution is not before the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The SPEAKER. The House is advised that this resolution is not before the Committee on Mines and Mining and is therefore now before the House.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the Chairman of the Mines and Mining Committee.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Greene, Mr. Parkinson permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. PARKINSON. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker I would like to know how the Chairman knows it is not before his committee; he was not here last week.

Mr. PARKINSON. Well, I know it is not.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I would like to ask the gentleman if he has with him a list of the resolutions before his Committee?

Mr. PARKINSON. I have.

Mr. ALEXANDER. If you have at the present time, will you read it?

Mr. PARKINSON. Resolution No. 7, No. 8, No. 3, No. 1 and No. 2, House Bill No. 9 and House Bill No. 12.

Mr. ALEXANDER. House Bill No. 9?

Mr. PARKINSON. Yes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is not Resolution No. 9?

Mr. PARKINSON. No, House Bill No. 9.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Did you say Resolution No. 12?

Mr. PARKINSON. No. House Bill No. 12.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I was only asking about resolutions at this time.

Mr. STAUDENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, last evening there was a resolution brought out on the floor of this House, a synopsis of which is briefly this: That we commend the activities of the two United States Senators and our Congressmen for the part that they took and the interest that they took concerning the soft coal of Pennsylvania, the soft coal industry. For some reason or other there appears to be some great bugaboo whenever the anthracite industry and conditions that exist in the anthracite industry are brought either before the Legislature of Pennsylvania or the Senate and the House of the United States.

I wish to serve notice on this House that the mine anthracite producing counties are still an important integral part of the counties of this Commonwealth. I also wish to serve notice, and without fear of contradiction I make this statement, that thus far no substitute has appeared for anthracite coal. The best proof of that is that day after day in the newspapers we read where soft coal is being used where hard coal had been heretofore used. You have people being gased simply because they have not been accustomed to the use of soft coal, and as long as that condition exists I contend, with all earnestness, that soft coal is not a substitute for anthracite coal where anthracite coal has been used before and where the proper preparation and education have not been given as to the use of soft coal. Secondly, if you people are not aware of the seriousness and the gravity

of the situation that exists in our communities, permit me first of all to bring to your attention an article that appeared in the Harrisburg Telegraph last night. "Starvation takes its first victim in the coal district. Woman too proud to ask for help, dies for lack of food." Mrs. Mary Harrington of my home town dies at the Fountain Springs Hospital. The deputy coroner discovers that her death was due to the effects of starvation. The week before last a young man of my own town was brought home from Buffalo; he had died there from pneumonia. He went up there to see if he could earn a few dollars for the support of his wife and six children. Our men are leaving our region daily to go out and endeavor to find employment in the different cities, and their wives and children are left at their homes to look out as best they can, and are depending upon the relief associations that we have in that vicinity; but unfortunately there are some who are too proud to let it be known as to their actual condition, their actual wants. I say to you members of this House that if you and I maintain this passive position, this position of inactivity and we know these facts, we cannot conceal them, we are acting in a criminal manner, and I say that with all seriousness and with all earnestness, if it is within our ability and we refuse to act to aid those people in any way, if we fail in any attempt, if we fail to use any means, and I don't know if this resolution will be the solution, I don't know what fruit it will bring, but I say that it is our duty as representatives of the people of this Commonwealth to use every means at our command to bring this intolerable situation to a quick ending. If we fail in that duty the time may come when we appear before the judgment seat of God, and when we are asked how we acquitted ourselves, and are called to account for our stewardship, when these women and children who are dying from starvation, who are dying from cold, who are dying from disease on account of their inability to obtain proper nourishment and medical care, when they appear before us it is going to be a great responsibility for our stewardship, our lack of doing our duty, our lack of rising up and confronting the situation.

There seems to be something the matter. When this matter was brought up in the United States Senate our Senators refused to vote for the Copeland Resolution, and one of them explained his action by saying that it was merely a political gesture. I don't know the conditions down there, but I say this without reservation, no matter what pressure was brought to bear upon me when a resolution of that type was brought up, irrespective of whether it was brought up by a democrat or so-called progressive, I would have done everything in my power to have that resolution passed. For this reason I believe that thus far the inability of the miners and operators to get together has been due solely to the fact that at these meetings there has been no person present except those particular parties at interest. The miners have their interests and the operators have theirs. There has been no disinterested party sitting at any of these meetings, and if a meeting took place, and if the President, for instance, should call these people to the White House at one of his famous breakfasts, and say "Gentlemen, it is time to end this situation; it is time to bring to a close this starvation and this want of medical care and improper nutrition," I believe that he, acting as an disinterested party and gracing the situation with the dignity of his office, the greatest in the history of the World, the presidency of the United States, and if he acted solely in a disinterested capacity, neither the miners nor the operators would dare leave unless there was some thought brought out as to how to bring this matter to a quick ending. This resolution does nothing. Permit me to read it. This resolution says nothing except this:

"Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby memorializes the President of the United States to take such action in the interest of the health and prosperity of the people of the United States as to him may seem feasible just and proper to conciliate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and their employes and to bring to an end the present industrial struggle in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania".

How any man can vote against that resolution and be sincere is beyond the bounds of common sense and ordinary human comprehension. If you voted for that resolution last night, commending our Senators for the action they took in behalf of the soft coal industry, in all fair play permit me to beg of you in return for the fair play that each and everyone of you have received at the hands of the representatives from the mine anthracite producing counties, in return for that fair play, folks, give us a vote on this resolution. I don't think we deserve to be turned down on this. I have at no time raised my voice in criticism of any act of any committee during this extraordinary session on any action they took pertaining to coal legislation. I want to say that now, for this reason, there is a lot of criticism in the newspapers on the action of the Mines and Mining Committee of the House. I do not question their good faith. They may have had every reason in the world to act the way they did, but if we refuse to act on a resolution of this type and give as the sole excuse that if during the special or extraordinary session any action is taken which would bring about a termination of the trouble in the coal industry that by that action we would be enhancing or supporting or encouraging or bringing about the political aggrandizement of any man, irrespective of what office he is seeking, if that is our only excuse for refusing to act, I say we are derelect in doing our duty. I care not who gets the credit. It is immaterial to me who gets the credit for bringing about an end to this unfortunate situation, that is a secondary matter. I am speaking here today in behalf of the women and children who have no vote at these conferences. They are the sufferers, they are the poor unfortunates. They are staying at home and their husbands are out endeavoring to obtain employment, and some of the poor fellows, when they try to get a little coal out of the mines, their lives are snuffed out in those old abandoned workings. If you can picture in such degree the intolerable condition in this Commonwealth, a Commonwealth that boasts of the greatest natural resources in the nation, a Commonwealth whose resources are practically unequalled, if you can in fairness to yourself permit a condition like that to exist and continue when it is in your power to pass a resolution of this type, then, gentlemen, your way of thinking is beyond my power of comprehension.

Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude with this statement, that every time, since becoming a member of this Legislature, I have noticed one thing and that is that the members of this House gave me their undivided attention. I may not be with you next session. Perhaps the action I am taking here today may mean that I may not be with you, but permit me to say in conclusion that I am going to take this opportunity of extending to each and everyone of you my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the kindness with which on every occasion that I took this floor you have listened to me; your gracious indulgence and treatment of me will always be remembered by me with the most pro-

found and gracious feelings. In full confidence that when this resolution is voted upon that your inate ability, your inate sense of right and wrong, your inate intelligence, will fulfill the wants of my feeble efforts and cause you to vote as I would like you to vote, and I now leave this resolution with you people.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I agree with a great deal of what my friend from Schuylkill, Mr. Staudenmeier, has said. He does not have to serve notice on any member of this House of the importance of the coal mining counties in this Commonwealth. He does not have to serve notice on this House of the great suffering that is going on at the present time among the miners in the anthracite district. We outside of the mining district, are also suffering at the present time. I agree with him also that there is no substitute for hard coal. I have been trying it for the last week or two and I know. I agree with him in all these things, and if he had suggested while he was on his feet some real, substantial relief for the situation, I would do all in my power to help put it over, but here is a resolution of this House, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania calling upon the President of the United States to do that which we are not doing ourselves. We are living right here in the Commonwealth and I dare say there is not a man or woman within the hearing of my voice that won't agree with me when I say that the man whom we are calling on to perform a certain duty knows as well as we do or as well as anyone in the United States, what his duties are. He knows his obligations and he knows his responsibilities and there is no man in these great United States who will not live up to these great responsibilities, on the whole, nearer than Calvin Coolidge will, and I think it is belittling our Legislature and it is belittling the President of the United States for us to pass this resolution asking and requesting the President of the United States to do something; whether it is his duty or not I am not sure; whether he can do anything or not I am not sure, but I am just as positive as anything in the world that if he can do anything and if he has the responsibility to do it that no man in this country will come nearer doing it than he will without our asking him. My friend compares the resolution with the resolution passed last night. This is a request, a demand as it were, while the resolution passed last night was a recommendation. This resolution is a recommendation of something to be done and not a commendation for something that has been done. If the President had acted in this respect I would be voting to commend him for it, but any command or request of him to do something that he knows whether or not he has the power to do it is not proper.

Only last week our friend from Luzerne rose and objected to some resolution and stated if the people of this House and other people had stayed out of these muddles they would settle them themselves. And what we are doing is only to muddy the water more, and if we would let them alone they would fight it out themselves. If the gentleman from Schuylkill will point to some real means to settle this distressing situation I will fight as hard and I will work as hard as anyone in this House will to settle it, because God knows the people in our district want it settled as well as the people anywhere else.

Mr. LORENZO D. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I have listened to this discussion so far. I, myself, would like nothing better than to have this House meet with no other business before it than to listen to a recital of the conditions as they actually obtain in the hard coal fields. I have heard the expressions before as to the merits and relative value of the resolutions, by and large which have been submitted. I have listened to the comment on them and I believe, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, that many of these resolutions are worth a great deal more than the paper on which they are written, or printed. I believe that the hour has struck when we, as representatives of the people of the sovereign Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, will begin to take some notice of the condition which has arisen, and a condition which is indeed driving people to the grave and a condition which is driving the business men to despondency and destruction. We have regarded ourselves as the friend of all the interests of all the people of the Commonwealth. Every one of us at times has entered heartily into the movements which have been advocated and promulgated by the monopolies and the corporations; we have from time to time when occasion has demanded stood for the interests of organized labor. We are forgetting the days gone by and we are today speaking as the representatives of the people in their entirety and in their general aspect and ways. There are some of us here coming from the anthracite field who are just ashamed to go home from here after a few hours spent in this House each week for the past weeks and have the poor suffering people of our communities say, "What did you do this week?"

Some have made the suggestion that the President of the United States is not the person to settle this controversy. We are here to state definitely to you, sir, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, that it was the words of the President himself on the day when he addressed Congress at the opening of the new session that he pleaded with all his soul just to have that right transferred to him, that he could act in an emergency such as this. We know the Senator from New York is no fool when he comes before the people and asks them in the national Congress to delegate that right, self-sought by the President of the United States, to do the thing that is just and to do the thing that is right. I refer you, my friends, gentlemen and ladies of the House, to your rules governing our actions and our deliberations. I refer you to Page 86, Article 3, Section 7 of the Constitution, as given to us very profusely and elaborately, in which we are told something about prohibited legislation, and the laid-down laws until we come to where we are definitely informed that we cannot enact any legislation that has to do with the curtailing of the natural resources of the State. We are told we cannot exempt property from taxation and we are also told in words that cannot be misunderstood, that we can not regulate labor, trade, mining or manufacturing, and your enactments under that part of the Constitution might truthfully be said, and it can be predicted, that they are not worth more than the paper they are printed on because we have done it in the past and have broken the rules that are set forth here. I am pleading with you this morning, my dear friends, to do this that the resolution asks for and to give the President of the United States not a mandatory decree but just to state to him the facts as they are so that he no longer will have to say that there are not enough people interested in this struggle, and let us make it possible for him to send his agents, or to send a delegate, someone in whom confidence can be placed, to make an intensive investigation of the conditions in our locality and see what the sovereign state of Pennsylvania and the free people of the State of Pennsylvania are doing today; because too many of us have not only muddled the water but because we have not muddled the water sufficiently. I say the people

who sent us here have a right to expect, sir, that we will take their case in hand and that we will put through something of real constructive use so that this abominable condition may be forever obviated and the people may know that they have a right to live in a condition of peace, plenty and prosperity.

Mr. SARIG. Mr. Speaker and members of this House, I do not feel that it is necessary at this time to come before the members of this House and tell you that a very serious situation exists in the anthracite counties of this State, as well as among the forty million anthracite users in this county. The question as I see it that confronts us is this: Is there a remedy, or is there not? If we say that there is no remedy, either by the State or the Federal Government, we must come before the people and say that a democracy or government by democracy is a failure, that the people under our present system of government are so tied and bound by constitutional limitations that they cannot relieve a situation of this kind, that is, if it involves human life as the present situation does. Now then I am one of those who feels that we are entirely powerless, that the Government is entirely powerless in this matter. The question, however, to my mind is this,—the first question that confronts us,—where does the remedy lie? Does it lie with us here in the Pennsylvania Legislature, or does the remedy lie with the Federal government at Washington? Surely there must be a remedy somewhere, unless we wish to confess that government by democracy is a total failure, that it cannot meet a situation of this kind.

I listened very attentively last week to the discussion of the bill here before us proposing to place this situation in the hands of the Public Service Commisison. I was impressed by the fact that although the great majority of the people told us, "For God sake do something to relieve this situation," yet here last week when we had this proposition of the Public Service Commission before us there was nobody here to speak for it except the Attorney General of the Commonwealth and the sponsor of this bill. No great civic organization anywhere in this great Commonwealth came forward and said that that is the proper method of relief, and so far as I have been able to feel out the sentiment of my own district, the general concensus of opinion is that that would not be the proper method, that at once the companies would appeal to the courts and it would take at least a year before we could have a decision on it. I feel that this situation can be remedied by the Federal Government and I believe that that is the proper place that it should be remedied. In the first place the present administration has not lifted a finger, it has not even used its moral persuasive pressure; the President of the United States has not used his moral pressure as President Roosevelt did some twenty years ago to bring about a satisfactory solution of this problem, but even if he could not, the fact is that the Congress of the United States is now in session, and if the President does not have the powers which he should have, and has the moral power, and the moral pressure only, the Congress of the United States is now in session and it has the power, in my judgment, to give that power to the President or the Federal government to take this situation in hand. In the last analysis, if it cannot be remedied in any other way I believe that the President of the United States or the Congress rather, could declare that a grave emergency exists, and the Government, if there is no other way out of the situation, could take over the coal mines and operate them, and in the last analysis I believe that is the final and only effective solution that we can use.

We can pass laws here giving this power to the Public Service Commission, and any number of other laws, but I doubt whether any of them will bring the miners back into the mines, the thing we are after and the thing we are praying for as something that will put the miners back into the mines, that will produce coal and produce it speedily. I believe the President of the United States, who has the ability, who has the moral pressure, because I am not an advocate of government ownership if there is any other remedy outside of it, but if there is no other remedy rather than stand by and say to the people of the United States that we are powerless and that the Federal government is powerless, rather than such a confession of the impotence of the democratic form of government, I say let us have government ownership, at least until this situation has been cleared up. For the present I believe that would solve the problem. If we want to come here and tell the world that there is no remedy for a situation of this kind, we would stulify ourselves. I believe there is a remedy, and as I said a while ago, I am not in favor of government ownership if there is any way out of it, but in the final analysis if there is no other way out of it then let us have government ownership, let the Government take over the mines and operate them and see that we get coal and that the miners go back into the mines. I propose for that reason to vote for this resolution. Either we must settle the remedy ourselves or try to get the remedy through the Federal agencies of this government. I am not one of those who believe that we should stand here and make such a confession of weakness and impotence.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, let me in just two or three minutes describe to you just where these various resolutions are. Far several days, in fact several weeks, we have had a number of resolutions introduced, and I want simply to be fair to the sponsors of the other resolutions, as well as the gentleman from Lackawanna, Mr. Hricko, whose resolution is before us now. Let us see where we are. In the first place, resolution No. 1 was introduced by our colleague, Mr. Davis, of Lackawanna, proposing a form of mediation in which there would be three representatives appointed by the Speaker, three Senators appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and three representatives by the Governor. On the 19th of January that was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. That same day there was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining concurrent resolution No. 2, introduced by the gentleman from Lycoming, Mr. Harer, in which he suggests that the President of the United States be asked to name a commission of five to mediate the differences between operators and miners. On the 20th of January, a day later, we referred to the same committee concurrent resolution No. 3, introduced by our colleague from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds, in which the sum and substance of the resolution was that we recommend that they mediate their differences. Today we have just referred to the committee on Mines and Mining the resolution of our friend from Philadelphia, Mr. Voltz, in which he asks that there be an investigation by the Public Service Commission of the rates charged by retailers of coal. On February 1st we referred to the same committee the resolution of my colleague from Montgomery, Mr. Evans, recommending that mediation be rendered to the two parties by Messrs. Reed, Pepper and Ex-Governor Stuart of this state. We have three resolutions left, numbers 9, 10, and 11. No. 9, which is before us now, provides that the President shall mediate. No. 10, which is a corrolary of that introduced by our colleague, Mr. Hricko, also provides that we ask our representatives and senators

in Congress that they go to the President and ask that he do this thing, and it is double barreled if we considered these two resolutions in their true intent. No. 11, by the gentleman from Berks last evening, provides that that there shall be a committee of 15, eight appointed by the Speaker of the House and seven by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Now members of the House, here is the position we are in: We have five resolutions in the Committee, and we have three before us now, the one introduced last evening by Mr. Eaches and the two by Mr. Hricko. Wouldn't it be fair to refer these three to the committee on Mines and Mining? We have every reason to believe that that committee does have the power of prompt action; let them be considered and reported out to the floor of the House on Monday night next in time for action on Tuesday, such resolution or resolutions or choice of resolutions as they recommend to the House, so we may consider them all. Then if it be proper that we pass any resolution, we can do so on Tuesday, and there is time to send it to the Senate on Wednesday, and we have a day to spare. ,

I admire our friend from Schuylkill, Mr. Staudemeier. He has been a good fighter, he has been a good friend, he has been a good opponent. I admire the sincerity of the remarks of our Dr. Thomas, and our friend up there in the Democratic trench, who refers to the fact that we still have a democratic form of govenment—of course we know the sense in which he refers to it. These men coming from those districts—we are out of coal, but they are out of more than coal, they have trouble at home. I don't blame them for being sincere, but in fairness to the five resolutions now in committee in fairness to the resolutions introduced last evening, let us refer these two by Mr. Hricko and the one by Mr. Eaches to the committee, and request it to make their recommendation to us by next Monday night, and have it on the calendar for action on Tuesday. What is the use of passing resolutions this week? What is the use of passing resolutions until we know, as was said a few moments ago, whether we are powerless to act as a legislature? We are here, if we can, to enact resolutions, or recommendations. Let us see whether by next Monday there is anything before us or if anything has been sent to us by the Senate, before we pass any resolutions. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, in fairness to these several resolutions which are in the committee, and without reflection on the merits of the resolutions presented by Mr. Hricko, I move, sir, that the resolution now under consideration be referred to the committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. STAUDEMEIER. Mr Speaker, all I have to say at this time is that all of these resolutions mentioned by the gentleman from Montgomery, with the exception possibly of the resolution introduced by Mr. Eaches, have been in the Mines and Mining Committee for at least ten days. In fact the Committee could be discharged from taking any action at this time; all that would be necessary would be to obtain sixty votes on the floor of this House. They have been in that committee ten days. It seems to me if there was any life, if there was any merit or any fruit in the various resolutions mentioned by the gentleman from Montgomery they certainly would have been brought out on the floor of this House before this time. I would request, in all earnestness, that the sponsors of these various resolutions, unless the resolutions are extremely dear to their hearts, that they now give way to the resolution before the House, to-wit, Hricko resolution No. 9. For instance, if Mr. Davies, who offered resolution No. 1, would state to the members of this House that he gives way in favor of it, and so on down to Mr. Eaches, of Berks County, I think the matter would be simplified and clarified and we could meet the situation as it now exists, and let us not postpone and let us not proscrastinate, because this awful and terrible day is going to come when we have to vote on this proposition. The language of the gentleman from Montgomery reminds me so much of the Workmen's Compensation act. Of all the promises, of all the beautiful language that was told to the representatives of the mining region concerning workmen's compensation, and when it came out what would happen. It was a beautiful story if we could have gotten it together and printed it. With this resolution let us now face the situation as it exists. Are we going to take action or not? If the sponsors of the other resolutions will give way before us, I think the matter would be clarified to a great extent.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House. I have often said, "Don't run away." Now I have not and I do not believe in the policy of saying, "Let George do it." If we want to settle this strike, and we can do it, let us have a joint session of the Senate and the House, and let us say to these powerful giants, "Come here in public and not meet behind locked doors, sit down in front of us, discuss your problems and we will see who is wrong," and we, the people, will know how to settle it.

Mr. HRICKO. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of this extraoardinary session, I want to thank the people who spoke in behalf of my resolutions. It is not my resolution. I say I am talking for the people in general. The resolutions offered by me is for the people in my home town and from the county I come from. I am not going to take up much of your time, but Mr. Alexander, a colleague of mine, says for us to offer something. There is no better qualified gentleman here today to offer something, if there was anything to offer, during this last six weeks we have been here to remedy the troubles now before us. Now, Mr. Ludlow says in justice to the sponsors of other resolutions, "Let us put them all together before the Committee on Mines and Mining." I agree with him it would be a fair proposition to give these resolutions preference to any other resolutions if there is anything actually proposed. This is simply asking the President to give help to the anthracite coal regions. Therefore, the difference between the four or five resolutions and my resolutions is so big that there is no room for question. My resolutions appeal and their resolutions propose. I want to thank every one here, no matter how you vote on these resolutions, whether you vote for them or not and whether they go down or not, I bow to the will of the majority and I thank you all.

Mr. CHRISTIAN MILLER. Mr. Speaker, in order to clarify myself—

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The gentleman is not speaking on the subject before the House.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. CHRISTIAN MILLER. I want to clarify my position on this bill, or this resolution. The gentleman from Delaware has made the assertion that I was opposed to all resolutions and to all outside interference. I certainly was and I hold the same opinion today, but when a resolution

such as passed this House last night commending Senator Pepper on his good work in reducing freight rates form the bituminous region, then I say that is discrimination, and instead if he would take the same interest in the anthracite situation today I believe he could arrive at some satisfactory solution. Therefore, as a member from the anthracite coal regions, we are only twenty-eight out of two hundred and eight and we stand here for what is right and that being the case, I am going to support the Hricko resolutions and ask every fair-minded member in this House to do the same.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, like yourselves I have listened with a great deal of interest on this difficult question, and I want to make two comments particularly with reference to the discussion that has passed. The resolution that was before us last night relative to the bituminous industry referred to a matter which is under the control of the Federal government by law. Those rates are fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It consequently becomes a matter to be taken up with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and it is something that can be benefited by law. Now, in the debate that has taken place I think there is a misapprehension in the mind of the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Staudenmeier, and certainly in the mind of the gentleman from Berks, Mr. Sarig, as to what we can do by law and what we cannot do. Anything that relates to the government of Pennsylvania is under our jurisdiction. Economic questions which are not under the jurisdiction of the government of Pennsylvania we cannot help except by a tremendous violation, not only of all our traditions of the past, but of the whole structure and organization of government. It seems to me that we ought clearly to understand that there may exist evils that the Legislature cannot correct by law; there may be existing wrongs which the Legislature cannot correct by resolutions. There are matters that come before us continually that relate to questions pertaining to the structure and organization of the government and when there are wrongs there we can correct them, but when matters come up which relate to business strife between employers and employes we are dealing with a serious question concerning which there is nothing either in the Constitution or the law that gives us jurisdiction. Consequently, when we are face to face with a serious problem such as we have at the present time, it seems to me that it behooves the Legislature to move cautiously because unless we do move cautiously we run the very serious danger of eventually committing ourselves to some theory that will return later on to trouble us. For my own part I am jealous of the good name of this Legislature, and I want this Legislature to be such that we can all be proud of it ten years hence. With a proposition such as this looking toward the solution of this tremendous dispute in the mining region I am in hearty sympathy with it, but you can only conciliate with the consent of the parties, and I have not the slightest doubt that if the parties interested would ask the President of the United States, the Senators of Pennsylvania, the Governor of this State or Ex-Governor Stuart, or any man on earth, that he would feel proud of the honor involved in being asked by the two warring parties to meet and get together with them, but unless the two parties unite in calling on them our legislation becomes useless, it is merely a gesture, and as I heard one Senator from Pennsylvania say last night "Legislative hot air has no true value in the present emergency." It seems to me that the suggestion that has come to us from my friend from Montgomery is a wise suggestion, namely, that we should refer to the committee all of these proposition, or resolutions, that are in and those that are pending and see if out of them we cannot get some plan that is consistent with the structure of our government, consistent with our economic conditions and which will be of some permanent help in solving the question.

Mr. STADTLANDER. Mr. Speaker, these resolutions present two phases to me. The first is, that the President of the United States is derelict in his duty, and, second, that you are admitting you are not big enough to offer a remedy. I would suggest that this resolution be referred to the committee that it might be digested there. Have you no confidence in the President of the United States that if he had the remedy in his hands he would not have applied it long before this?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, so there will be misunderstanding as to what the gentleman from Luzerne said last Wednesday, I desire to read from the Legislative Journal, Page 140. The gentleman arose on a question of personal privilege which was in answer to Mr. Hricko's remarks on conditions existing in the anthracite regions. He said,

"My question of personal privilege is on the remarks that the gentleman from Lackawanna made, and the impression that he is trying to create in this House with respect to the conditions that exist in the anthracite coal fields today. I have listened patiently to several different propositions trying to settle the anthracite coal controversy. In my opinion and in the opinion of a good many of the people that I represent if these resolutions and outside interference would cease, and had ceased last November, the conditions in the anthracite loal fields would not be what they are today. I therefore appeal to every fair-minded member of this House to let the thing drift; leave the people interested settle this question and not you and I come here day after day introducing resolutions that don't amount to the paper they are written on."

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. EDMONDS. With pleasure, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Did the gentleman from Philadelphia state that we had no power to pass such legislation?

Mr. EDMONDS. I said that legislation on economic and industrial questions was beyond our sphere.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. So there is no way of passing such legislation without offering our Constitution, the Constitution of the United States and the State law?

Mr. EDMONDS. Yes. But further remarked that there has been no suggestion of a means of concilliation and if any one will say on behalf of the miners and the operators that the United Mine Workers and the anthracite coal operators will accept a conciliation by the President of the United States, I would rejoice to pass any proposition made.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Can the gentleman from Philadelphia see any harm if we do pass this resolution?

Mr. EDMONDS. I can see harm in the passage or early determination of resolutions relating to economic questions because we do not know when in the future we may find that our hurried solution will turn out to be no help.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Does the gentleman from Philadelphia believe it is the duty of the President to acquaint himself—

MR. MARCUS IN THE CHAIR.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is not discussing the question before the House.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. In view of the past performances of the Committee on Mines and Mining, what assurances have we that we will have a report from them on Monday night?

Mr. EDMONDS. On that question the Chairman of the Committe on Mines and Mining may answer, but I can say Mr. Chairman, that I was present in the committee meeting held last week when they had a hearing on the public service bills proposed by the Administration, and I heard there the statement of the acting chairman of the committee that at the preceding meeting notice had been given both proponents and opponents of those bills. Therefore I feel from that statement to us by the gentleman, which has not been given the publicity that it deserves, I believe that the committee on Mines and Mining will eventually produce for us the best thought on the subject and I would rather have their views on it than to have their undigested thoughts thrown out on the floor of the House.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Greene, Mr. Parkinson, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. PARKINSON. Yes, sir, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. What assurances have we in view of the remarks of the gentleman from Philadelphia that we will have a report either affirmatively or negatively by Monday night.

Mr. PARKINSON. I cannot answer the question as for the Committee. We intend to have a meeting but as to what action they will take I cannot say. The resolutions will get fair treatment as they all have.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I believe it is in the province of this House that we either get assurance from this Committee at the present time that they either—

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, I again rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. HAWS. The gentleman from Schuylkill has no right to anticipate what action any committee will take. He is not speaking on the motion.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Are we to be shut off in this manner as we were two weeks ago in the hearing before the Committee on Mines and Mining?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I call the gentleman to order and challenge his statement, that any one was shut off before the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I desire to further interrogate the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, not having heard his reply to my former question as to whether or not he will assure us that he will do the best he can—

The SPEAKER. Will the Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining permit himself to be further interrogated?

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, I again rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, we are discussing a motion whether this resolution goes to the Committee on Mines and Mining. The gentleman from Schuylkill has no right to interrogate the Chairman of that committee what he is going to do with that resolution or any other resolution.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. In view of the fact we can get no assurance at the present time that this resolution will be acted on by this Committee. I will ask the House to vote down this motion to refer this resolution to the Committee on Mines and Mining and to be fair with the anthracite people, and be fair to yourselves; don't put off your duty but be men enough to do it. If, as the gentleman from Allegheny says, we ought to be big enough to do our duty, I ask you right here to stand up and vote your conviction.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, there is one portion of the remarks of the gentleman from Schuylkill I am anxious to be cleared up. I want to ask Mr. Harer, who served last week as Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining in the absence of Mr. Parkinson, to make before the House the statement he made when he called the joint committee meeting in order with reference to the notice given as to the prior meeting. I do not want any member of this House to remain under a misapprehension as to what the actual circumstances are. I ask the gentleman from Lycoming if he will not repeat his statement before the Committee to the members of the House.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, I do not know whether the gentleman from Schuylkill was referring to last neek's meeting or not, but I hope he will take back the statement he made. When I took charge of the meeting, at the request of Mr. Parkinson, I made the following remarks: Contrary to reports in the newspapers that no one had been given an opportunity for a fair hearing before a committee on Mines and Mining, the facts were as follows: That on three separate occasions the Chairman had gone to the Executive Chamber and told the secretaries in charge that hearings would be held on the mining bills and if and one desires to be heard they should attend, and this was done and recognized by the secretary to the Governor, Mr. Stahlnecker, who admitted he had been told, and if he failed to tell the Governor that was no fault of ours. And every one who appeared last week had every opportunity to make known their desires on this legislation.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I was present at the meeting I complained of, and as a member of the House I protested at that time on any action until a full and complete hearing, was had. If there had been advance notice given by the Committee about this and the committee had been big enough to listen to my protest and held their meeting openly and fairly, they would not have stepped on my protest,—because I was ruled against, even though I was a member of the House but not of the commitee,—but they saw fit to cut me off and I saw such action at that time was unfair to me, in view of the fact that it had been announced that meetings would be held and hearing were had a week following.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. STAUDENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of information.

Mr. STAUDENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have announced to the House exactly what we are voting on.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Ludlow, that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining. Those voting "aye" vote to send the resolution to the Committee on Mines and Mining, those voting "no" vote in opposition to its being referred to that committee.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Whitehouse and Mr. Alexander were as follows:

YEAS—108.

Adam,	Earley,	Kelly,	Rieder,
Alexander,	Ede,	Lauver,	Shaffer,
Anderson,	Edmonds,	Lockhart,	Shambach,
Armstrong,	Evans, B. P.,	Lotz,	Smith, G. A.,
Bagshaw,	Flynn,	Lucas,	Smith, H. J.,
Baldi,	Fockler,	Ludlow,	Soffel,
Bartley,	Fratt,	Lynch,	Sowers,
Bell, F. A.,	Frye,	MacMillan,	Speer,
Bentley,	Goehring,	Malie,	Stadtlander,
Bidelspacher,	Goss,	Marshall,	Stark,
Blair,	Greenstein,	Martz,	Sterling,
Brewster,	Grenet,	McClure, J. F.,	Stock,
Bromley,	Griffith,	McClure, J. H.,	Storb,
Brown, T. J.,	Grimes,	Metzinger,	Storer,
Burke,	Haines,	Miller, H. A.,	Strayer,
Bush,	Hantz,	Moore,	Thomas, M. G.,
Calhoun,	Harding,	Morrison,	Toepfer,
Canon,	Harer,	Neely,	Trescher,
Colville,	Haws,	Nicholson,	Turner,
Critchfield,	Henderson,	Nothnagle,	Weamer,
DeFrehn,	Hess,	Orr,	Wells,
Deibler,	Himes,	Parkinson,	Welty,
Diehm,	Holmes,	Patchin,	Wilson,
Donnell,	Horn,	Prosser,	Witherspoon,
Drumbor,	Howe,	Pryor,	Wood, N.
Eaches,	Jones,	Riddle,	Wright,

NAYS—85.

Allman,	Raymond,	McCann,	Reader,
Aston,	Goodnough,	McDermott,	Rhodes,
Bell, W. T.,	Greeby,	McGowan,	Sarig,
Berkheiser,	Guerin,	McLaughlin,	Sautter,
Bickett,	Haas,	Memolo,	Schilling,
Blumberg,	Hall,	Metzger,	Schoener,
Bray,	Hart,	Millar,	Schwartz,
Brown, E.,	Heffernan,	Miller, C.,	Scott,
Brown, E. P.,	Heffran,	Moffatt,	Spencer,
Conner,	Holcombe,	Munley,	Staudenmeier,
Cross,	Holtzman,	Myers,	Stavitski,
Davies,	Hoover,	Nolte,	Thomas, L. D.,
Davis,	Hricko,	North,	Voltz,
Dietz,	Huber,	Patterson, F.W.,	Washington,
Dilsheimer,	Irvin,	Peelor,	Watson,
Drinkhouse,	Labar,	Pennock,	Wettach,
Duddy,	Leidich,	Perry,	Whitehouse,
Emhardt,	Long,	Pitts,	Williams,
Flinchbaugh,	Marcus,	Posey,	Witkin,
Fuller,	Mathay,	Powell,	Wood, W. P.,
Gilchrist,	McBride,		

So the question was determined in the affirmative, and the motion was agreed to.

SENATE MESSAGE.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 2. (HOUSE BILL No. 37).

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture development use in manufacture brewing sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Referred to the Committtee on Law and Order.

SENATE BILL No. 3. (HOUSE BILL No. 38).

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture edvertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Referred to the Committee on Law and Order.

RESOLUTION NO. 10.

Mr. HRICKO. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Resolution No. 10, file folio 71.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas The Health and Welfare of the miners in the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and of citizens of Pennsylvania and other states the protection of the business men in the anthracite coal region and the safeguarding of an industry of vital importance to the prosperity of the Nation demand an early termination of the industrial struggle now pending in said region therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby requests and urges the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in Congress of the United States to seek the good offices of the President of the United States to intervene in the present industrial struggle between the anthracite coal operators and their employes and to use all proper methods to conciliate the differences between the contending parties so that work may be resumed and the health and prosperity of the people be assured

Resolved That a copy of this resolution shall upon its passage be transmitted to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania in Congress of the United States by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Mr. HRICKO. Mr. Speaker, I move that resolution No. 10, be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. WETTACH. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION NO. 11.

Mr. EACHES. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time resolution No. 11, file folio 87.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas as a result of the unsuccessful negotiations between the representatives of the Unitd Mine Workers and the representatives of the Mine Owners in the Anthracite Districts to continue their contractual relations of work-

ing hours wages and other conditions of employment one hundred fifty-eight thousand miners and laborers ceased work last September and

Whereas giving to each of the miners an average family of five to support increases the number of citizens and residents of our Commonwealth affected directly to about eight hundred thousand souls and

Whereas it is estimated the loss in wages thus far amounts to about one hundred and twenty-five million dollars and

Whereas the failure of this money to circulate where it was formerly expended has reflected in the various lines of business shops and stores even to the extent of reduced purchasing of the bare necessities of life and if a like number of people are involved indirectly we have a total of one and one-half million of our population men women and children all residents of our Commonwealth affected by this industrial controversy and powerless to adjust and

Whereas the failure to produce the usual output of anthracite has caused the price to increase to a prohibitive one for the consumer resulting no doubt in many instances of former users seeking to find a substitute for fuel at a cheaper price which may be continued after the controversy is adjusted in some manner thereby reducing the demand for anthracite and

Whereas various agencies office of the State and municipalities have endeavored to bring about a settlement without avail notwithstanding that the hardships have become unendurable and in many cases the innocents the citizens of tomorrow are famished and suffering and

Whereas the members of this General Assembly the representatives of all the people of this Great State the rich and the poor the miner as well as the mine owner believe that the miners and mine owner owe a duty to our Commonwealth that far transcends the mere outcome of this gigantic struggle for supremacy one that surpasses the bickerings and technicalities so often resorted to to continue or an excuse to continue a struggle in which one-sixth of the population of this Commonwealth are directly or indirectly involved and

Whereas we the Representatives of the people in this General Assembly believe that both the mine owner and the miner are convinced that the prosperity of our people and our institutions are fostered and advanced more in industrial war now therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania That a Committee of fifteen be appointed (the Senate concurring) eight of whom shall be appointed from the Members of the House by the Speaker and seven Senators to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate said Committee shall hold hearings take evidence summon witnesses causing same to produce papers and documents helpful to said committee in their investigation And be it further

Resolved that the said Committee may hold hearings investigations examination of witnesses summoned or who may appear voluntarily on invitation or of their own accord in such places as said Committee may deem advisable and necessary in which event at least five members of Committee shall be present unless prohibited by sickness And be it further

Resolved that said Committee shall either as a whole or through a sub-Committee selected by majority vote of the entire Committee act as Mediators and Conciliators in this controversy to the end that work may be resumed with the least delay And be it further

Resolved that should the miners and mine owners or their officers fail to agree on a plan mutually agreeable to both then the said Committee as mediators shall submit a plan for settlement of this industrial war to both the officers of the United Mine Workers and the Officers of the Mine Owners and on the refusal of either or both parties to accept the plans submitted by General Assembly giving the name or names of the officers of either one or both parties who refuse to accept the plan submitted for the resumption of work and the operation of mines And be it further

Resolved that said Committee shall report to this General Assembly within ten days from the passage of these resolutions And be it further

Resolved that the Department of Industry and every other Department of this State having information or data helpful to said committee shall furnish same upon request and render other aid or assistance to said Committee And be it further

Resolved that said committee shall secure the services of an attorney to advise and interrogate witnesses and bring out any hidden facts so that the public shall have an intelligent understanding of the merits of the respective contenders And be it further

Resolved that out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated there is appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) for the use of this Committee vouchers for same must be signed by the Chairman of Committee also to pay for the services of attorney stenographers and other expenses incidental to their duties including expenses of Committee when same is incurred outside of their duties as Representatives or Senators

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Mr. EACHES. Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. WELLS. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will declare a recess until 3:00 o'clock this afternoon. It there objection? The Chair hears none.

Whereupon, the Chair declared a recess until 3:00 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

The House reconvened at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

SPEAKER BLUETT in the Chair.

BILL INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. MATHAY. HOUSE BILL No. 39.

An Act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations, and limiting the rights of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reversed or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will go back to the order of business, Reports from Committees, for the purpose of facilitating the work of the House. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. JAMES H. McCLURE, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported as committed, House Bill No. 28, (Senate Bill No. 42), entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An Act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Comminwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey

commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Mr. SHAFFER, from the Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, House Bill No. 38, (Senate Bill No. 3), entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An Act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcoholic Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Mr. SHAFFER, from the Committee on Law and Order, reported as committed, House Bill No. 37, (Senate Bill No. 2), entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An Act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture development use in manufacture brewing sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Judiciary Special, reported as committed, House Bill No. 34, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

Mr. PARKINSON, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported with a negative recommendation, House Bill No. 12, entitled:

An Act to amend sections two and five of an act approved the fifteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, (Pamphlet Laws, two hundred and eighty-seven), entitled "An Act to protect the lives and limbs of miners from the dangers resulting from incompetent miners working in the anthracite coal mines of this Commonwealth, and to provide for the examination of persons seeking employment as miners in the anthracite region, and to prevent the employment of incompetent persons as miners in anthracite coal mines and providing penalties for a violation of the same," changing the manner of appointment and the composition of the Miners Examining Boards, and the qualifications of persons applying for miners' certificates.

Mr. WILLISTON P. WOOD, from the Committee on Law and Order, reported with a negative recommendation, House Bill No. 16, entitled:

An act to amend section three of the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws, thirty-four), entitled "An Act concerning alcoholic liquors; prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof; defining intoxicating liquor; providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws," by making lawful cider and fruit juices for several purposes.

RESOLUTION.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 12.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time concurrent Resolution No. 12, file folio 91.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have by concurrent resolution called upon the Auditor General to transmit to each House of the General Assembly as early as possible a statement of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration and during each of the four preceding administrations such statement to include separate items showing receipts and expenditures from the General Fund and from each and every Specal Fund and

Whereas the information which the Auditor General has been requested to furnish will be valueless as a basis for comparing the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations without an analysis of the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations and

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives desire sufficient information to enable the members thereof intelligently to make a comparison of the expenditures of the present administration with those of preceding administrations therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) that for the information of the members of the General Assembly the Auditor General of the Commonwealth is hereby requested to transmit to each House of the General Assembly in connection with the statement of the total receipts and expenditures of the present and four preceding administrations which he has been requested to furnish the following information

1 The actual expenditures for education during the present administration and the four preceding administrations itemized at follows

(a) Subsidies to common schools including vocational and all other like subsidies

(b) For normal schools showing separately the amounts expended for maintenance and the amounts expended for new buildings

(c) Payments to the Teachers' Retirement System showing separately the payments for administration and the payments into the reserve fund

(d) Payments to colleges and universities

(e) Expenditures for overhead administration in the Department of Public Instruction

2 The actual expenditures for the Delaware River Bridge and for harbor improvements in Philadelphia during the present administration and preceding administrations

3 Payments on account of the judgment in the case of City of Philadelphia versus Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during present and preceding administration

4 The dates of each and every appropriation from the

General Fund made prior to the Session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three which had not been fully paid on or before June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three showing the amounts remaining unpaid on each of said appropriations as of that date

5 The amount paid on account of each of the aforesaid appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June first one thousand nine hundred twenty-three and the total paid on account of said appropriation during said biennium

6 The amounts paid on account of each of said appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and the total of such payments

7 The amounts appropriated for deficiencies by the General Assembly session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three the unpaid balances of such deficiencies as of June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and the amounts paid on account of said deficiencies on and after June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three

8 Appropriation liabilities by legislative years due and unpaid as of June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six

9 Amounts under each appropriation act passed prior to the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and including deficiency appropriations made by the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three which are now estimated to lapse

10 A statement of receipts now going into special funds which formerely were paid into the General Fund and vice versa

11 A statement of payments out of the State Treasury for refunds to counties and all other agencies

12 The amount of Federal aid included in State expenditures by functions during the present and preceding administrations

13. Highway expenditures itemized as from the General Fund special funds State Road Bond Fund and so forth during the present administration and during preceding administrations

14. The amount expended from all funds for State-Aid in the construction of highways during the present and preceding administrations

15. The amount of payments for interest on State bonds and for State Bond Sinking Fund requirements during the present and preceding administrations

16. The amount of settlements and warrants on hand at the beginning of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations

17. The amounts of cash balance on hand in each fund on the first day of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations

18. An itemized statement of all the employes in the Department of Education together with amount of salary paid each

19. An itemized statement of the expenses incurred by the Department of Education during the period beginning January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive

20. An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Education during the period beginning January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two

21. An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Welfare together with amount of salary paid each and the expenses of the department during the period between January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive

22. A statement of the cost of the installation of machines in the Western Penitentiary for the purpose of making motor vehicle license tags

23. A statement of what was done with machines for the making of motor vehicle license tags which were scrapped at the Huntingdon Reformatory

Resolved That the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall upon its passage transmit a copy of this resolution to the Auditor General

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to rise to a point of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of information.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I am sure that this resolution was amended, as I moved for its amendments last night. I see it is printed as amended in the House of Representatives February 8, 1926, and I rise to the point of information whether this resolution was amended. My recollection is that it was not.

The SPEAKER. The resolution was amended as appears on pages 4 and 5 of the resolution.

Mr. ALEXANDER. We are voting then on the resolution as amended?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The Chair put the motion on the resolution and not on the resolution as amended.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution as amended.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes, that is right.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, before we vote on this resolution I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MARSHALL. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is possible, if we pass this resolution, for the Auditor General to prepare and furnish to this House this data, the information asked for in this resolution before we adjourn next Thursday?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Well, I don't know, the best we can do is to pass it and get as much of it as we can, that is the idea of the House and the Senate. I don't know how much time it will take but I understand that they have a good deal of it prepared at the present time.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

Ordered, that Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed it with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

RESOLUTION.

CALLING COAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. SOWERS asked and obtained unanimous consent to offer a resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will read the resolution.

The resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 9, 1926.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That February 16th one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, at 2 P. M., is hereby fixed as a time for the convening of a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the purpose of affording a hearing to representatives of the anthracite coal mine operators and of the employes in anthracite coal mines to ascertain what action may be taken by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to bring an end to the industrial struggle in the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That the General Assembly hereby invites said representatives of the operators and miners to appear before it at the time specified in this resolution, and that copies of this resolution shall, upon its passage, be transmitted to the chairman of the respective committees representing the operators and the miners by the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. SOWERS. I move the adoption of the resolution.

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Under the rules of the House the resolution lies over for printing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's point of order is well taken.

SUSPENSION OF RULE.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the rules be suspended for the specific purpose of taking up this resolution at this time.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, the motion must be made in writing.

The SPEAKER. The motion need not be made in writing unless the Speaker requires it.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

The Speaker declared, the yeas appear to have it. Whereupon a division was called for, and one hundred and sixteen members, or more than a majority of the House having voted in the affirmative the question was decided in the affirmative and the resolution was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for its concurrence.

MOTION TO PLACE BILL ON CALENDAR.

Mr. DAVIES. Mr. Speaker, I move that House Bill No. 3, file folio No. 55, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of article one of an act entitled "An Act defining public service companies and providing for their regulation by prescribing and defining their duties and liabilities prescribing definng and lmiting their powers and regulating their incorporation and to a limited extent regulating municipal corporations engaged or about to engage in the business of public service companies creating and establishing a Public Service Commission for the regulation aforesaid prescribing and defining the powers and duties of such Commission and its officers including the exclusive power to regulate the construction alteration relocation or abolition of the crossings of railroad corporations street railway corporations or other public service companies and of public highways by the tracks or other facilities of said companies providing for the ascertainment by the Commission of the expense and damages resulting from such construction alteration relocation or abolition and for the payment of such expense and damages severally or proportionately by the public service companies interested the State or municipal corporation concerned and giving persons whose property is thereby taken injured or destroyed authority to sue the Commonwealth for damages in such cases providing for the terms salaries and compensation of the members of the commission its officers counsel and employes prescribing and regulating the practice and procedure before such commission and upon appeal and judicial review of its orders and determinations by the courts of common pleas and giving the court of common pleas of Dauphin County exclusive jurisdiction of such appeals in certain cases and of all injunctions mandamus or other appropriate proceedings to enforce the provisions of this act and the orders of the commission and to restrain such orders subject to an appeal to the Supreme Court prescribing penalties fines and imprisonment for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the violation of the orders of said commission making it the duty of the Public Service Commission to enforce the provisions of the act approved the nineteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and eleven entitled 'An Act to promote the safety of travelers and employes on railroads by compelling common carriers by railroad to properly man their trains' by amending section nine thereof repealing the act approved the thirty-first day of May one thousand nine hundred and seven which provided for the appointment of the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commision and sections one and two of the act aproved the fourth day of June one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three entitled 'An Act to enforce the provisions of the seventeenth article of the Constitution relative to railroads and canals' and an act entitled 'To provide the maximum car service charges including car storage charges that railroad companies and corporations or associations may charge and collect on each car loading nnd not unloaded within the free time for unloading cars and fixing the free time that shall be allowed for unloading cars' approved twenty-fourth day of May Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven and the proviso of clause three and the proviso of clause seven of section thirty-four of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved the twenty-ninth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and all other legislation inconsistent with or supplied by this act" approved the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen Pamphlet Laws page thirteen hundred seventy-four by adding anthracite producers to the list of public service companies and also by defining anthracite producers and providing that they shall not be exempt from any local or state taxation to which they were liable under tax laws in force on the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-six

reported from the Committee on Mines and Mining with a negative recommendation on February 3, 1926, be placed on the calendar notwithstanding the negative recommendation of the committee.

Mr. HRICKO. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. DAVIES. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the purpose of this motion, if carried, is to bring before the House the merits of this bill.

At a public hearing last week the opponents of the bill presented only one argument against it, that old joke argument, the unconstitutionality of the bill. If legislatures would listen to opinions of lawyers, progressive legislation would never be enacted. Anthracite is a natural monoply, and should be declared a public utility. The argument presented by the opponents of the bill at the public hearing to compare the great anthracite industry with the small corner grocery store is absurd and preposterous. Two minutes deliberation by the committee on this important measure is not fair to the forty millions of users of anthracite. The sponsor is not alone in recommending making anthracite a public utility. The great Governor of Pennsylvania is advocating it. The Harding Coal Commission recommended that anthracite be regulated under State supervision because the supply is limited and controlled. Further the commission said that the mining and marketing of anthra-

cite as affected by a public interest should be regulated under the public utility law. This matter is too serious for joking. There are one hundred and fifty-eight thousand men starving in the anthracite coal region. Under regulation we can get the facts essential to the public welfare resulting in less strikes. Publicity of facts will prevent unscrupulous retail coal dealers from gouging the consumers. Under the supervision of the Public Service Commission when you buy coal it will be coal. It is due time to place this industry on a solid, sound, economic basis by making it a public utility. Gentlemen, I hope you will vote for this bill and put it on the calendar.

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the coal bill that has just been referred to has received considerable publicity. The committee that handled this bill has been accused of sharp practices and of not giving proper notice. Notice was given as referred to this morning by Mr. Harer. The meeting was set on a Monday night and notice was placed on the bulletin board and the Governor's office was notified on Tuesday that the hearing was to be held on Wednesday, January 19. A second hearing was held on February 2nd.

The bills making anthracite coal a public utility and the compact bill, have had two hearings before the Mines and Mining Committee of which I am Chairman, the last hearing consuming over three hours. At the last hearing the Attorney General and the Chief of the Department of Mines were the only two appearing in favor of the bill and were given every courtesy and opoprtunity to present all their arguments.

The Committee, after due deliberation decided the bills were of no value whatever, either to settle labor troubles or to benefit the consumer. That both bills would do a real and serious injury to the industry as a whole and would demoralize the taxation problems of the anthracite region. Notwithstanding the attempt to amend the one bill by declaring that if anthracite coal were made a public utility, it should be taxed differently from any other utility nevertheless the Committee felt that this could not be done without creating class legislation and thereby making the bill unconstitutional.

No one but the Governor has seriously contended that either of these bills would have any bearing on the Labor troubles in the industry, or that they would have any tendency to prevent future labor troubles and certainly could in no way cause a reduction in the price of coal except that

If the bills were to pass in their original form they would reduce the taxes now paid by the coal companies to the different localities in the region by approximately 19 millions of dollars and then these 19 millions would have to be raised on other classes of property in said localities.

If these bills were considered beneficial to the consuming public and to the miners, it seems odd that not a single person appeared before the Committee representing either class and only three communications were received since the session began by the Committee favoring the passage of these bills—two of these from two individuals residing in New York and one from———

The Attorney for the United Mine Workers sat in the Hall of the House practically through out the hearing with every opportunity to speak in favor of these measures but did not see fit to do so, due no doubt to the fact that the Miners' Organization was not at all interested.

No fairer hearing could have been given and the Committee after proper deliberation decided for the second time that both these bills were without merit and that their passage would not benefit the situation with regard to the public—the miners nor the owners.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I happen to be a member of the Mines and Mining Committee and I rise at this time in defense of the action of that committee on these two bills. I hold no brief for the miners, nor have I any interest in the operators, but I am deeply interested in the people of Pennsylvania, and I am tired of holding out vain hopes of a settlement of this strike by legislation of this caliber. This committee, and not only the committee, but the state chairman of the Republican party has been assailed by the Governor because of the action on these bills. These two bills received some four hours consideration and were then turned down by almost a unanimous vote of the committee.

Under this one bill, which this motion covers, the bill making anthracite a public utility, just let me take your time for a few moments, as the proponent of the bill, Mr. Davies, went into the merits of the bill, let the opponents also speak on the bill. This bill is supposed to make anthracite a public utility. If anthracite coal can be made a public utility then every corner grocery store can be made a public utility. A public utility under the laws of Pennsylvania gets a franchise from the State permitting it to do certain things. They must render a service to the people of the Commonwealth and in return for that service which they render they are assisted by the Public Service Commission to the extent that the Public Service Commission will permit no competition; they will permit no competitive lines of trolleys or bus lines to run wherever a franchise has been granted. Now, tell me how under this bill could the Public Service Commission guarantee any return to the coal companies or how could these coal companies be guaranteed freedom from competition from any other fuel. There are some one hundred and fifty anthracite companies and you would have to guarantee to those coal companies a definite return upon their investment.

There is another feature in that bill that I want to call to your attention and that is this: When the bill was drawn and it was poorly drawn in the first place, no mention was made relative to local taxation. Local taxation in those nine counties of the Commonwealth. Between fifty and ninety-two and a half per cent. of the local taxes are paid by the coal companies. Under our Public Service law, public service companies do not pay any local taxes. They pay a tax on their capitalization of five mills, a tax on their bonded indebtedness of four mills, and a tax on their gross receipts of eight mills, and because of that taxation they are exempted by the Commonwealth from the payment of any local taxes. After that was called to the attention of the Attorney General he inserted an amendment in this bill to change the method of taxation so far as coal companies are concerned. If they became a public utility, to the extent that they are still to pay the local taxation but to be exempt from State taxation. Now, if you will note article 9, section 1, of the Constitution of Pennsylvania you will find that it is impossible. "All taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general law." Under that provision of the Constitution if you made anthracite coal a public utility it would be subject to the same tax as other public utilities and the local communities would not have the power to tax. That is very clear.

Another argument set forth by the Governor was that this bill would be a means of settling strikes or of avoiding future strikes. That is a fallacy. It is a far-fetched

thought. As a matter of fact it would not tend in any way to settle any strikes or to settle any future strikes. Neither the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania nor the Interstate Commerce Commission can make men work when they will not work. No commission of any sort can force any man to do anything that he does not want to do. All of these facts the committee took into consideration, and after a lengthy hearing they decided to bring them out with a negative recommendation. The bills were badly drawn, they are absolutely worthless and they are of no benefit to the miners, of no benefit to the operators, and of no benefit to the public in general, any statement of the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the resolution which is now pending before us on a motion, calls upon us to place on the calendar House Bill No. 3, the merits which have been considered in the preceding debate. This House Bill No. 3 joins the anthracite producing companies with the rest of the public service companies, under the supervision of our Public Service Commission. I feel, myself, that it is so new and so strange a proposition of legislation that it is entitled to the very fullest consideration that can be given it by members of the House, always remembering, however, that when a new economic plan is suggested, that the burden of proof is on those who suggest it to show that it will work. To my mind there are certain unanswerable objections to this proposition, the first of which is, that under our scheme of government it is clearly unconstitutional and would be so declared by our supreme court. I do not want to take the time of the members of the House with a technical, legal argument. I would simply call your attention to the fact that in Kansas some years ago, in 1890, an act was passed creating a Court of Industrial Relations. It went up to the supreme court of the United States and in the opinion which was filed on June 11, 1923 by Chief Justice Taft, not a Justice dissenting, it was decided that the Industrial Relations Court act offended against the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution in that it deprives parties of their property and liberty of contract without due process of law. That decision was rendered in the case of a packing house. Charles Wolfe, who was ordered by the court of Industrial Relations to pay certain wages, and claiming that he could not pay those wages he took the question to the supreme court as to whether or not it was constitutional. In the course of its opinion the supreme court asks what kind of businesses are so affected by a public interest that the public may by law seek to regulate them. A year or two after that there went another case up from Kansas, which was the case affecting a coal miner who had struck, and the court decided that he had no right to strike under the terms of the act and he appealed to the supreme court of the United States. In the case of Dorchy v. State of Kansas, I want to read the syllabus copied from my own books, in 264 United States Reports, 286, "Constitutional Law-275 (2) Kansas court of industrial relations act held unconstitutional as applied to coal mines. The system of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes in certain businesses declared to be affected with a public interest provided by Kansas Court of Industrial Relations act held to violate the federal constitution as applied to coal mines." That is the syllabus. Now what, my friends, is the use of our attempting to pass legislation which will merely throw industry into confusion for three years until finally a decision is made by the supreme court declaring the act to be unconstitutional. That is the reason why when we come down here to our legislature we are first required to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of Pennsylvania. Ours is a government that is based upon certain principals. Those principles are set forth in our constitution, and when we take our oath to stand by the constitution it necessarily follows that legislation that we believe in our hearts to be unconstitutional cannot be passed by the members of the House. I say, therefore, that this bill is bad and unconstitutional and therefore ought not to be considered. It is also bad economically, and it is from that second point of view that I want to speak just a moment or two. I said this morning there are certain things that we in this legislature can legislate upon, the political interests of the Commonwealth insofar as they relate to the structure and the administration of government are committed to us as representatives of the people. There are certain other things that are not committed to us, and every time that we step into that field we do so by throwing industry into chaos and in addition to that we are ourselves bringing about that chaos in the life of the people, which has a bad bearing on industrial relations.

Now take this bill, what is the object of it. We were told by the proponents of the bill at the public hearing last week that the object was for the Public Service Commisison to find out what the profits of the anthracite operators were, and that if the miners once understand what the profits were then they would be perfectly willing to enter into a reasonoble basis of understanding with their employers, and while that debate was going on the thought came into my mind, why pass legislation to find out what the profits were. The Hammond Commission appointed by President Harding made a very careful study of the profits of the operators, and only last week the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States sent to the Senate Document No. 48 which gives the income tax returns for every anthracite mining company for the year 1924. The figures are given here, the names of the companies are given here and the summary of them shows this: Out of one hundred thirty-nine companies for 1924, forty-seven reported a net income aggregating $28,792,000; ninety-two companies reported a net loss aggregating $7,135,000. The balance of net income for the whole one hundred thirty-nine companies was $21,656,000. The Hammond Commisison reported that the value of the mine property was roughly speaking $1,989,000,000, that was their figure, and under the Public Service Act they are entitled to a profit on the fair value of their capital. That profit has been determined in most utility cases as seven per cent. plus two per cent. for depreciation. On a basis of seven per cent. the anthracite mine companies would be entitled to $70,000,000 of profit as compared with the $21,000,000 of profit, and the State by making them a public utility practically guarantees to them that profit. Where are they going to get that $50,000,000? Is it going to come from a higher price of coal; is it going to come from lowering the wages of labor, or in what method can that $50,000,000 be made up? It seems clear to me, Mr. Speaker, that this legislation is an attempt to head Pennsylvania along the line which in England they have already practiced so disastrously, and when we find that situation in England with reference to the coal mines as we did find it,, the public treasury was called upon to supplement the losses of the industry and England is now paying from fifty to a hundred million dollars a year out of the public treasury in order to enable the mining business to be kept on a profitable basis. For my own part I shall never consent, while I am a member of this General Assembly, to see ourselves headed in that direction. It seems to me to be clear that the scheme of our government places

upon one side politics and commits it to the representatives of the people, and it places on the other side economics and commits it to the parties in interest. How absurd it would be to say that anthracite coal shall be subjected to this public supervision and not bituminous coal or oil or anything else that competes with it. It would be just saying to anthracite coal, "We make you a public utility by law, but you cannot make anthracite coal public utility in fact." There is nothing to my mind which is more futile than for a legislature to attempt to make something a fact which is not a fact. A public utility is a distinct monopoly, and the State takes over its supervision when it pervents competion, and then because it prevents competition the state says we will fix a fair rate for your services so that you cannot take advantage of your position, so that instead of their being two gas companies in a town to compete with each other there will be only one and that one working under supervision. But when you deal with a commodity you cannot take that commodity under supervision unless you take all the other commodities with which it competes. You gentlemen well know, particularly my friends from the anthracite region, that out of every one hundred tons that is taken out of the mines at least forty tons on an average are small sizes that compete with bituminous coal. How on earth can you fix the price of anthracite without at the same time fixing the price of bituminous.

Ordinarily, Mr. Speaker, I have been in favor of motions to place bills on the calendar in order to afford opportunity for a fair debate upon them, but I confess I sympathize with the gentleman from Lehigh in feeling that if we place this bill on the calendar it is simply holding out a false hope to a great many disturbed and worried men at the present time, it is simply holding out to them a thought that the legislature may do something in a field where by the nature of things the legislature, cannot iteslf take part in it. We can suggest, we can advise, we can do anything that decent men would do to bring to an end an intolerable situation, but we cannot put in the law of this State a statute which will be declared unconstitutional; we cannot put a law on the statute books which will become useless. If we do that we are simply violating our oath. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it seems very clear to me that this motion ought not to prevail. I have agreed to such legislation which has been submitted to us, and it is well known to the members of the House, that for years I have advocated as far as possible executive legislation. I have done so because I regard the position of Governor as a very hard position. This is a big Commonwealth with many interests and when a Governor is elected to carry out a policy I am willing to use my every effort to give him a free hand in order to carry those policies out, but when the administration presents to us half-baked economical propositions that won't work and cannot be good, then it seems to me that we are violating our own common sense if we give them consideration, and I think that is the case not only with these bills but perhaps one or two others that deal with economic situations which may come before us later. Therefore, because of the uselessness of this bill, much as I respect my friend from Lackawanna and the appeal that he has made for it, I am compelled to say that my judgment and my heart are against putting this bill on the calendar simply for the purpose of bringing it before the House.

Mr. SARIG. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I simply want to call the attention of the members of this House to the fact that only this morning the Senate of the United States passed a resolution requesting that the President of the United States use his good offices in bringing about a solution of the emergency that confronts us. I want to state also that what I have to say here reflects only my views and the views of the constituents whom I am representing, and not the views of the Democrat party. My attention was called to the fact, after the session this morning, that I was making a Democratic speech. I want to say that I am not now speaking for the minority delegation, but I am speaking for myself merely as a member of this House representing a certain district in Berks County. As I see this situation it is an emergency, it is an acute situation which confronts us and I believe it requires an acute remedy in view of the fact that the pressure from all over the country which has been brought to bear upon the Congress of the United States has now developed into something which I believe will bring about some form of emergency action, whether it be simply the President using his good offices or whether it would go so far as to take over temporarily the mines for operation by the national government. I feel that this is what we might call a permanent remedy, but a remedy that would not be effective, like the gentleman from Philadelphia just told you, for possibly two or three years. Now, inasmuch as the situation that is now before us is an acute one, inasmuch as it is an emergency I believe we should at this time confine ourselves merely to a remedy that will bring about action and quick and immediate action. This as I would see it would simply stave off the proposition and it would leave the people in the anthracite mines and the millions of anthracite users all over this United States in exactly the same position as they are now for the next two or three years. I believe that when we come down to a permanent remedy we should take our good time and not place upon the statute books something that we may regret later on. I called attention to the fact this morning that last week when these bills were before this House at the public hearing there was nobody here from the operators that wanted it, there was nobody here from the miners that wanted this legislation, and there was nobody here representing the public save the Attorney General and the sponsor of this bill. I know in my district, I have spoken with a good many people in my district, there is very little sentiment in favor of this bill because they have no faith that it will give us a remedy for the situation that now confronts us. When we come down to consider a permanent remedy then I say it is worth while to consider this bill, but in view of the fact that the United States government is now about to take some action, some emergency action, if you please, to solve this acute proposition and solve it quickly, I am afraid that by passing a bill of this kind here in this Legislature at this time we will be simply muddying the waters, we will simply stave off that help and stave off that action which now seems probable by the Federal government. For that reason, I as a member of this House feel that it would not be wise at this time to place this proposition upon the statute books, especially in view of the fact that there has been no insistent demand from the people of Pennsylvania as a whole for this kind of legislation. I believe that the wisest thing to do at this time, in view of the action that has just been taken this morning, is to confine ourselves to a solution of the emergency which now confronts us, and I believe, as I said, this would simply stave off the proposition and keep it in status quo for at least two or three years. For that reason I am opposed to placing this bill upon the calendar at this particular time.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

RESOLUTION TAKEN FROM TABLE.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution of the Senate, as introduced by Senator Woodward and laid upon the table last night, be taken off the table.

Mr. EARLEY. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as folows.

In the Senate February 8th, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint five Members of the House as delegates of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to attend the annual meeting of the American Legislators' Association which will be held in the city of Denver, Colorado, on July nineteenth and twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. Said delegates shall make a full report of any action taken by said association to the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Resolved, That an item shall be inserted in the appropriation bill of next session for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the meeting of said association.

On the question recurring,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I offer amendments to the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the amendments.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as folows:

Amend the said resolution, page 1, by striking out all of the said paragraph thereof which reads as follows: "Resolved, That an item shall be inserted in the appropriation bill of next session for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the meeting of said association."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

They were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution as amended?

It was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

SENATE MESSAGE.

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1926.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur), That the Executive Board of the Commonwealth is hereby directed to furnish to the General Assembly, as soon as possible, the following information:

1. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of the different kinds, grades, and classes of similar work or service performed in the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth by officers and employes.

2. A complete and itemized report of the standardization affected by them of titles, salaries and wages of officers and employes of the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.

3. Copies of all rulings made by them providing for increases of salaries of officers and employes of the Departments of Welfare and Education of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, upon its passage, transmit a copy of this resolution to the Executive Board of the Commonwealth.

SENATE MESSAGE.

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 8.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 1, 1926.

Whereas the continuous prosperity of the bituminous coal industry of Pennsylvania is essential to the general well being of the Commonwealth and

Whereas for years past the bituminous coal industry in this Commonwealth has been seriously handicapped by discriminatory rates to the lake ports by which in some cases more is charged for the transportation of bituminous coal from the mines of Pennsylvania to the lake ports than for double the distance from West Virgina and

Whereas the Senators of the United States from Pennsylvania have recently directed the attention of the President of the United States and the Interstate Commerce Commission to this condition asking for a revision of the rates on bituminous coal on an equitable basis now therefore be it

Resolved (That if the Senate concur) that the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania heartily commends the efforts of Senators Pepper and Reed to secure a revision of the transportation rates of bituminous coal originating in Pennsylvania so as to enable it to compete on equal terms with bituminous coal originating in other States and ask their continued interest in this question until an equitable revision of these rates has been secured Be it further

Resolved That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Senators and Representatives from Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States.

REPORT OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Speaker laid before the House the report from the Auditor General pursuant to the resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives adopted last Monday evening requesting certain information.

(For report see Appendix.)

REPORT OF AUDITOR GENERAL TO BE PRINTED.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the report be printed in the appendix to the Legislative Journal and that the Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to have printed one thousand copies for the use of the members of the House.

Mr. BIDELSPACHER. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the consideration on final passage of House Bill No. 1, as follows:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Comuonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen

(Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" which was amended by section one of the act approved the eighth day of May one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws one hundred and fifteen) entitled "An act to amend an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred eighty-four) entitled 'An act fixing the pay of election officers and also clerks appointed by the inspectors" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the minimum pay of all judges of election inspectors and clerks appointed by inspectors in counties of the third fourth fifth and sixth classes is hereby fixed at seven dollars and fifty cents per day In any such election district in which more than two hundred and fifty ballots are cast at any election each judge inspector and clerk shall be paid one dollar for each one hundred ballots or fractional part thereof cast after the first two hundred and fifty ballots in addition to the minimum pay herein provided for

That the minimum pay of all judges of election inspectors and clerks appointed by inspectors in counties of the seventh and eighth classes is hereby fixed at five dollars per day In any such election district in which more than two hundred and fifty ballots are cast at any election each judge inspector and clerk shall be paid one dollar for each hundred ballots or fractional part thereof after the first two hundred and fifty ballots in addition to the minimum pay herein provided for

On the question.

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the sponsor of the bill, Mr. Whitehouse

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Schuylkill, Mr. Whitehouse, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I will.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know the purpose of this bill and the nature of it.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, the only change is in the amount of pay, five dollars to seven and a half, raising the minimum pay of election boards to that amount. We believe it is in conformity with the call to insure honest votes and honest counting at the primaries and prevent fraudulent and other improper practices.

Mr. MARSHALL. Can you give us any estimate of the increased cost of elections throughout the State?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Each county will have to figure that out for itself; the increase for any election board will be twelve dollars and fifty cents.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I am very reluctant to take a position on this bill other than that of my good friend the sponsor, but I do not look on this as wise legislation, and for that reason cannot support it. When you figure the increased cost throughout this State by the passage of this bill it will amount to a tremendous amount of money. I look upon the position of an election officer as a semi-public or patriotic service which we are all required and under obligation and owing to our municipalities to a greater or lesser degree. We have city councils, we have school boards, that serve without any compensation. They do it for the good of the community, for these members attend these meetings at various times, usually at least one meeting a month and sometimes oftener and will spend a lot of time in that public service. They do that without any compensation whatever. In the case of election boards the members are now given a reasonable pay, all of their expenses at least, and then some, and they cannot be called upon more than twice in a year for that service, possibly not more than once in three or four years. We have our jurymen that serve under our laws for much less pay than the members of election boards. They serve at four dollars a day and are subject to call once in every two years and are usually called for continuous service sometimes for a week and usually for two or three weeks. I think it is a mistake to increase the cost of our elections in this way and for that reason I shall vote against the bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I don't agree with all that the gentlemen from Beaver has said, that it is not necessary to give the election officers more money. I don't know what the condition is in his county, but I know in large counties where we have large votes these election officers are working from seven o'clock in the morning to the majority of times twelve o'clock the next day. I believe it is by reason of the long hours and the work they have to do that a great many errors have crept into the count rather than by the maliciousness on the part of election officers, and this hue and cry we have heard so much about crooked election officers means to a certain extent that they are overworked. I know of one instance in Delaware where the ballot box was opened where a count had showed that a man had won for tax collector of the borough by seven majority, but when the recount was made the count was five the other way. You could not tell anybody in that borough that there was anything malicious about that election because there were no more honorable men in the county than were on that election board and that is the reason in many of these districts where they talk about crooked election officers. My experience is that crooked election officers are the exception rather than the rule, and when you think that they work from seven o'clock in the morning until twelve o'clock the next day and that the figures all run together, and they cannot tell one figure from another, you can easily see how errors and mistakes creep in so that some fellow would not get two or three votes he thinks he should have. As I see the arduous duties of these men I think they should have more pay. In every session I have been here I have voted for an increase of pay for election officers. It is all right to talk about this patriotic condition but that patriotic condition doesn't exist in the cities and where I live. Men want to be paid for these things and they generally get it. I want to say that up to this time you may think I am for this bill and up to this point I am in favor of the bill. I am opposed, however, to the passage of this bill at this time in this extraordinary session, at this time when we are all crying about the tremendous expense that this unnecessary call has put on this Commonwealth, and I don't think it is becoming to us as a body of men at this time to raise salaries in any department or any place. I think we should be as economical as possible. God knows this unnecessary call has cost this Commonwealth enough for an unnecessary purpose and it is practically throwing it away without us raising a finger, and I don't think it is necessary, and for that reason alone I am opposed to this bill.

Mr. HANTZ. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of this House, I will have to vote against this measure upon a principle because it would discriminate between the counties in the first place. Why should not the seventh and eighth class counties be just as ready to have this burden of pay for election officers as the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth class counties. Besides that I want you to know that this is going to be a great expense and this is not the time, in my opinion, we should make extra expenses. We have down in my county one hundred and thirty-five election districts. Each election district would mean an advance price of twelve dollars and fifty cents for

each election board. That would mean at the end of the first election a sum total of extra expense of say $1,700; two elections in the year would mean $3,400 extra above the general election expenses which they already have. Is that fair? Can we afford that? Does it pay to do a thing like that? I claim the thing is very unjust in the first place. We have in our county a Salary Board. Now then we have a floating debt of somewheres in the neighborhood of three million dollars already; we have just voted a million and a half to build a bridge across the Susquehanna River for which we must loan money and we last week loaned $35,000 to tide us over until we get our taxes in, you gentlemen want to say, or this House will probably say, that we shall add to that very extraordinary expense $3,400 a year to run our elections. I say it is wrong. I say we should not do a thing like that to every county in the State equally situated, either larger or smaller, will be equally affected; therefore I say I hope at this particular time we vote against this measure, and if it comes up and is considered at a general session in the future I shall be glad to vote for it provided our Salary Board votes for it.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the years and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—109.

Adam,	Fratt,	Metzger,	Soffel,
Allman,	Frye,	Metzinger,	Sowers,
Bagshaw,	Fuller,	Millar,	Spencer,
Bell, F. A.,	Goehring,	Miller, C.,	Stadtlander,
Bell, W. T.,	Goodnough,	Miller, H. A.,	Stark,
Bickett,	Goss,	Muldowney,	Staudenmeier,
Bidelspacher,	Greenstein,	Myers,	Stavitski,
Blair,	Grenet,	Neely,	Sterling,
Blumberg,	Haas,	Nolte,	Storer,
Bray,	Hall,	Orr,	Strayer,
Brewster,	Heffernan,	Patchin,	Sullivan,
Bromley,	Hoover,	Patterson, M.,	Trescher,
Brown, E.,	Horn,	Pennock,	Turner,
Calhoun,	Huber,	Perry,	Voltz,
Canon,	Jones,	Pitts,	Washington,
Colville,	Kelly,	Posey,	Watson,
Conner,	Leidich,	Powell,	Wells,
Davies,	Lotz,	Prosser,	Welty,
Davis,	Lynch,	Pryor,	Wettach,
Dilsheimer,	Malie,	Riddle,	Whitehouse,
Drinkhouse,	Marcus,	Rieder,	Williams,
Drumbor,	Mathay,	Sarig,	Wilson,
Duddy,	McBride,	Sautter,	Witkin,
Eaches,	McCann,	Schilling,	Wood, W. P.,
Earley,	McClure, J. H.,	Schoener,	Wright,
Ede,	McDermott,	Scott,	Bluett,
Evans, B. P.,	McLaughlin,	Smith, H. J.,	Speaker.
Fockler,	Memolo,		

NAYS—67.

Alexander,	Emhardt,	Holmes,	Nothnagle,
Anderson,	Flinchbaugh,	Howe,	Parkinson,
Baldi,	Flynn,	Labar,	Patterson, F.W.,
Bartley,	Gelnett,	Lauver,	Peelor,
Bentley,	Gilchrist,	Little, J. T.,	Raymond,
Berkheiser,	Greeby,	Lockhart,	Reader,
Brown, E. P.,	Grimes,	Long,	Rhodes,
Brown, T. J.,	Haines,	Lucas,	Shaffer,
Bush,	Hantz,	Ludlow,	Sheffer,
Burchinal,	Harding,	MacMillan,	Smith, G. A.,
Critchfield,	Harer,	Marshall,	Speer,
Cross,	Hart,	Martz,	Stock,
Deibler,	Haws,	McClure, J. F.,	Storb,
Diehm,	Henderson,	Moffatt,	Thomas, L. D.,
Dietz,	Hess,	Moore,	Thomas, M. G.,
Donnell,	Himes,	Morrison,	Witherspoon,
Edmonds,	Holcombe,	Nicholson,	Wood, N.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 25, as follows:

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the Secretary of Highways upon the request of the Auditor General to direct any employe or employes of the Department of Highways engaged in the enforcement of the laws regulating the use of the highways by motor vehicles to make such inspections or investigations or render such other assistance as the Auditor General may request in connection with the collection of the tax on liquid fuels or any other tax the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund Such employes when assigned to the work of the Auditor General and duly authorized by him to act shall have all the rights powers and privileges prescribed by law of a duly authorized agent of the Auditor General's office in making such inspections or investigations or rendering such other assistance

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committet of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 26, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usuable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties", imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

The first, second, third and fourth sections were separately read and agreed to as follows:

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That within sixty days after the approval of this act all dealers now engaged in selling liquid fuels within this Commonwealth and required by the act to which this is a supplement to file certificates with the Auditor General setting forth the information required by section two of the said act shall apply to the Auditor General upon forms to be furnished by him for a "Liquid Fuel Permit" for each place at which such dealers respectively are selling or propose to sell liquid fuels as defined in said act or any of them and from and after the approval of this act every dealer not now engaged in selling liquid fuels shall before selling such fuels apply for a "Liquid Fuel Permit" for every place within this Commonwealth where he desires to sell such fuels

Section 2 It shall be unlawful for any dealer on and after the sixtieth day after the approval of this act to sell any liquid fuel at any place within this Commonwealth unless such dealer shall keep publicly displayed at such place a "Liquid Fuel Permit" authorizing said dealer to sell liquid fuels at such place and to collect for the use of the Commonwealth the tax on liquid fuels as provided by law Every such permit shall specify the exact address to which it applies

Section 3 The Auditor General immediately after the approval of this act shall prepare a suitable form of "Liquid Fuel Permit" and shall have a sufficient number printed from time to time to enable this supplement to be administered He shall issue such permits without charge to the permittees

Section 4 "Liquid Fuel Permits" issued under this supplement shall not be assignable Each permit shall be valid for use only by the dealer whose name is mentioned therein for the transaction of business at the place designated therein

The fifth section was read as follows:

Section 5 Any dealer who shall sell liquid fuels at any place within this Commonwealth without having on public display a "Liquid Fuel Permit" issued to him for such place shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before a magistrate alderman or justice of the peace shall be fined not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars or sentenced to undergo imprisonment for not more than six months or both at the discretion of the magistrate alderman or justice of the peace as the case may be

On the question,
Will the House agree to the Section?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Section 5, page 3, line 16 by inserting after the word "thereof" the following:

"in a summary proceeding"

Amend Section 5, page 3, line 17 by striking out the word [less] and inserting in lieu thereof the word, "more"

Amend Section 5, page 3, line 17 by striking out the word [one] and inserting in lieu thereof the word, "two"

Amend Section 5, page 3, lines 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 by striking out the following:
[or more than one thousand dollars, or sentenced to undergo imprisonment for not more than six months or both at the discretion of the magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace as the case may be]

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail one day for each dollar of fine and costs unpaid, but not exceeding thirty days"

On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendments?
They were agreed to,
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section as amended?
It was agreed to.

The sixth section was read and agreed to as follows:

Section 6 In addition to the reports required by the act to which this is a supplement to be made by every person firm copartnership association or corporation who sells liquid fuels within this Commonwealth for the purpose of resale every such person firm copartnership association or corporation shall whenever a dealer in liquid fuels ceases to do business a tany location and another dealer engages in business at the same place immediately notify the Auditor General of such change of dealers at such place

The seventh section was read as follows:

Section 7 Whenever any dealer in liquid fuels shall cease to sell liquid fuels within this Commonwealth he shall within ten days thereafter notify the Auditor General thereof make the report required by section three of the act to which this is a supplement pay the tax due as shown by said report and surrender to the Auditor General all "Liquid Fuel Permits" in his possession Any dealer failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof before a magistrate alderman or justice of the peace shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not mose than one year or both in the discretion of the magistrate alderman or justice of the peace as the case may be

On the question,
Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Section 7, page 4, line 12 by adding after the word "thereof" the following words, "in a summary proceeding"

Amend Section 7, page 4, lines 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 by striking out the following:

"[less than one hundred dollars or more than five thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both, in the discretion of the magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace as the case may be]"

and inserting in lieu therof the following:

"more than five hundred dollars, and in default of the payment of said fine and costs, shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail one day for each dollar of fine and costs unpaid, but not exceeding ninety days."

On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendments?
They were agreed to,
On the question,
Will the House agree to the section as amended?
It was agreed to.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend bill page 4, by adding at the end thereof the following Sections:

"Section 8. All fines imposed under the provisions of this act shall be collected by the magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, and shall be by him paid into the State treasury for the use of the Commonwealth."

"Section 9. It is the intention of the General Assembly that if this Act cannot take effect in its entirety because of the judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction holding unconstitutional any part or parts thereof the remaining provisions of the Act shall be given full force and effect as completely as if the part or parts held unconstitutional had not been included therein."

On the question,
Will the House agree to the amendments?
They were agreed to,
The title was read and agreed to as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An

act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act to amend section six as amended and section eight of an act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled " An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State Committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State Committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

SENATE MESSAGE.

AMENDED CONCURRENT RESOLUTION CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Concurrent Resolution No. 12, file folio No. 91, as follows:

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives have by concurrent resolution called upon the Auditor General to transmit to each House of the General Assembly as early as possible a statement of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration and during each of the four preceding administrations such statement to include separate items showing receipts and expenditures from the General Fund and from each and every Special Fund and

Whereas the information which the Auditor General has been requested to furnish will be valueless as a basis for comparing the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations without an analysis of the expenditures of the present administration and of preceding administrations and

Whereas the Senate and House of Representatives desire sufficient information to enable the members thereof intelligently to make a comparison of the expenditures of the present administration with those of preceding administrations therefore be it

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) that for the information of the members of the General Assembly the Auditor General of the Commonwealth is hereby requested to transmit to each House of the General Assembly in connection with the statement of the total receipts and expenditures of the present and four preceding administrations which he has been requested to furnish the following information

1 The actual expenditures for education during the present administration and the four preceding administrations itemized as follows

(a) Subsidies to common schools including vocational and all other like subsidies

(b) For normal schools showing separately the amounts expended for maintenance and the amounts expended for new buildings

(c) Payments to the Teachers' Retirement System showing separately the payments for administration and the payments into the reserve fund

(d) Payments to colleges and universities

(e) Expenditures for overhead administration in the Department of Public Instruction

2 The actual expenditures for the Delaware River Bridge and for harbor improvements in Philadelphia during the present administration and preceding administrations

3 Payments on account of the judgment in the case of City of Philadelphia versus Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during present and preceding administrations

4 The dates of each and every appropriation from the General Fund made prior to the Session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three which had not been fully paid on or before June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three showing the amounts remaining unpaid on each of said appropriation as of that date

5 The amount paid on account of each of the aforesaid appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June first one thousand nine hundred twenty-three and the total paid on account of said appropriation during said biennium

6 The amounts paid on account of each of said appropriations during the fiscal biennium beginning June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and the total of such payments

7 The amounts appropriated for deficiencies by the General Assembly session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three the unpaid balances of such deficiencies as of June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and the amounts paid on account of said deficiencies on and after June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three

8 Appropriation liabilities by legislative years due and unpaid as of June first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six

9 Amounts under each appropriation act passed prior to the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and including deficiency appropriations made by the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three which are now estimated to lapse

10 A statement of receipts now going into special funds which formerly were paid into the General Fund and vice versa

11 A statement of payments out of the State Treasury for refunds to counties and all other agencies

12 The amount of Federal aid included in State expenditures by functions during the present and preceding administrations

13 Highway expenditures itemized as from the General Fund special funds State Road Bond Fund and so forth during the present administration and during preceding administrations

14 The amount expended from all funds for State-Aid in the construction of highways during the present and preceding administrations

15 The amount of payments for interest on State bonds and for State Bond Sinking Fund requirements during the present and preceding administrations

16 The amount of settlements and warrants on hand at the beginning of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations

17 The amounts of cash balance on hand in each fund on the first day of each month of the present and the next preceding administrations

18 An itemized statement of all the employes in the Department of Education together with amount of salary paid each

19 An itemized statement of the expenses incurred by

the Department of Education during the period beginning January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive

20 An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Education during the period beginning January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and ending December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two

21 An itemized statement of all employes in the Department of Welfare together with amount of salary paid each and the expenses of the department during the period between January first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and December thirty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five inclusive

22 A statement of the cost of the installation of machines in the Western Penitentiary for the purpose of making motor vehicle license tags

23 A statement of what was done with machines for the making of motor vehicle license tags which were scrapped at the Huntingdon Reformatory

Resolved That the Chief Clerk of the Senate shall upon its passage transmit a copy of this resolution to the Auditor General

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER, The gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Haas will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, the Mines and Mining Committee met this afternoon and the Chairman appointed a sub-committee to consider the various concurrent resolutions before that committee. The sub-committee is going to meet immediately following the adjournment of this session in the House Appropriations room and would like to have the sponsors of these various resolutions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 appear before that committee. We will then hear them and the committee will then take action on them.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BLUMBERG. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and at (4:30 P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1926. No. 14.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1926.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God: We thank Thee that nearly the whole world is at peace, nation with nation. We can never forget the awful conflicts of the past, when the races of men were scourged with war in its most cruel form. For long years to come Humanity will continue to bear the scars of the troubles through which it has passed. May this dread experience never be repeated, but by universal consent may war be forever outlawed, and man live with his fellow-man in perfect amity. Gives us international peace; grant us peace in the world of industry, in the political world, and in the realm of religion. And we will render unto Thee our heartfelt thanks. For the sake of Jesus Christ. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 10, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public, for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

S. Adelsheim, Pittsburgh.
John W. Hamilton, Lincoln Place.
W. E. Watson, Pittsburgh.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Clair A. Duke, Lancaster.

LEHIGH COUNTY.

Miss Catharine S. Miller, Allentown.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Charles P. Haughey, 2024 Frankford Ave., Phila.
Harry C. Karr, 1012 Fox Bldg., Phila.
Mrs. Clara B. Shaw, 4613 Mulberry St., Phila.

YORK COUNTY.

Mrs. Ida S. Grayson, York.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 10, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Urias Shreckengost, Putneyville, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Mahoning Township, Armstrong County.

Rex Daniels, Portland Mills, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Spring Creek Township, Elk County.

Charles H. Mulvin, Union City, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Amity Township, Erie County.

Harold G. Demellier, Kingston, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Pringle Borough, Luzerne County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to be referred to proper committee be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at to-day's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—46.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Baumer,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Sones,
Betts,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Painter,	Woodward,
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Davis,	Krause,	Phipps,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills of the House of Representatives as follows:

House Bill No. 1 (Senate Bill No. 56), entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, (P. L. 684), entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers," as amended; fixing the pay of election officers and clerks.

Which was committed to the Committee on Elections.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO DELEGATES TO AMERICAN LEGISLATORS' ASSOCIATION.

He also returned to the Senate, resolution of the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, February 8, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint five Members of the House as delegates of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to attend the annual meeting of the American Legislators' Association which will be held in the City of Denver, Colorado, on July nineteenth and twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. Said delegates shall make a full report of any action taken by said association to the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Resolved, That an item shall be inserted in the appropriation bill of next session for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the meeting of said association.

With the information that the House has agreed to the same with amendment, in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

The amendment was read as follows:

Amend by striking out: "Resolved, That an item be inserted in the appropriation bill next session for the payment of the expenses of the delegates to the meeting of said association."

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment.

Mr. PHIPPS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 48, entitled

An act fixing the maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking of this Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. FREEMAN. Mr. President, the purpose of this measure is to provide more adequate salaries for the bank examiners, and with that purpose I am in entire accord. I believe that those men are not paid what they ought to be and that their salaries ought to be increased, but I do not think that this bill is the way to do it, because there is already provided and already in existence another means of doing it. In 1923 we passed the Administrative Code and under the provisions of that Code there is provided a Salary Board. The Banking Department is under the code and its employes are under the jurisdiction of the Salary Board. It is, therefore, within the province of that Salary Board to increase the salaries at any moment or at any time that it deems proper to do so.

I am not like the Senator from Allegheny, the spokesman for the administration, and I, therefore, cannot claim to know the Governor's mind in this matter, but I cannot imagine that the Governor would sign a measure which would be a repudiation of the action of a board of his own creation. If the Senator from Allegheny wishes to see the salaries of these examiners increased let him urge the matter before the Salary Board, but let us not do it by means of passing legislation, which, to my mind is useless, in view of the fact that this matter is already taken care of, or that the means of taking care of this matter is already provided in this Salary Board. Therefore I trust that this measure will be defeated.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I merely desire to say to the Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman, that if I want any advice from him I will ask for it.

The second thing is that I have stated on this floor over a period of weeks that I am not the mouthpiece of the administration, and I hate to use that short and ugly word, but if the joke does not soon cease I shall use it with effect.

The Senator from Lebanon has convicted himself in that he admits that the examiners are entitled to more money, and further than that he admits that the Secretary of Banking is not able to get adequate salaries necessary to secure men of competence, regardless of the fact that this Legislature handed to the Executive Department a law that would enable the Secretary of Banking to get men for the salaries attached to the office which their ability justifies. Now it has gone on for 1923, 1924, 1925 and this is 1926 and the Salary Board still does not see its way clear to raise the salaries an amount commensurate with the ability necessary to examine banks and trust companies in the State of Pennsylvania. God knows that the Carnegie Trust Company is a sample of the examinations that have been made, and we need men of more ability than those that are in the Department and the Commissioner of Banking knows why he cannot get those men,—because he cannot pay them enough money, and if anything set up in the code, or if the Governor has on that Salary Board men who will not provide adequate salaries, I say it is the duty of this Legislature to fix a minimum and maximum salary, and then let the so-called Salary Board work between those two amounts, between $3600 and the $7500. This Senate and this House of Representatives are a separate and distinct body from the Executive Department and the Senate of Pennsylvania does not need to take its orders from the Salary Board under the law. They are the agents of this Senate, the same as the Public Service Commission is their agent. They are all your agents. This Legislature is bigger than any other department that is on this hill. We can change anything if we have the votes to do it. It seems to me that the argument that has been made here by the Senator from Lebanon against the merits of this bill are not worthy of consideration.

Now then, I again take all responsibility for having introduced this bill. The Secretary of Banking has raised the qeustion that he has men in his Department that he is paying less money today than ditch diggers are getting, men carrying the hod, men carrying bricks, or men that are doing service outside where no education or no training is required, and yet his hands are tied, and if the Secretary of Banking is in anywise fearful that he will be blamed for delivering a slap at the administration I now absolve him of all responsibility and I shoulder it all. I say to this Senate and I say to the House of Representatives that they are making a mistake if they do not pass this bill, and further than that, the Committee on Banking, the men who gave this consideration, in my opinion, made a mistake by not passing its accompanying bill to the floor of the Senate and taking the bank examiners out of politics and giving the opportunity for examination, the same as you do certified public accountants.

I think that there are Senators on this floor with the belief that the examiners are part of the political plums in the State of Pennsylvania and I say to you that that is a mistake, that the Bank Commissioners and the bank examiners, and the Secretary of Banking should be as free and clear of politics as the School Department of the State of Pennsylvania, and as soon as you take the Banking Department out of politics the better for the people of the State of Pennsylvania. I did not get that bill here, but there has been education enough that has been handed over to the Senators that some good will come out of it. These things cannot be done in a day. I understand that. They set up the claim that there has not been time for consideration, and special session legislation; let us consider it. I say with all due courtesy to the Senate that I hope in 1927 you will see your way clear to give to the people of the State of Pennsylvania service by passing laws that will take the Banking Department out of politics, and I ask the Senate to pass this bill and make it possible to have a minimum salary and a maximum salary, between which the Salary Board can work and only between those minimum and maximum points.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I am very much in favor of this bill because it takes power from the Executive Board and lodges it in the legislative side of the government. I would like to go a little further. I would like to see a bill come in to relieve the Public Service Commission from having to go to the Executive Board. The Public Service Commission, by the decision of the Supreme Court, was placed in the legislative branch. There now exists the anomally that they cannot employ a stenographer, or get anything, without going to the Executive Board and I hope that this bill will go through and take that power from the Executive Board.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I do not intend to occupy the time of the Senate for more than a moment. I wish to say that I cannot help from being in hearty accord with the position taken by the Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman. Why should we at this time take the Banking Department and say that the examiners and others are not adequately paid and establish a maximum and minimum salary and leave the Insurance Department, the Veterinarian Department, the Department of Welfare and every one of those other departments where they are? Can we for a moment think that the Governor of this State is going to allow us to come in and fix the salaries of any department when he has his Code with its Executive Board under it for the fixing of salaries? I am in hearty accord that reasonably fair salaries should be paid, especially for this kind of work, but I do not believe that is the way to approach it and if we are going to do it let us include all of these other departments at the same time.

And again, we are called here in extraordinary session, various banking bills have been proposed for us to pass, all of which as I understand, have been postponed for this session. No other bill is to be passed except a salary increase bill, which we know is the daddy of the Governor's bill and will be vetoed by him. Some of us think we are spending this extra money for the special session when there is no occasion for a special session and why should we pass a salary increase bill? Let us who are interested in these people—and we are interested in them,—let us go to that Board and urge adequate salaries for the different men that are employed in this Department, and if we cannot do that, if the Salary Board in the Executive Department does not function, at the next session of this Legislature let us put the matter in such shape, either by a general bill taking care of all of these departments, or by giving instructions to the Salary Board of the Executive Department, that we will go on record as being for a reasonable banking bill which will call on the State to spend more of its money.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I want to heartily second every word uttered by the Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman, and I want to add this: In fixing salaries there are two ends to be considered, the employe and the employer, the needs of the employe and the ability of the employer to pay. Who pays the salaries of the bank examiners at the present time? After an examination of every bank a bill is forwarded to the trust company or the state bank and that bank or trust company pays the salaries of those examiners and the bills at the present time that the small banks of the state receive for each examination are too exorbitant, and for that reason the Salary Board has acted wisely and judiciously. They know what they are doing. They have studied this question from both ends, from the end of the examiners and the ability of the small banks of the state to pay. This board has considered the question from every point of view. The Senator from Allegheny said that the Banking Commissioner raised this question. That is slightly inaccurate. I was present at the hearing when this question was raised and this question was not raised by the Secretary of Banking, but it was raised by the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, who asked Mr. Cameron, in my presence, at the hearing: "Do you think it would be well if you could pay the bank examiners higher salaries?" And then Mr. Cameron said "Yes, I think it would be well if we could give them higher salaries", and Senator Barr asked them how much. The whole question was then discussed, brought out in series of questions by the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, and the question was not raised by the Secretary of Banking.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, the Senator from Lehigh has made a statement here, as usual, without the information that he should have at his disposal. I have been at this business for the last two or three years, the Senator from Lehigh also heard me state that to Mr. Cameron, did you not? You heard me say to Mr. Cameron, "I have had written communications with you and have interviewed you and have seen your statement that was made by the Secretary of Banking before the banking bodies on the proposition of raising salaries in your department. I have had this question up with you for a long long time." He admitted it and he admitted it in the hearing that was held on these bills and there he stated in answer to my question that there should be adequate salaries for the bank examiners.

Therefore, what is the use of the camouflage as thrown out here by the Senator from Lehigh on some particular portion of the talk that was had? I stated in one committee meeting about telling a part of the story in order to convince the audience of the truth of what he was trying to convey. I told the Executive some time ago that he should tell all the story and I now tell the Senator from Lehigh he should tell all of the story and if he does not he should not tell anything.

The Bible says "there is no God," but before it says "there is no God" it says "The fool has said in his heart there is no God." You can prove anything if you just quote the particular portion of the scripture you want to quote.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, starts out by saying I am inaccurate in my facts. Then he admits just exactly what I said, only he says he did not start it at this hearing, he started it two or three years ago. That is exactly what I said, that it was not started by the Secretary of Banking but by the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr. He says that is correct, therefore my facts are correct.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I did not say that is correct. It was started by the Secretary of Banking himself in a statement that he made before a body of bankers, that his examiners and his other men under the examiners were not adequately paid, and it came out of his department in the beginning. It was not yesterday nor the day before, but six months ago. There is nothing in this but politics, I understand that, and the people understand it, and the Senator from Lehigh and the rest will understand it too before this year is out.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, I was not a member of this body at the time of the passage of the Administrative Code and I do not know whether or not the Administrative Code does provide a method of fixing the salaries in all the departments including the Department of Banking.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, the Senator from Lawrence is a lawyer and no doubt has read the law.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, no, I have not.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, It has been a long time since I have read the Administrative Code and I cannot, with accuracy, answer the Senator from Lawrence.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. President, if the main objection to this bill is because it raises salaries, I think I can speak as one who has voted probably against every salary measure in the sessions of 1923 and 1925. In my mind this is not a salary raiser. The state banks can get more efficient service by bank examiners, and, therefore, the examinations would be made much faster, a great deal of time will be saved and the bank will pay less than it is paying now for examinations. I believe that all our boards of directors of the state banks desire that they be protected. That is the only protection the board of directors have. They are not accountants themselves, they are not bookkeepers themselves and their directors will know when an accountant comes from Harrisburg that that examiner is qualified and capable to make a correct examination of that bank and a correct report, not only to the Banking Department at Harrisburg but to the directors themselves, and it is a safety measure for the directors, who are responsible to their depositors and to the stockholders, who are also responsible for their liability as stockholders of the bank. They would heartily welcome any measure that will give them a better examination of the bank, and I, therefore, am in favor of this bill.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I will tell you how it works at present: A few years ago my colleague from Altoona and I recommended a man for a position as bank examiner. He came to interview the Secretary of Banking, and he told him his duties, what was required and when he told him that the best he could for him in the way of salary was $2700 a year he said "I am compelled to refuse it." He was a man of high ability, a first class accountant, and he was making more money in the City of Altoona at that time than the Banking Commissioner could afford to give him, and so the Banking Department lost a very expert accountant.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen of the Senate, it seems to me this question is one that, aside from all personalities and remarks of that character, is one that has to do with the fundamental form of government since we have established the Administrative Code. It is an admitted fact that the bank examiners are very much underpaid. I have no doubt that every man and woman on a vote of this Senate would vote affirmatively on that, if that were the only question to be discussed. Admitting that to be true and that we ought to have a better grade of bank examiners, how should we get them? My good friend, the Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman, says the way to get it is through the Salary Board. Normally that would be true, but let us assume that there some time in the future you have an administration that is endeavoring to establish a record for economy and endeavoring to establish the fact that you have never had as economical or cheap administration, and let up assume that the administration refuses to raise salaries as they should be raised through the medium fo the salary board. It seems to me, those circmstances, the Senator from Allegheny is quite correct, that the only way to get the salaries raised to a point of efficiency is to have them raised by an affirmative act of this Senate and the House. I have an idea, and I agree with the Senator from Lebanon, Mr. Freeman, that the present Chief Executive would probably veto this bill when it gets to his desk, because our action would be action in contravention of the Administrative Code and I would like to hazard a further guess and that is this, that if this Senate and the House express to the Governor and the Salary Board the conviction that those bank examiners are underpaid that the bank examiners through the Salary Board will get the money they ought to have and in my judgment that is the action this Senate and House ought to take, to tell the Salary Board, through a bill laid upon the Governor's desk, that we want better bank examiners, bank examiners paid the amount of money they ought to have, and for that reason I intend to support this bill.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—24.

Barr,	DeWitt,	Mansfield,	Snyder,
Betts,	Einstein,	McNichol,	Sprowls,
Brown,	Huffman,	Miller,	Steele,
Buckman,	Joyce,	Norton,	Stites,
Daix,	Kunkle,	Painter,	Vare,
Derrick,	Kutz,	Phipps,	Woodward,

NAYS—18.

Aron,	Earnest,	Krause,	Schantz,
Baldwin,	Freeman,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	MacDade,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Griswold,	North,	
Davis,	Homsher,	Salus,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. SALUS. I have had occasion quite recently, and I think I owe it to this Senate, to further explain my vote on what is known as Senate Bill No. 3. Senate Bill No. 3, as you all know, was the bill known as the alcohol bill. There had been some intimation that there was some politics in this vote.

I want to say to the members of this Senate, and to the public in general, that there was no politics in it; that in that vote I did not cast a vote for any political faction, nor did I consult any political faction, nor was it other than a personal vote of my own. However, before I finally decided on this question, I did take occasion to talk to Congressman Vare and Thomas W. Cunningham of the City of Philadelphia, anh I explained to them that this was not a wet or dry question; and I am convinced, from my conversation with them, that they both felt as I do, that it was not a question of dry or wet.

I also had occasion to talk with a magistrate in the City of Philadelphia only yesterday, a magistrate named O'Connor, who sits in the police station where a number of these cases are being tried; and he told me that he thought that my attitude on this question was correct, and that it was not a question of wet or dry, but that it was a question as to whether or not we, in the Senate of Pennsylvania, were going to vote as to whether or not this poisonous liquor should be allowed to be manufactured and distributed through the State of Pennsylvania; that the question of prohibition was not included in that particular piece of legislation.

I want to impress upon the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as strongly as I possibly can, that I have not changed my convictions, nor my attitude toward the prohibition question, that I am as wet today as I ever was, that I am convinced today as I ever have been that prohibition is a mistake; but whether it is a mistake or not I also want to impress upon the people of Pennsylvania that I cannot, and will not be a party, nor will I combine with any violators of the law who have risen to the dignity in the violation of the law, where I and every other respectable person can call them murders, and thereby become a party of their institution, wherein and whereby the younger generation of this Commonwealth can be murdered and slain at their will, in order that they may earn unlawful, illegitimate and dishonest money, covered with every sort of filth that one can imagine, and covered with the blood of their dead victims.

I cannot see how any decent, respectable, law-abiding citizen can be part and parcel of the combination. Why, they are so bold and they think they amount to so much, that they believe they can contaminate the very halls of this institution. They think that the filthy money that they have can buy the votes of this Legislature. And I want to serve warning on them, and for their own protection, not to be fooled along that line. I want to say to them that if they have any such thought, that their money is counterfeit, and that it cannot buy any standing in this hall of legislation, it cannot buy any recognition in this, what I consider, the greatest law-making body in the world.

The bill has passed this Senate. It is now going over to the House of Representatives. I want to speak for the young men whom I know, who have been elected by my constituency in Philadelphia, who hold honorable positions over in that House of Representatives. I want to serve on these law breakers that they are not dealing with policemen, that they are not dealing with gaugers and other people in Federal warehouses, men who have nothing and no reputations to establish; they are dealing with young men who are recognized as honorable citizens of this Commonwealth. And their money is counterfeit. And if they are circulating reports in the City of Philadelphia that they are going to spend money in Harrisburg, they have made an awful mistake, for all the money in Pennsylvania cannot buy the honor and the respectability and the high standing of these young men who represent our great City in the halls of this Legislature. And while I have no feeling for the violators of the law, and no respect for their money, I don't want them to be deluded into that thought.

I have for many years been a member of what my people call "The Republican Organization of Philadelphia". Some who don't understand, some who are misled by newspapers, have been led to say "he is a member of the Gang in Philadelphia". Every time they said Sam Salus was a member of the Philadelphia Political Gang my chest expanded a half inch, and I seemed to grow two inches in height, because I enjoy it. And why do I enjoy it? Why, that Gang they talk so much about has been back of every piece of legislation that has been an honor and a credit to the State of Pennsylvania. It was back of the Child Labor Law; it was back of the Workmen's Compensation Law; it was back of the teachers' increase of salary; it was back of the Old Age Pension. It has been back of every piece of humane legislation that is an honor and a credit to Pennsylvania and the United States of America.

Call me a member of the Gang if you will, and every time you do, I will grow an inch taller, and I will need an extra size coat to fit my shoulders. I have been a member of that Gang for thirty years, and I am now going to call on that Gang to use its influence, to use its power, to go over into the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday next, and deliver those forty votes, which they can do, to pass this piece of legislation for the benefit and the honor of Pennsylvania and for the growing manhood and womanhood of this greatest Commonwealth in the World, and have it classed with the other humane legislation for which our Philadelphia organization has stood for.

I am going to ask them to do it for the honor of the people; for the honor of those men who have taken me at the time when I was a poor boy on the sidewalks, and put me in the position of President of the Senate. I want to find out if that Gang, the Gang I am proud of, is going to back Sam Salus, the man of their making.

I was taken from the sidewalks and made a man among men by the Gang that I am proud of; and to that Gang I now say, I now implore you, "Are you going to stand by the men whom you are proud of, or are you going to stand for a lot of murderers, bootleggers, thieves and blacklegs who have the audacity to say they are part and parcel of that Gang? They are not. They are not the decent, highgrade people whom we associate with."

We are a great institution, and we are for the honor and for the glory of Pennsylvania. And now I am appealing to my "gang" to back me, in this my fight against a crowd of thugs.

Mr. SHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to inquire of the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus, whether I understand him correctly, that both in his statement today and in his remarks Monday night, he intimated and made statements from which anybody could infer nothing else except the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives who voted against this bill are murderers, aiders and abettors of murderers.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I never said anything like that, and the records will show to the contrary. I said "in my opinion"; and my opinion is not ironclad; and other men can have their opinions. I believe that the vote "aye" or "no" on this question is a vote for or against poison liquor.

Mr. MacDADE. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware, Mr. MacDade, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. MacDADE. Mr. President, what I am about to say is not in glorification of "the gang". A resolution was introduced some time since by me to call upon the Auditor General for a full report of all the receipts and the expenditures of the State Government not only during the present administration but during the three or four preceding administrations.

When that resolution was introduced it was inspired by the purest of motives and uninfluenced by any consideration other than believing that it was due to the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to know the financial status of the Commonwealth at this time.

Inasmuch as I have been a member of this Legislature, enjoying the second term, I never did enjoy the statement of the present Governor, when he was a candidate for the high office of Governor, that if he were nominated and elected Governor he was going to "clean up the mess in Harrisburg", and correct the conditions which he claimed that the Legislature had brought about by reason of appropriatons made.

I knew that I had not consciously been a party of any raiding of the treasury, to any profligacy in the expenditrue of public moneys and had represented my constituency to the best of my ability, trying to do what I thought was in their best interest, and exercising at least a scintilla of common sense and of sane judgment. I did not think then, and do not think now, that this Legislature ever knowingly overappropriated money, or that they were the instruments by which some ulterior purpose might be accomplished; that all of us were influenced by the purest and best of motives.

Inasmuch as it has appeared in some of the newspaper prints, and I had heard the Governor utter personally that propriations handed to him the Legislature of the preday, and, in addition thereto, that he had these excess appropriations hhnded to him by the Legislature of the preceding administrations.

And now we will understand, when we have opportunity to analyze that statement, just what these receipts were and what these expenditures were, and whether there has been such economy, as far as this administration is concerned, that it is far and above and beyond the honest effort of other men who have occupied the honorable office of Governor of this Commonwealth to administer the affairs of State efficiently and economically.

I know not whether it is for the purpose of a political campaign or not to accentuate an economical administration as this is claimed. I want to believe that the present occupant of the Gubernaturial chair on the other side of this side of this building is not a candidate for any office because of an impression informed in my personal relations with him some time since. When he visited our county (Delaware) at one time, I felt it was my duty when he was there to have him to accept the hospitality of his predecessor, (Governor Sproul) which he did, I discussed with him on his visit his future. I said that I hoped, as far as he was concerned,—observing what had been the fate of others who had occupied that office and had high political aspirations—that he would occupy that office with no thought of future political preferment; that he would "hew straight to the line"; that he would be the "pilot of the Ship of State" and stay on the job until the four years were completed. And his reply to me was that as far as political ambition was concerned he was not a candidate for any office, but that he wanted to fulfill the obligations and discharge the duties of that office to the best of his ability, and that after he had concluded his term of office he would go afishing. That he had saved to the people of the Commonwealth many, nevertheless many millions of dollars; and then, on the other hand, I read in other newspaper prints just as authentic and reliable that there have been in three years an expenditure of money under this administration of approximately $51,000,000 more than the entire amount of the Sproul Administration of four years, then I commenced to wonder, gathered about the fireside of my home, "What does this all mean"! Then I hear people back home talk about these expenditures, and they seemed confused and confound, so about the financial situation, wondering where they were and what this Commonwealth was doing under this administration in the expenditure of the public funds—I then thought it was sincerely proper that this resolution should be presented, asking the representative of the people, the constituted fiscal authority, the Auditor General to report officially to this Legislative Body not only what the receipts and expenditures of this administration were but of other administrations had been, so that there could not be any invidious comparison between this administration and the administration immediately preceding it;—to ask for a fair and accurate report, not colored in any way at all, state the facts as they are and therefore presenting the official financial records of this Commonwealth. A report has been presented here from the Auditor General in answer to that resolution.

I don't want to think now that any interpretation has been put upon this resolution that it is political; because, knowing the siuation as I do back home, and knowing the situation of the entire Commonwealth as I have judged it by what I have read in the newspaper print, I have also introduced this resolution to have spread upon the record here the present financial statues of the Commonwealth for the purpose that the members of the next session of this Legislature may study the report, so that we may be better able to prepare such measures as we shall believe will properly enact future appropriation requirements and show efficiency for which we hope all legislation stands.

While sitting here and listening to the speech of my friend, the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus, and

thereafter when I arose in my place and made the remark that I am not rising to "glorify the gang"—I regretted very much indeed that he used the word "gang" in this chamber, so that it may be spread upon the record. I know of no gang, and I would hate to feel that there is a gang in politics, upon whatever side it may be. We must recognize that there are leaders in all directions, not only in politics but in business and in church circles, leaders of men whom we want to look up to because of their experience, wisdom and rectitude. I hate that word "gang" to be written in the records of this Senate; and I think that upon reflection he (Senator Salus) will feel that it was inadvisable to employ it here.

How did "the gang" control members of the Senate? Let me say to my fellow Senators here, and to everybody, that as far as I am concerned that is simply a creature of some imaginations. I know it applies to the rest of you. There is not a man here who is gang ridden, even as to my friend, the Senator from Philadelphia, because he has asserted himself on the liquor bill as free from it and I infer from that that there is no such influence at all that ties him down as far as that particular bill is concerned.

Why all this talk and criticism about the legislative body? We would not be here if we did not have the confidence of our constituents; and if we are not fitted for the job, then when our terms are up the people will see that we do not return. And those people who are applying to us all these approbrious remarks probably will regret it when they find that the people at home still have confidence in our honesty and integrity and are willing to return us to this chamber,—if we desire to come.

This legislative session, extraordinary as it is, in my judgment should not have been called; and I believe my judgment has been justified in the hours of inactivity in which we have been sitting around for weeks, waiting for something to happen. And I can see, from the attitude of all the members of the General Assembly I see here, that they thought there was no immediate necessity for this call at all. But when the call came I wrote to the Governor that we had a motto with one of our fire companies in Chester, "When duty calls it is ours to obey." That duty call has come, and I am here to obey. When I arrived in obedience to that call the first thing I heard with regard to the call was, "Where are the bills to be presented in this Legislature", so we can go to work immediately and dispose of the business in hand and go home within the time set aside for this Legislature to convene and adjourn in extraordinary session; that there may be no waste of time for what is to be accomplished here?" The Governor told us fifteen days ought to suffice yet when we concurred there were practically no bills before us in support of the eight subjects assigned us.

And let me say to all that whatever the results of the legislature deliberations may be, give the Legislature,—at least this body (Senate) some credit for at least having a little common sense; that the members actuated by honest motives, by the best of motives, even if they did not agree always with the Executive of the State.

One of the greatest mistakes in political life has been where the Executive has tried to override the legislative body. We have our honest difference of opinion; and the right to express them should be permitted without our being held up to public ridicule and contempt. We are doing our duty I believe that every member is doing his duty.

Having said what I have on this question of personal privilege I now come down to the meat of what I have to say, and that is that I have just received from the Executive offices a letter which I desire to read. And after that will come the necessary motion.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 10, 1926.

Hon. A. D. MacDade, Senate of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Senator MacDade: Enclosed I am sending you a reply to General Martin's report, which I think is essential to a fair and accurate presentation of the facts. If you will have it read into the record in the Senate I shall be greatly obliged. It seems to me no more than fair that the actual situation should be made public at the same time as the misrepresentations contained in General Martin's report.

Sincerely yours,

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Enclosure.

Now, I do not agree with that letter. That was to be a fair, accurate report for which I asked of the Auditor General, and I think the letter of the Executive should not employ the term "misrepresentation"; he should make his statement without passing upon the facts at all, or stating any conclusion. It is not the purpose of the resolution at all to get a conclusion but it is to get the facts, and the letter should have been so written that it would state the facts and not state that there are misrepresentations contained in Auditor General Martin's report. I resent that,—because he is an elective officer, and he represents all the people of Pennsylvania, as does the Governor of the Commonwealth himself; and he is just as much entitled, as far as his report is concerned, to a fair consideration of it as of any official document that may come from the Governor. It is not fair for the Executive of this Commonwealth to pass stigma upon a public officer who is trying to do his duty as honestly as he is himself, and who, in the judgment of all of us, is doing it just as well.

But notwithstanding the criticism, which perhaps the Governor has written in the heat of passion,—or in which, perhaps, he sees in the future some political capital that may work to his advantage—he has submitted a report which I have not read. I do not know its contents; but I hope that in his statement he has not employed the language that he has in the letter.

And therefore, in compliance with his request, and in all fairness to him,—as I try to be fair to others:—Mr. President, I move that the Chief Clerk read the communication, and thereafter that it be spread upon the legislative record, in the appendix thereof.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

(For communication see Appendix)

HOUSE MESSAGES.

HOUSE BILL FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, presented for concurrence, bills of the House of Representatives, as follows:

House Bill No. 25 (Senate Bill No. 57), entitled:

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund, and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

Which was committed to the Committee on Public Roads and Highways.

House Bill No. 26 (Senate Bill No. 58), entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An Act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usuable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels and upon persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale; providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General; and imposing penalties.

Which was committed to the Committee on Finance.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 4, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article Eight Section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof.

That section one of article eight is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 1 Every citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections

First He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month

Second He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he or she shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight Section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The first section of the bill was read as follows and agreed to.

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

That section seven of article eight is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 7 All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State except that laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class and except further that the General Assembly shall by general law permit the use of voting machines or other mechanical devices for registering or recording and computing the vote at all elections or primaries in any county of the Commonwealth at the option of the elections of such county without being obliged to require the use of such voting machines or mechanical devices in any other county under such regulations with reference thereto as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe The General Assembly may from time to time prescribe the number and duties of election officers in any political subdivision of the Commonwealth in which voting machines or other mechanical devices authorized by this section may be used

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I move to Amend sec. 1, Page 2, line 2, by inserting after the word "county" the following: "city, borough or township"; also line 3, by striking out the word "elections" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "electors" also by inserting after the word "county" the following: "city, borough or township" also line 6, by inserting after the word "county" the following: "city, borough or township".

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title of the bill was read as follows and agreed to.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article eight Section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 6, as follows:

An Act permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the prothonotary or any other public officer with whom election records are filed shall permit any citizen of this Commonwealth upon request to inspect any election records in his custody except the contents of ballot boxes and shall furnish upon the payment of the fees properly chargeable therefore certified copies of any election records in his custody to any citizen of this Commonwealth requesting such copies Provided That the inspection of election records herein permitted shall always be in the presence and under the supervision of the prothonotary or other public officer having the custody thereof or of his duly authorized deputy

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 7, as follows:

An Act providing for the opening of ballot boxes after primary municipal general or other elections upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas under certain circumstance and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the court the prothonotary and the county treasurer

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the ballot box containing the ballots cast at any primary municipal general or other election in any election precinct division or district of any county shall be opened by order of the Court of Common Pleas of such county upon petition and the sworn affidavit of five qualified electors of such county that upon information which they consider reliable they believe that an act of fraud or error although not manifest on the general return of votes made therefrom was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots It shall not be necessary for the petitioners to be residents of the election precinct division or district whose ballot box the petition prays the Court to order opened nor shall the petitioners be required to specify in their petition the particular act of fraud or error they believe to have been committed nor to offer evidence to substantiate the allegations of their petition

Section 2 Every petition for the opening of a ballot box under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county accompanied by cash in the amount of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) or by a bond signed by the petitioners as principals and by a corporate surety to be approved by the Court in the amount of fifty dollars ($50.00) conditioned upon the payment to the county treasurer of the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.-00) in the event that upon the opening of the ballot box it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots

Section 3 If upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots it shall be the duty of the court to certify to the prothonotary such fact and thereupon the prothonotary shall if the petitioners shall have deposited with him cash in the amount of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) return to them the said sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and if the petitioners shall have filed with the prothonotary a bond in lieu of cash the prothonotary shall forthwith mark said bond "cancelled"

Section 4 If upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots the persons upon whose petition such ballot box shall have been opened shall forfeit to the county the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) If said petitioners shall have deposited the said sum in cash with the prothonotary at the time of filing their petition the prothonotary shall promptly upon the certification of the court that fraud or error was not discovered pay said sum deposited with him to the county treasurer and if the petitioners shall have filed with their petition a bond in the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00) it shall be the duty of the county treasurer forthwith to collect from the surety on said bond the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25.00) and for this purpose he is hereby authorized to institute any necessary legal proceedings

Section 5 Ballot boxes may be opened under the provisions of this act at any time within six months after the date of the primary municipal general or other election at which the ballots therein shall have been cast If any ballot box shall have been opened under the provisions of this act before the completion of the computation and canvassing of all of the returns for the county and the court shall discover therein any fraud or material error it shall correct compute and certify the votes of the election precinct division or district involved justly regardless of any fraudulent or erroneous returns made by the election officers thereof and correct accordingly any entries previously made in the papers being prepared by the return board

Section 6 If upon the opening of any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall be found that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots the court shall make such order as shall be appropriate to enable the ballot box and the contents thereof to be available as evidence in any prosecution which may be begun against any person or persons alleged to be guilty of such act of fraud or error

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 8, as follows:

An Act providing for the prompt computation of the vote at primary municipal general or other elections and the custody of the ballot boxes after the completion of the computation prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers prothonotaries and county commissioners and imposing penalties

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That it shall be the duty of the election officers in every election precinct district or division within this Commonwealth to begin the computation of the votes cast at any primary municipal general or other election immediately after the closing of the polls at such election and to continue to work at such computation until it shall have been concluded

Section 2 Immediately after the conclusion of the computation of the vote all ballots and other papers required by law to be placed in the ballot box shall be placed therein and the ballot boxes shall be locked and sealed.

Section 3 It shall be the duty of the judge of elections and the minority inspector of elections to deliver the ballot box to the prothonotary at the court house at the county seat not later than six o'clock post meridian of the day following the primary municipal general or other election at which it shall have been used

Section 4 Upon the delivery of the ballot boxes to him as provided by this act the prothonotary shall place them in a fire proof room or vault in the court house which shall be provided for the purpose by the county commissioners No person shall have access to said fireproof room or vault while ballot boxes are deposited therein except the prothonotary

Section 5 Ballot boxes shall be kept by the prothonotary in the fire proof room or vault provided for the purpose fo a period of six months after the primary municipal general or other election at which the ballots therein were cast and for such further period in any case as the Court of Common Pleas of the county shall direct After the expiration of six months or such further period as the court shall have directed the contents of the ballot boxes shall be destroyed and the empty ballot boxes shall be turned over to the county commissioners

Section 6 The prothonotary shall not permit any ballot box in his custody to be opened or taken from the fire-proof room or vault in which it is stored at any time during the period for which it is the prothonotary's duty to retain the same except upon the order of a court of appropriate jurisdiction

Section 7 Any officer who shall neglect or fail to perform any duty imposed upon him under the provisions of this act shall upon conviction be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months or more than three years for every such offense and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000)

Section 8 All general acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 9, as follows:

An Act providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at primary municipal general or other elections any ballot other than that received from the election officers and imposing penalties

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That all official ballots used at primary municipal general or other elections shall be bound together in books in convenient numbers in such manner that each ballot may be detached and removed separately Each ballot shall be attached to a stub or counterfoil and the stubs or counterfoils in each book shall be numbered successively At primary elections the numbers on the stubs or counterfoils shall be preceded by appropriate letters to designate the respective political parties The numbers on stubs or counterfoils in Republican ballot books shall be preceded by the letter "R" the numbers on stubs or counterfoils in Democratic ballots books by the letter "D" and so on Should the names of two or more political parties begin with the same letter the county commissioners shall precede the numbers on the stubs or counterfoils of the ballot books for such parties with any distinctive letters of the alphabet not used on the stubs or counterfoils of the ballot books of any other political party

Section 2 At the upper right hand corner of the back of each official ballot prepared for use at any such election a diagonal perforated line shall be printed and upon the corner of the ballot included within such line which shall not include any other printing shall be printed the same number as appears on the stub or counterfoil to which the ballot is attached On ballots prepared for primary elections the number thus printed shall be preceded by the same letter of the alphabet which precedes the number on the stub or counterfoil

Section 3 As each elector receives his ballots at any such election the election officer handing the ballot to the elector shall note on the voting check list the number of the ballot handed to the elector

Section 4 After each elector has marked his ballot at any such election he shall fold the same in such a way as to prevent anyone from being able to see how his ballot has been marked and shall then exhibit the same to the judge of the elections whose duty it shall be to ascertain by an inspection of the number whether the ballot exhibited to him is the same ballot which the elector received before entering the voting compartment If it is the same ballot he shall authorize the lector to tear off of the ballot the corner containing its number and the elector shall after tearing off said corner immediately deposit the ballot in the ballot box

Section 5 Any ballot deposited in a ballot box at any such election without having the upper right hand corner thereof torn off as provided in this act shall be void

Section 6 Any judge of elections who shall permit any elector at any such election to deposit in the ballot box a ballot without first having torn off the right hand corner thereof as provided in this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars ($10) for each ballot so permitted to be deposited

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 10, as follows:

An Act relating to elections providing that at every primary municipal general or other election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists and electors unable to write with certain exceptions to make affidavit of their inability to write prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers and the officers preparing the ballot check lists and imposing penalties

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That at every primary municipal general or other election the election officers or one of them shall before handing the official ballot to any elector who is able to write (a) require such elector to place his signature on the ballot check list immediately opposite such elector's name on such ballot check list and (b) compare the elector's signature on the ballot check list with any previous authentic signature of such elector which may be in the possession of the election officers Thereupon if the signature of the elector on the ballot check list appears to be genuine one of the election officers shall hand to the elector an official ballot and shall place his the election officer's initials opposite the elector's signature on the ballot check list

Section 2 If any elector shall allege inability to write unless such inability be due to an apparent physical infirmity the election officers shall require him to make affidavit of his inability to write and the election officer handing an official ballot to such elector shall make a record of the inability of the elector to write opposite the elector's name on the ballot check list and shall subscribe his initials opposite such record Such record shall state specifically the cause of the elector's inability to write

Section 3 To effectuate the provisions of this act the officers whose duty it is to prepare the ballot check lists for use at primary municipal general or other elections shall provide blank spaces for signatures and for initialing opposite the names of electors on all such lists

Section 4 Any elector who shall when receiving his ballot at a primary municipal general or other election falsely make affidavit that he is unable to write shall be guilty of a violation of this act and upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the County jail for not less than one month or more than three years and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000)

Section 5 Any election officer who shall deliver to an elector an official ballot at a primary municipal general or other election before such elector shall have signed his name on the ballot check list as required by this act or shall have failed to record on the ballot check list the inability of the elector to write if such be the case or who shall have failed to require an elector to make affidavit of his inability to write where the physicial infirmity causing such inability to write is not apparent or who shall fail to subscribe his initials on the ballot check list opposit the names of an elector to whom he has handed an official ballot or who shall permit any other election officer in his presence to violate the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the County jail for not less than six months or more than three years and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000)

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to Article eight Section sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

That section sixteen of article eight is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 16 The Courts of Common Pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of elections who shall supervise the proceedings of election officers and make report to the Court Such appointments shall be made for any election district in a city or county upon petition of five citizens lawful voters of such county setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections Overseers shall be two in number for an election district shall be qualified electors and in each case members of different political parties They need not be residents of the district in which they are to serve but shall be residents of the county within which such district is situate In appointing overseers of elections a majority of the law judges of the proper court able to act at the time shall concur in the appointments made

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, as follows:

An Act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary municipal general and other elections specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballot requiring voters to deposit in the ballot boxes the same ballot which they receive from the election officers prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers for the enforcement of this act and providing penalties for its violation

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That it is the purpose of this act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary municipal general and other elections

Section 2 As used in this act "physical disability" shall mean actual inability to see or mark the ballot or to enter the voting compartment without assistance because of blindness the loss of both hands or other physical defect occasioned by disease or accident Inability to read or understand the ballot shall not be deemed "physical disability"

As used in this act any pronoun of the masculine gender shall include within its meaning persons of both sexes

Section 3 A voter shall not be permitted to have assistance in the marking of his ballot at any primary municipal general or other election nor shall any person other than the voter be present in the voting compartment while such voter is marking his ballot or mark his ballot for him either in the voting compartment or elsewhere except under the following conditions

If a voter shall file with the judge of elections an affidavit of physical disability as herebefore defined he may be accompanied by a qualified elector selected by him for the purpose of assisting him in entering the voting compartment or in marking his ballot Affidavits of physical disability shall be in the following form "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am unable to enter the voting compartment or to mark my ballot without assistance because of the following physical disability" here stating the specific disability and the cause thereof which must be such as is within the meaning of "physical disability" as used in this act

It shall be the duty of the judge of elections to refuse a voter the right to have assistance until he has made such affidavit which must be in writing certified by the judge of elections as correct and returned to the prothonotary with other election papers required by law to be so returned The fact that a voter has received assistance and the name of the person who assisted him shall be noted against his name on the voting check list and the ballot check list

Section 4 It shall be unlawful for any voter at a primary municipal general or other election to deposit in the ballot box any ballot or other paper except the official ballot received by the voter from the election officers immediately before such voter entered the voting compartment

Section 5 Any voter at a primary municipal general or other election who shall allow his ballot to be seen by any person with the apparent intention of letting it be known how he is about to vote or who shall cast or attempt to cast any other than the official ballot which has been given him the proper election officer or who without having made the affidavit of physical disability required by this act shall permit another to accompany him into the voting compartment or to mark his ballot for him or who shall mark his ballot while another is unlawfully present in the voting compartment with him or who shall make false affidavit that by reason of physical disability he is unable to enter the voting compartment or mark his ballot or who shall go into the voting compartment with another while voting or be present therein while another is voting or marks the ballot of another except in strict accordance with the provisions of this act or who shall interfere with any voter when inside said enclosed space or when marking his ballot or who shall endeavor to induce any voter before depositing his ballot to show how he marks or has marked his ballot or any helper who shall attempt to influence the vote of the voter whom he is assisting or who shall mark a ballot in any other way than that requested by the voter whom he is assisting or who shall disclose to any one the contents of any ballot which has been marked with his help except when required so to do in legal proceedings shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month or more than three years and to pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars ($1,000)

Section 6 Any election officer who shall permit a voter who has not filed with the judge of elections an affidavit of physical disability as provided by this act to be accompanied by another into the voting compartment or who shall permit a voter to be accompanied by another into the voting compartment when he knows that the affidavit which the voter has made is false or who shall permit any person to accompany a voter into the voting compartment ercept as provided by this act or who shall fail to note on the voting check list and the ballot check list the names of voters who received assistance and of the persons who assisted them shall for each such violation be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months or more than three years and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000)

Section 7 Any judge of elections who shall fail or neglect to return to the prothonotary all affidavits of physical disability filed with him at any primary municipal general or other election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month or more than one year and to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, as follows:

An Act providing penalties for violations of laws governing and holding of primary municipal general or other elections

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That any election officer or clerk officiating at any primary municipal general or other election who shall refuse to permit a watcher appointed according to law to be present at the polls and at the count and computation of the vote as provided by law or who shall permit any person to vote at any such election knowing that such person is not entitled to vote or who shall refuse to permit any lawfully entitled elector to vote at any such election with the knowledge that such person is entitled to vote or who shall refuse to permit a person to receive the ballot which he is entitled to receive at any such election or who shall be guilty of any wilful fraud in the conduct of his duties at any such election or who shall aid in the perpetration of such fraud or who shall make any false return of

the vote cast at any such election or who shall deposit or knowingly permit to be deposited fraudulent ballots in the ballot box or who shall certify as correct a return of ballots in the ballot box which he knows to have been fraudulently deposited therein, or who shall write false names in the list of voters for the purpose of concealing the deposit of fraudulent ballots in the ballot box or who shall permit any person to have assistance in voting contrary to law or who shall conspire with others to commit any of the offenses hereinbefore mentioned shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months or more than three years and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000)

Section 2 Any person who shall by violence or intimidation threaten or drive away watchers or overseers at any primary municipal general or other election or who shall vote or attempt to vote more than once at any such election or who shall vote or attempt to vote at any such election knowing that he does not possess the qualifications of a voter at such election or who shall have unlawfully in his possession an official ballot outside of the polling place or who shall make a false affidavit for the purpose of securing assistance in entering the voting compartment or marking his ballot or who shall assist a voter to mark his ballot contrary to law or who shall accompany a voter into the voting compartment contrary to law or who shall directly or indirectly give or promise or offer to give a reward in money goods or other valuable thing to any person with intent to induce him to vote or refrain from voting for any particular candidate or candidates or for any particular measure at any such election or who shall directly or indirectly procure for or offer or promise to procure for such person any gift or reward with the aforesaid intent or who shall with the intent to influence or intimidate any person to give his vote or to refrain from giving his vote for any particular candidate or candidates or any particular measure or measures at any such election give to or obtain for or assist in obtaining for or offer or promise to give to or obtain for or assist in obtaining for such person any office place appointment or employment public or private or threatens such person with dismissal or discharge from any office place appointment or employment public or private then held by him or who shall prior to an election wilfully deface or destroy any list of candidates posted according to law or who shall during an election wilfully deface tear down remove or destroy any official card of instruction or any specimen ballot legally printed or posted for the instruction of voters or who shall during an election wilfully remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences furnished to enable voters to prepare their ballots or who shall unlawfully hinder the voting of others shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month or more than three years and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000)

Section 3 All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 14, as follows:

An Act to provide for the optional use of voting machines in cities counties boroughs and townships at elections and primaries defining rights and prescribing powers and duties of electors watchers election officers county commissioners city councils boroghs councils township commissioners and supervisors controllers treasurers and fiscal officers of cities counties boroughs and townships inspectors and custodians of voting machines and the Secretary of the Commonwealth in connection therewith and imposing penalties

Cities Counties Boroughs and Townships May Adopt Voting Machines

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the city council of any city the borough council of any borough or the township commissioners or supervisors of any township or other legislative authority of any city county borough or township hereinafter referred to as the corporate authority of such city borough or township may by majority vote adopt for use at elections or primaries any kind of voting machine approved as required by this act and thereupon such voting machine may be used at any and at all elections and primaries held in such city county borough or township or in any part thereof for voting registering and counting votes cast at such elections and primaries Voting machines of different kinds may be adopted for different districts in the same city borough or township

Machines Shall Be Provided

Section 2 a The corporate authority adopting a voting machine shall as soon as practicable after the adoption thereof provide one or more such voting machines in complete working order for each polling place in the city county borough or township or portion thereof for which the same shall have been adopted and shall thereafter preserve and keep such machines in repair

b If it shall be found impracticable to procure a voting machine or voting machines for each election district for which the same shall have been adopted for use at any election or primary following such adoption said corporate authority shall provide as many such machines as it shall be practicable to procure and shall designate the election district or districts within the city county borough or township in which the same shall be used.

Payment for Machines

Section 3 The corporate authority adopting a voting machine upon the purchase thereof shall provide for payment therefor in such manner as they may deem for the best interest of the city county borough or township and may for that purpose issue bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the city county borough or township Such bonds or other obligations shall be issued in accordance with law and shall be payable not later than ten years from their dates of issuance

Experimental Use of Voting Machines

Section 4 The corporate authority aforesaid may by majority vote provide for the experimental use of any voting machine approved as required by this act in one or more election districts within the city county borough or township at any general or municipal election without a formal adoption thereof and the use thereof at such election shall be as valid for all porposes as if the machine or machines had been lawfully adopted

Council et cetera Shall Provide Voting Machines Upon Petition and Referendum Secretary of Commonwealth Shall Act if Council et cetera Shall Fail Payment for Machines

Section 5 a The city council or other legislative authority of a city upon petition signed by qualified electors of the city equal in number to at least ten per centum of the total number of electors registered in said city at the preceding general or municipal election and the county commissioners borough council or township commissioners or supervisors or other legislative authority of any county borough or township upon petition signed by qualified electors equal in number to at least ten per centum of the total number of electors assessed in said county borough or township at the preceding general or municipal election shall forthwith provide by ordinance or resolution for the submission to the qualified electors of the city county borough or township of the question "Shall voting machines be used in the (city county borough township) of ———"

b Such ordinance or resolution shall require that the question be submitted to the qualified electors at the next general or municipal election occurring at least sixty days after the enactment of the ordinance

c A copy of the ordinance or resolution certified by the secretary or clerk of the legislative authority of the city county borough or township shall be filed with the county commissioner of the appropriate county

d The county commissioners shall cause the said question to be printed upon the ballot to be used at the election in the form and manner provided by the laws governing general or municipal elections

e If a majority of the qualified electors voting on the question shall vote in the affirmative thereon then the corporate authority of such city county borough or township shall as soon as practicable adopt a kind or kinds of voting machine approved as required by this act and shall provide one or more such machines in complete working order for each polling place in the city county borough or township and shall thereafter preserve and keep them in repair and thereupon such voting machines shall be used at any and all elections and primaries held in such city county borough or township or in any part thereof beginning with the next succeeding general or municipal election for voting registering and counting votes cast at such election and primaries

f If the question hereinbefore provided shall have been submitted to the qualified electors of a city county borough or township and a majority of the electors voting thereon shall have voted favorably thereon and if on or before the fifteenth day of April next following the election at which the question was voted upon favorably the corporate authority aforesaid shall not have executed a contract or contracts for the purchase or procuremnt of voting machines in accordance herewith then the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall forthwith in writing notify the said corporate authority that after the expiration of thirty days he under the authority of this act on behalf of the said city county borough or township will award make and execute such contract or contracts as herein provided unless the said corporate authority meanwhile shall have made and executed the same

g If upon the expiration of said thirty days the corporate authority still shall not have made and executed the contract or contracts aforesaid the Secretary of the Commonwealth on behalf of the said city county borough or township and upon the approval of the Attorney General as to form shall thereupon award make and execute a contract or contracts for the purchase or procurement of one voting machine approved as required by this act for each election district within such city county borough or township and the cost of such voting machines including the delivery thereof and of making and entering into the said contract or contracts including the preparation and printing of specifications and all other necessary expenses incidental thereto shall be the sole obligation of the city county borough or township and upon the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth it shall be the duty of the controller treasurer or other fiscal officer of the city county borough or township to pay the sum out of any appropriation therefore or out of the first unappropriated moneys that come into the treasury of the city county borough or township

h Provided That if the corporate authority or the Secretary of the Commonwealth as the case may be shall find it impracticable to procure a voting machine or voting machines for each election district of the city county borough or township for use at the election or primary then next ensuing it or he shall provide as many machines as it shall be practicable to procure and shall designate the election district or districts in which the same shall be used and as soon thereafter as practicable shall provide the remainder of such machines required hereunder

Examination and Approval of Voting Machines by Secretary of the Commonwealth Fee Examiners Appointment Compensation Machines Not Approved May Not Be Used Improvements

Section 6 a Any person or corporation owning manufacturing or selling or being interested in the manufacture or sale of any voting machine may apply to the Secretary of the Commonwealth to examine such machine Before the examination the applicant shall pay to the treasury of the Commonwealth an examination fee of four hundred and fifty ($450) dollars

b The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall thereupon require such machine to be examined by three examiners whom he shall appoint for the purpose of whom one shall be an expert in patent law and the other two shall be experts in mechanics and shall require of them a written report on such machine attested by their signatures and the Secretary of the Commonwealth himself shall examine the machine and shall make and file in his office together with the reports of the examiners appointed by him his own report attested by his signature and the seal of his office stating whether in his opinion and in consideration of the reports of the examiners aforesaid the kind of machine so examined can be safely used by electors at elections and primaries as provided in this act If his report states that the machine can be so used the machine shall be deemed approved and machines of its kind may be adopted for use at elections as herein provided

c No kind of voting machine not so approved shall be used at any election or primary

d When a machine has been so approved no improvement or change that does not impair its accuracy efficiency or capacity shall render necesary a re-examination or re-approval of the machine or of its kind

e Neither the Secretary of the Commonwealth nor any examiner appointed by him for the purpose prescribed by this section shall have any pecuniary interest in any voting machine or in the manufacture or sale thereof

f Each examiner appointed hereunder shall receive a compensation of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars for each voting machine examined by him which shall be paid by the proper fiscal officer of the Commonwealth upon the proper voucher or certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth out of any moneys received as fees for the examination of voting machines

Requirements of Voting Machines

Section 7 No voting machines shall be approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth or by any examiner appointed by him unless it shall satisfy the following requirements

(1) It shall provide facilities for voting for such candidates as may be nominated and upon such questions as may be submitted

(2) It shall permit each voter to vote a straight party ticket or a ticket selected from the nominees of any and all parties from independent nominations and from persons not in nomination

(3) It shall permit each voter to vote for any person for any office for whom and for which he is lawfully entitled to vote whether or not the person shall have been nominated as a candidate by any party or organization and to vote for as many persons for an office as he is entitled to vote for and to vote for or against any question upon which he is entitled to vote

(4) It shall preclude each voter from voting for any candidate or upon any question for whom or upon which he is not entitled to vote and from voting for more persons for any office than he is entitled to vote for and from voting for any candidate for the same office or upon any question more than once

(5) It shall permit each voter to change his vote for any regularly nominated candidate up to the time he leaves the voting machine

(6) It shall permit and require voting in absolute secrecy and shall be so constructed that no person can see or know for whom any other elector has voted or is voting save a voter whom he has assisted or is assisting in voting as prescribed by law

(7) It shall permit each voter at a primary to vote only for the candidates for non-partisan nomination and for the candidates seeking nomination by the political party in which he is enrolled if he is enrolled as a member of a political party and shall preclude him from voting for the candidates seeking nomination by any political party in which he is not enrolled

(8) It shall be constructed of material of good quality in a neat and workmanlike manner

(9) It shall when properly operated register or record correctly and accurately every vote cast

(10) It shall be so constructed that a voter may readily learn the method of operating it

(11) It shall be safely transportable

(12) It shall have voting devices for separate candidates and questions which shall be arranged in separate parallel rows or columns so that at an election or primary one or more rows or columns may be assigned to the candidates of a party and shall have parallel office columns or rows transverse thereto

(13) It shall be so constructed that each separate voting device which is not to be used at an election or primary may be locked against use during that election or primary

(14) During the progress of voting it shall preclude every person from seeing or knowing the number of votes registered for any candidate and from tampering with any of the registering mechanism

(15) It shall have a counter or other device the register of which is visible from the outside of the machine which shall show during any period of voting the total number of voters who have operated the machine during said period of voting

(16) It shall have a protective counter or other device the register of which cannot be reset which shall record the cumulative total number of movements of the operating mechanism

(17) It shall be provided with a screen hood or curtain which shall conceal the actions of the voters while voting

(18) It shall be provided with a lock or locks by the use of which immediately after the polls are closed or the operation of the machine for an election or primary is completed all movement of the registering mechanism is absolutely prevented

Form of Ballot-Labels on Voting Machines

Section 8 a The papers cards or strips enclosed within the ballot-frame or frames of any voting machine and containing the names of a candidate or candidates or political party or the statement of a question to be voted upon hereinafter referred to as ballot labels shall be printed in black ink upon clear white material of such size as will fit the ballot frame and in as plain clear type as the space will reasonably permit

b The ballot-label for each candidate group of candidates political party or question to be voted on shall bear the designating letter or number of the counter on the voting machine which will register or record votes therefor

c The ballot label for each candidate or group of candidates nominated by a political party shall contain the name or designation of the political party

d The titles of offices may be arranged horizontally or vertically with the names of candidates for an office arranged transversely under or opposite the title of the office

e The names of all candidates nominated by a political party shall appear in the row or column containing generally the names of candidates nominated by such party

f When the same person has been nominated for the same office by more than one political party his name shall appear in the rows or columns containing generally the names of candidates nominated by each such party

g The form and arrangement of ballot-labels shall be determined by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and shall be furnished by him to the county commissioners who shall procure such further copies of the same as may be necessary at the cost of the county

Preparation of Voting Machines by County Commissioners Custodian of Voting-Machines Appointment Compensation Duties Notice to Political Parties of Date of Preparation and Inspection

Section 9 a The county commissioners of each county shall cause the proper ballot-labels to be placed on each voting machine which is to be used in any election district within such county and shall cause each machine to be placed in proper order for voting shall examine each machine before it is sent out to a polling place shall see that each registering counter on each machine is set at zero (000) shall lock each machine so that the counting machinery cannot be operated and shall seal each machine with a numbered seal

b On or before the first day of February in each year the county commissioners shall appoint as many custodians of voting machines as may be necessary for the proper preparation of the machines to be used in the county at the elections or primaries to be held therein within the year Each custodian shall receive for his services a compensation which shall be determined by the county commissioners and be paid from the county treasury upon proper vouchers executed by the county commissioners but the rate of such compensation shall not exceed the rate of compensation of judges or inspectors of election Such custodians shall be appointed without reference to their residence or their political beliefs or affiliations Such custodians shall under the direction of the county commissioners have charge of and represent the county commissioners during the preparation of the voting machines as required by this act and shall serve at the pleasure of the county commissioners Each custodian shall take the constitutional oath of office which shall be filed with county commissioners

c On or before the thirtieth day preceding an election or primary the county commissioners shall mail to the chairman of the county committee of each political party which shall be entitled to representation among the election officers of any election district within the county and to the chairman or presiding officer of any organization of citizens within the county having as its purpose or among its purposes the investigation or prosecution of election frauds a written notice stating the times when and the place or places where the machines for use in the several election districts in the county will be prepared for use At such times and places one representative of each of such political parties certified by the respective chairmen of the county committees of such parties and one representative of each such organization of citizens certified by the respective chairmen or presiding officers of such organizations shall be entitled to be present and to see that the machines are properly prepared and are placed in proper condition and order for use

d The custodian or custodians of voting machines shall make a certificate in writing which each shall sign and which each representative of a party or a citizens' organization as aforesaid present at the preparation of the machine shall attest and which shall be filed with the county commissioners stating (1) the number of the voting machine (2) that each registering counter of the machine was set at zero (000) (3) the number registered on the protective counter or other device of the machine and (4) the number on the seal with which the machine is sealed

e No county commissioner nor custodian nor other employe of the county commissioners shall in any way prevent free access to and examination of all voting machines which are to be used at the election by any of the duly appointed representatives aforesaid and the county commissioners and their employes shall afford to each such representative every facility for the examination of all registering counters protective counters and public counters of each and every voting machine

Delivery of Voting-Machines and Supplies by County Commissioners to Election Officers

Section 10 a The county commissioners shall deliver the proper voting-machine or voting-machines to the polling-places of the respective election districts at least one hour before the time set for opening the polls at an election or primary and shall cause each machine to be set up in the proper manner for use in voting Each machine shall then remain sealed until the examination immediately preceding the opening of the polls prescribed by this act

b The county commissioners shall provide ample protection against malestation of and injury to the voting-machine and for that purpose shall and may call upon any police or peace officer of this Commonwealth to furnish such assistance as may be necesasry and it shall be the duty of police and peace officers to furnish such assistance

c The county commisisoners shall furnish at the expense of the county and deliver with each voting-machine

(1) A lantern or a proper substitute for one which shall give sufficient light to enable voters while in the booth to read the ballot labels and suitable for the use of election officers in examining the counters The lantern shall be prepared and in good order for use before the opening of the polls

(2) Two diagrams of suitable size representing such part of the face of such voting-machine as will be in use in the election or primary and accompanied by illustrated directions for voting on the machine Such diagrams shall be posted prominently outside the guard-rail within the polling-place

(3) A mechanically operated model of a portion of the face of a voting-machine for the instruction of electors Such model shall be placed in the polling-place and at or outside of the guard-rail

(4) Such other election materials and supplies as may be necessary or as may be required by law

Instruction of Electors Before Election or Primary

Section 11 a During the sixty days next preceding an election or primary the county commissioners may place on public exhibition in any public place and at such times as they may deem desirable one or more voting-machines

containing the ballot-labels and showing the offices and questions to be voted upon the names and arrangement of parties and so far as practicable the names and arrangement of the candidates to be voted for Such machine or machines shall be under the charge and care of a person competent as custodian and instructor No voting-machine which is to be assigned for use in an election or primary shall be used for such public exhibition and instruction after having been prepared and sealed for the election or primary

b During such public exhibition and instruction the counting mechanism of the voting-machine shall be concealed from view and the doors or cover concealing the same shall be opened if at all only temporarily and only upon written authorization from the county commissioners

c Prior to any election or primary the county commissioners may cause copies of any diagram or diagrams hereby required to be furnished with voting-machines at polling-places to be made either in full size or in reduced size and to be posted published advertised or distributed among the electors in such manner as they may deem desirable

Examination of Machine at Polling-Place Final Preparation Thereof

Section 12 a The county commissioners shall deliver the keys which unlock the operating mechanism and the counter compartment of the voting-machine to the judge of election not earlier than noon the day preceding an election or primary nor later than three-quarters of an hour before the time set for the opening of the polls and shall take his receipt therefor The keys shall be enclosed in a sealed envelope on which shall be written or printed (1) the number and location of the voting-machine (2) the number of the seal and (3) the number registered on the protective counter or device as reported by the custodian

b No election officer shall open an envelope so delivered until at least one election officer of opposite political faith shall be present in the polling-place and shall have examined the envelope to see that it has not been opened

c Before opening the envelope all the election officers present shall examine the number on the seal on the machine and the number registered on the protective counter or device and shall see whether they are the same as the numbers written on the envelope containing the keys, If either number shall be found not to agree the envelope shall remain unopened until the election officers shall have notified the proper custodian of voting machines or the county commissioners and until the custodian or some other person authorized by the county commissioners shall have presented himself at the polling-place for the purpose of re-examining the machine and shall have certified that it is properly arranged

d But if the numbers on the seal and on the protective counter or device shall be found to agree with the numbers on the envelope the election officers shall open the doors concealing the counters and before the polls are opened the judge and each inspector shall carefully examine every counter and shall see that it registers zero (000) and shall allow the watchers to examine the counters

e If the ballot-labels containing the names of offices parties candidates and questions shall not be in their proper places on the voting-machine the election officers forthwith shall notify the proper custodian of voting-machines or the county commissioners and the machine shall not be used until the custodian or some other person authorized by the county commisisoners shall have supplied ballot-labels as herein prescribed If the ballot-labels for a voting-machine shall not be delivered at the time required or if after delivery they shall be lost destroyed or stolen the county commissioners or custodian shall cause other ballot-labels to be prepared printed or written as nearly in the form of the official ballot-labels as practicable and shall cause such ballot-labels to be used in the same manner as nearly as may be as the official ballot-labels would have been used

f The judge and each inspector of elections shall sign a certificate showing (1) the delivery of the keys in a sealed envelope (2) the number on the seal upon the machine (3) the number registered on the protective counter or device (4) that all of the counters were set at zero (000) and (5) that the ballot-labels are properly placed in the machine

g The machine shall remain locked against voting until the polls are opened and shall not be operated except by voters in voting If any counter is found not to register zero (000) the election officers shall immediately notify the custodian or the county commissioners who shall if practicable adjust or cause the counters to be adjusted at zero (000) but if it shall be found impracticable for the custodian or other person authorized by the county commissioners to arrive in time so to adjust such counters before the time set for opening the polls the election officers shall immediately make a written record of the designating letter or number of each counter together with the number registered thereon and shall sign and post the same upon the wall of the polling-place where it shall remain until the polls are closed and in filling out the returns of the election or primary they shall subtract such number from the number registered on the same line when the polls are closed

h The exterior of the voting-machine and every part of the polling-place shall be in plain view of the election officers and watchers The voting-machine shall be so located in the polling-place that unless its construction shall require otherwise the ballot-labels on the face of the machine can be seen plainly by the election officers and watchers when the machine is not occupied by a voter The election officers shall not themselves be nor allow any other person to be in any position or near any position that will permit one to see or ascertain how a voter votes or how he has voted The election officers or one of them shall inspect the face of the machine after each voter has cast his vote to see that the ballot-labels are in their proper places and that the machine has not been injured or tampered with

i During an election or primary the door or other covering of the compartment containing the counters of the machine shall not be unlocked or opened or the counters exposed except by action of the proper custodian of voting machines for good and sufficient reason a statement of which shall be made in writing and signed by him and attested by the signatures of the election officers or except upon the written order of the county commissioners for good and sufficient reason which shall be stated in the order

j If any voting machine in use in any election shall become out of order during such election the election officers forthwith shall notify the custodian or the county commissioners who shall if possible cause the machine immediately to be repaired or another machine to be substituted for it as promptly as possible

Instruction of Voters on Election Day Assistance to Voters

Section 13 a The election officers shall with the aid of the diagrams hereby authorized and the mechanically operated model instruct each voter before he enters the voting machine regarding the operation of the machine and shall give the voter opportunity personally to operate the model

b If any voter after entering the voting-machine shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting the election officers or one of them shall give him such instructions but no election officer or clerk or person assisting a voter shall in any manner request suggest or seek to persuade or induce any such voter to vote any particular ticket or for any particular candidate or for or against any particular question After giving such instructions and before the elector votes the election officer shall retire and the voter shall forthwith vote

c No voter shall be permitted to have assistance in voting on any voting machine nor shall any person other than the voter be present in the voting compartment thereof while such voter is voting (except for the purpose of giving him instructions as aforesaid) nor shall any person operate the machine for him except under the following conditions

d If a voter shall file with the judge of elections an affidavit of physical disability as hereinafter defined he may be accompanied within the voting-compartment or enclosure of a voting-machine by a qualified elector selected by him for the purpose of assisting him in entering the said compartment or in operating the machine

e As used in this act "physical disability" shall mean actual inability to see the ballot-labels or operate the voting machine or to enter the compartment without assistance because of blindness the loss of both hands or other physical defect occasioned by disease or accident. Inability to read or understand the ballot-labels shall not be deemed "physical disability"

f Affidavits of physical disability shall be in the following form "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am unable to enter the voting-compartment or to see the ballot-labels or operate the voting-machine without assistance because

of the following physical disability" here stating the specified disability and the cause thereof which must be such as is within the meaning of "physical disability" as used in this act

g It shall be the duty of the judge of election to refuse a voter the right to have assistance until he has made such affidavit which must be in writing certified by the judge of election as correct and returned to the prothonotary with other election papers required by law to be so returned The fact that a voter has received assistance and the names of the person who assisted him shall be noted against his name on the voting check-list and the ballot check-list

Manner of Voting

Section 14 a The election officer shall ascertain as required by law whether each applicant to vote is entitled to vote If he is found to be entitled to vote and not otherwise he shall be admitted within the voting-compartment of the voting-machine and shall be permitted to vote But no elector shall be so admitted or permitted to vote unless immediately prior thereto he shall sign his name on the ballot check-list if able to write Signatures shall be written immediately opposite the elector's name as it appears on such voting check-lists Any elector alleging inability to write unless such inability be due to any apparent physical infirmity shall be required to make affidavit of his inability to write and it shall be the duty of the election officers to make a record of the inability of the elector to write opposite the elector's name on the voting check-list Such record shall state specifically the cause of the inability to write

b The election officers shall admit within the guardrail but one voter at a time

c The operating of the voting-machine by the voter while voting shall be secret and obscured from all other persons except as herein provided

Voting for Person Other Than a Nominated Candidate

Section 15 a No ballot shall be voted on a voting-machine for any person for any office whose name does not appear as a candidate nominated for that office except it be deposited written or affixed in or upon the appropriate receptacle or device provided in or on the machine for that purpose

b Where two or more persons are to be elected to the same office and the name of each candidate is placed upon or adjacent to a separate key or knob and the voting-machine requires that all irregular ballots voted for that office be deposited written or affixed in or upon a signle receptacle or device a voter may vote in or by such receptacle or device for one or more persons whose names do not appear upon the machine with or without the names of one or more persons whose names do so appear

c In voting for presidential electors a voter may vote a ticket made up of the names of persons nominated by different parties or partially of names of persons so in nomination and partially of names of persons not in nomination or wholly of names of persons not in nomination by any party Such ticket shall be deposited and written or affixed in or upon the receptacle vehicle or device provided in or on the machine for that purpose

d With these exceptions no ballot shall be voted for any person for any office whose name appears on the machine as a nominated candidate for that office Any ballot so voted shall be void and not counted

Voting for Presidential Electors

Section 16 At any general election at which presidential electors are to be chosen each elector shall be permitted to vote by one operation for all the presidential electors of a party For each party nominating presidential electors a ballot-label shall be provided containing only the words "Presidential Electors" preceded by the name of the party and followed by the names of the candidates thereof for the offices of President and Vice-President and the corresponding counter or registering device shall register votes cast for said electors when thus voted for collectively But means shall be furnished whereby any elector may vote for some of the candidates for presidential electors of one party and in part for those of one or more other parties or in part or in whole for persons not nominated by any party

Canvass of Vote and Proclamation of Result

Section 17 As soon as the polls are closed the election officers shall immediately lock the voting-machine against voting and shall then sign a certificate stating (1) that the machine has been locked against voting and sealed (2) the number of voters as shown on the public counters (3) the number on the seal which they have placed upon the machine (4) the number registered on the protective counter or device and (5) that the voting-machine is closed and locked The election officers in the presence of the watchers and all other persons who may be lawfully within the polling place then shall open the counter compartment giving full view of all the counter numbers The judge of elections shall under the scrutiny of the majority and minority inspectors and the watchers and in the order of the offices as their titles are arranged on the machine read and announce in distinct tones the designating number and letter on each counter for each candidate's name the result as shown by the counter numbers the votes recorded for each office for persons other than nominated candidates and the designating numbers and letters on each counter and the results as shown by the counter numbers for and against each question voted on The counters shall not be read consecutively along the party rows or colums but shall always be read along the office columns or rows completing the canvass for each office or question before proceeding to the next The vote as registered shall be entered by the election officers in ink on the return sheets and shall be signed by the election officer The counter compartment of the voting machine shall remain open until the official returns and all other reports have been fully completed and verified by the board of inspectors During such time any candidate or duly accredited watcher who may desire to be present shall be admitted to the polling-place The proclamation of the result of the votes cast shall be announced distinctly and audibly by the judge of election who shall read the name or each candidate the designating numbers and letters of his counters and the vote registered on each counter also the vote cast for and against each question submitted During such proclamation ample opportunity shall be given to any person lawfully present to compare the results so announced with the counter dials of the machine and any necessary corrections shall then and there be made by the election officers after which the doors of the voting machine shall be closed and locked Immediately upon the close of the polls the election officers shall so seal the operating ever of the machine that the voting and counting mechanism will be prevented from operation Any ballots deposited written or affixed in or upon the voting machine shall be inclosed in properly sealed packages and properly indorsed and shall be filed with the appropriate return sheet with the prothonotary in case of an election and with the county commissioners in case of a primary The election officers shall promptly deliver to the county commissioners or their duly authorized respresentative the keys of the voting-machine inclosed in a sealed envelope having indorsed thereon a certificate of the election officers stating the number of the machine the election district where it has been used the number on the seal and the number on the protective counter or device at the close of the pools

Statements of Canvass

Section 18 Statements of canvass or return sheets shall be printed to conform with the type of voting machine used and in form approved by the Secretary of the Commonwealth The designating number and letter on the counter for each candidate shall be printed thereon opposite the candidate's name

Preservation of Ballots and of Record of the Machine

Section 19 The voting-machine shall remain locked against voting for the thirty days next following each election or primary and as much longer as may be necessary or advisable because of any existing or threatened contest over the result of the election with due regard for the date of the next following election or primary except that it may be opened and all the data and figures therein examined upon the order of any court or judge of competent jurisdiction or by direction of any legislative committee to investigate and report upon contested elections affected by the

use of such machine and such data and such figures shall be examined by such committee in the presence of the officer having the custody of such machine

Custody of Voting-Machines and Keys

Section 20 a The coporate authority of the city county borough or township shall by ordinance or resolution designate a person or persons who shall have the custody of the voting-machines of said city county borough or township and the keys thereof when such machines are not in use at an election or primary and shall provide for his compensation and for the safe storage and care of the machines and keys

b All voting-machines when not in use shall be properly boxed and stored in a suitable place

Provision for Re-Canvass of Vote

Section 21 Whenever it shall appear that there is a discrepancy in the returns of any election district the county board of canvassers shall summon the election officers of the district and said officers in the presence of said board of canvassers or a bi-partisan committee thereof shall make a record of the number of the seal upon the voting machine and the number on the protective counter or other device shall open the counter compartment of such machine and without unlocking the machine against voting shall re-canvass the vote cast thereon Before making such re-canvass the county board of canvassers shall give notice in writing to the proper custodians of voting-machines and to each candidate and the county chairman of each party or independent nominating body affected by the canvass and each such candidate may be present in person or by attorney and each of such parties or nominating bodies may send two representatives to be present at such re-canvass If upon such re-canvass it shall be found that the original canvass of the returns has been correctly made from the machine and that the discrepancy still remains unaccounted for the county board of canvassers or such committee thereof with the assistance of the custodian in the presence of the election officers and the authorized candidates and representatives shall unlock the voting and counting mechanism of the machine and shall proceed thoroughly to examine and test the machine to determine and reveal the true cause or causes if any of the discrepancy in the returns from such machine Each counter shall be reset at zero (000) before it is tested after which it shall be operated at least one hundred time After the completion of such examination and test the custodian shall then and there prepare a statement in writing giving in detail the result of the examination and test and such statement shall witnessed by the persons present and shall be filed with the secretary of the county board of canvassers However nothing contained in this section shall authorize any change in the returns filed by election officers in any election district nor authorize any board of canvassers in anywise to consider or act upon any re-canvass of votes made pursuant thereto

Masculine Pronouns Refer to Men and Women

Section 22 As used in this act any pronoun of the masculine gender shall include within its meaning persons of both sex

Penalties

Section 23 Any person who shall tamper with or injure or attempt to injure any voting machine to be used or being used at any election or primary or who shall prevent or attempt to prevent the correct operation of such machine or any unauthorized person who shall make or have in his possession a key to a voting machine to be used or being used in any election or primary shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced for each and every offense to pay a fine of not less than One Hundred ($100) Dollars nor more than One Thousand ($1,000) Dollars or to undergo an imprisonment not exceeding five (5) years or both in the discretion of the court

b Any election officer who shall permit an elector to enter the voting compartment of a voting machine or to vote thereon at a primary municipal general or other election before such elector shall have signed his name on the ballot check list as required by this act or who shall fail to record on the ballot check list the inability of the elector to write if such be the case or shall fail to record his own signature or initials to either such entry or who shall fail to require an elector to make affidavit of his inability to write where the physical infirmity causing such inability to write is not apparent shall be guilty of a violation of this act and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than sixty (60) days or more than one (1) year

c Any voter at a primary municipal general or other election or who without having made the affidavit of physical disability required by this act shall permit another to accompany him into the voting compartment of a voting machine or to vote thereon in his stead or who shall vote thereon while another is present in the compartment with him or who shall maks false affidavit that by reason of physical disability he is unable to enter the voting compartment or operate the voting machine or any person who shall go into the voting compartment with another while voting or be present therein while another is voting or vote in lieu of another except in strict accordance with the provisions of this act or who shall interfere with any voter when inside said voting compartment or when voting or any helper who shall attempt to influence the vote of the voter whom he is assisting or who shall do anything other than that requested by the voter whom he is assisting or who shall disclose to any one how any person may have voted whom he has helped except when required so to do in legal proceedings shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month or more than one year and to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars

d Any election officer who shall permit a voter who has not filed with the judge of elections an affidavit of physical disability as provided by this act to be accompanied by another into the voting compartment of a voting machine or who shall permit a voter to be accompanied by another into the voting compartment when he knows that the affidavit which the voter has made is false or who shall permit any person to accompany a voter into the voting compartment except as provided by this act or who shall fail to note on the voting check list and the ballot check list the names of voters who received assistance and of the persons who assisted them shall for each such violation be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month or more than one year and to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000)

e Any judge of election who shall fail or neglect to return to the prothonotary all affidavits of physical disability filed with him at any primary municipal general or other election shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for not less than one month or more than one year and to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars

Repealer

Section 24 All acts or parts of acts of Assembly in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, as follows:

An Act to regulate elections and Primaries and to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first second and third classes as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commissions members and appointees of registration commissions election officers city councils city treasurers city controllers police officers civil service commissions courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace

officers county treasurers county controllers registers of vital statistics and boards of school directors and imposing penalties

Short Title Citation

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That this act shall be known and may be cited as "The Personal Registration Act"

Section 2 Definitions a The word "city" as used herein shall mean any city to which this act applies

b "Commission" shall mean any registration commission in such a city or having jurisdiction therein

c "Oath" shall include affirmation and "swear" shall include affirm

d "Election" shall mean any general special or municipal election unless otherwise specified

e "General election" shall mean the election which the Constitution of this Commonwealth requires to be held in even-numbered years

f "Municipal election" shall mean the election which the Constitution of this Commonwealth requires to be held in odd-numbered years

g "November election" shall mean either the general or he municipal election or both according to the context

h "Party" shall mean any political party or body of electors one of whose candidates either at the last general or at the last municipal election shall have polled at least five per centum of the largest entire vote cast for any elected candidate in any city to which this act applies although such percentage of said vote may not have been attained in any particular election district thereof

i "Body of electors" shall mean any political body not recognized as a political party but entitled to make nominations of candidates for any public office by nomination papers on whose behalf proper affidavits shall have been filed with the prothonotary or elsewhere as required by law to obtain the exclusive right to use a party name or appellation for any election or primary

j "Qualified elector" shall mean any person who shall possess all of the qualifications for voting now or hereafter prescribed by the Constitution of this Commonwealth or who being otherwise qualified by continued residence in his election district shall obtain such qualifications before the next ensuing election

k "Register" shall mean the book or sheets containing or to contain all or any part of the registry list of qualified electors prepared or to be prepared by the registration commission as hereinafter provided

l "County" shall mean any county in which any city to which this act applies is situated or with which such city is coextensive

m All references to mayors city councils city treasurers controllers police officers courts judges prothonotaries county commissioners sheriffs peace officers registers of vital statistics boards of school directors and other officials of cities counties and districts where not otherwise specified shall refer only to those of any city to which this act applies or of any county or district in which such city is situated or with which it is coextensive or which lies wholly within such city

n "Public office" shall mean and include any national state judicial county city ward or election or employment requiring any person elected or appointed thereto to render any public service for a fixed fee or compensation except the office of notary public or commissioner of deeds

o Wherever a term in the masculine form is used in this act it shall refer to men and women alike

Section 3 Registration Commissions Membership First and Second Class Cities Bipartisan Term of Office Vacancies Removal Compensation Oath of Office Organization Chairman Secretary County Commissioners to be Registration Commissioners in Third Class Cities Actions by Vote of Majority of Members Record of Proceedings Annual Report a The Governor of this Commonwealth shall at the expiration of the terms of the members of existing registration commissions in cities of the first and second classes and in every fourth year thereafter appoint in each such city a registration commission which shall consist of four duly qualified electors of the city not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party

b This act shall not in any way be construed as nullifying the appointments already made by the Governor of the members of the existing commissions for terms for which they have been appointed

c All members of commissions appointed under authority of this act shall hold office for terms of four years or until their successors qualify unless sooner removed or otherwise disqualified

d The Governor shall fill any vacancy in any such commission within ten days after the vacancy shall occur by appointing a qualified elector of the city to hold office during the remainder of the term of the member whose place shall have become vacant

e The Governor may at any time remove any member of any such commission and may appoint a duly qualified elector of the city as his successor for the remainder of his term

f Each member of any such commission shall receive a compensation at a rate which shall be determined by the city council of the city and which shall be not less than Four Thousand ($4,000) Dollars per annum in cities of the first class nor less than three thousand ($3,000) Dollars per annum in cities of the second class Such compensation shall be payable by the treasurer of the city upon the presentation of proper warrants executed as the commission shall designate

g As soon after their appointment as may be the members of each such commission shall take the oath of office required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth and shall organize by selecting from their number a chairman and a secretary who shall not be members of the same party

h The county commissioners of each county containing a city or cities of the third class are hereby constituted a registration commission for each such city They shall receive no additional compensation as members of such commission

i All actions of a commission shall be decided by a majority of all the members except as may be otherwise provided herein

j Each commission shall keep a record in permanent form of all its proceedings and shall make an annual written report to the Governor

Section 4 Powers of Commission Regulations Enforcement Correction of Errors or Irregularities Cancellation of Registration Powers of Members of Commissions a The commission of any city may make regulations not inconsistent with this act or the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States (1) to govern the public sessions of such commission and (2) for the performance of the duties imposed by this act and may enforce such regulations and all its orders and subpoenas to witnesses as herein provided and if necessary shall have the assistance of the courts of common pleas of the county and of all public officers subservient thereto in enforcing the same which assistance said officers as well as the judges of said courts shall render when requested to do so subject however to the right of certain persons to appeal from the orders of the commission as herein provided

b The commission shall have power to correct any error or any irregularity in registration and to cancel the registration of any person whom it may find to be improperly registered subject only to the provisions of this act and provided that notice in writing shall be given to or left at the address of each person whose registration is cancelled

c The commission of any city and any member of any commission shall have power on its or his own motion (1) to summon and interrogate any person concerning the registration of electors or any matter related thereto (2) to investigate any irregularities in registration (3) to summon and examine witnesses (4) to require the production of any relevant books and papers

d Each member of a commission shall have power to administer oaths Each person testifying before a commission shall be first duly sworn

Section 5 Employes Registrars Inspectors of Registration Duties Appointment Civil Service Incompatible Offices a The commission shall have power to appoint such assistants and employes as from time to time it may deem necessary to carry out the provisions of this act

b Such employes shall include registrars who shall be empowered to register the qualified electors of such cities and inspectors of registration who shall have and may exercise the powers conferred upon them by this act

c Registrars and inspectors of registration shall be qualified electors of the city

d No registrar or inspector of registration shall exercise any power of his office until he shall have taken an oath of office which the commission shall prescribe and shall have received from the commission a certificate of appointment setting forth his name and address the date of his appointment and the length of time for which he shall have been appointed

e Each commission may designate an employe who shall have authority to administer oaths and to sign vouchers

f All registrars inspectors of registration and other assistants and employes appointed by or serving any commission or commissioner save only the special inspectors of registration required by this act shall be appointed in accordance with and shall serve subject to any civil service law which now is or hereafter may be applicable to such city It shall be the duty of civil service commissions in such cities to enforce such law with reference to such assistants and employes

g A registry assessor or an election officer may be appointed as a registrar but to no other office or employment under any commission No other person who holds or is a candidate for public office save that of notary public or commissioner of deeds shall be appointed to or hold any office or employment under a commission except as herein provided

h Any inspector of registration on his own motion or on complaint of any person known to him may and when directed by the commission of his city shall

(1) Investigate all questions relating to the registration of electors and for that purpose shall have power to enter and inspect any house dwelling building inn lodging house or hotel within such city and to interrogate any inmate householder ledger lessee keeper caretaker owner inmate householder lodger lessee keeper caretaker owner proprietor or agent thereof or therein regarding any person or persons residing or claiming to reside thereat or therein without being required to show any warrant for so doing except his certificate of appointment aforesaid

(2) Inspect in like manner and copy any register of lodgers in any lodging house inn or hotel relating to or affecting the right of any person to vote or to be registered in such city

(3) Arrest any person without warrant except any herein privileged from such arrest who in the presence of the inspector of registration violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of this act when such violation is punishable as a crime

(4) Call on any police or peace officer of such city or of the county to assist the inspector of registration in the maintenance of peace at any place of registration or in making any arrest as aforesaid

i The commission for each ctiy of the third class shall open and maintain in each such city a principal office which shall be open to the public during ordinary business hours on each day except Sundays and holidays and at such other times as may be prescribed by law or appointed by the commission and in each such city other than a county seat shall designate an employe or representative to be in charge therof Such office may be in a city building and such representative may be an employe of the city and in addition to any compensation he may receive as such city employe may be compensated by the commission for the additional service required by the performance of duties imposed upon him by the commission in order to carry out the provisions of this act

Section 6 Counsel in First and Second Class Cities Compensation Duties The commissions in first and second class cities may employ special counsel at a compensation not exceeding two thousand dollars per annum Such counsel shall advise the commission from time to time regarding its powers and duties and the rights of electors and concerning the best methods of legal procedure for carrying out the various provisions of this act and shall appear for and represent the commission on all appeals taken from its decision or orders to a court of common pleas as herein provided

Section 7 Appropriations by Council Unexpended Balances of Appropriation Heretofore Made Additional Appropriation a In cities of the first and second classes the council or councils of each city shall appropriate annually and from time to time the funds that shall be necessary for the maintenance and operation of the commission of such city and the carrying out of the provisions of this act in such city including the payment of the compensation of the members of the commission registrars inspectors of registration counsel and other assistants and employes and the fees of witnesses as herein provided and likewise for printing in accordance with the direction of the commission securing and distributing or receiving and preserving all street lists registration blanks affidavits vouchers notices account books stationery and other supplies which the commission shall consider necessary for the purpose of this act and for all other necessary expenses and the county commissioners of each county containing a city of the third class shall likewise appropriate annually and from time to time the funds that shall be necessary for the maintenance and operation of the commission and the carrying out of the provisions of this act in each of such cities

b In the cities of the first and second classes the council or councils of each city shall provide the commission thereof with suitable and adequate rooms and furniture for keeping its records holding its public sessions and otherwise performing its duties and the county commissioners of each county containing a city of the third class shall by itself or by agreement with any such city provide suitable rooms and furniture in such city for performing its duties therein

c Any unexpended balances of any appropriations heretofore made by any council or councils of any city or the county commissioners of any county containing any such city to which this act applies for the purpose of carrying out any provision of any personal registration act or the amendments thereto shall be transferred to and made available for the commission hereby created or hereby constituted for such city for the expenses of carrying the provisions of this act immediately after the passing of this act and all monies required in addition to any original appropriation in the current year or any other year shall be appropriated from time to time as soon as it shall appear what extra sums are needed

Section 8 Acts of Employes Any insertion or removal of names or other information in registers or the amending of any records done by any employe of the commission of any city by order of such commission shall be construed to have been done by the commission itself and shall likewise be subject to the correction of any errors in the doing thereof

Section 9 Members of Commissions May Act as Registrars and Inspectors A member of a commission may act at any time as registrar or inspector of registration and when so acting shall have and may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties and obligations conferred by or in accordance with law upon registrars and inspectors of registration respectively

Section 10 Immunity from Arrest Members of commissions (deputy commissioners) registrars and inspectors of registration shall be privileged from arrest while performing their duties as such except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for felony for wanton breach of the peace or for a criminal violation of this act

Section 11 Acts to be Done on Legal Holidays and Sundays No part of any day fixed for the performance of any duties by any person or official under this act shall be deemed a Sunday or a legal holiday so as to affect the legality of any work done for the purpose of carrying out the provisions hereof or the right of any person to any compensation herein provided for for rendering any service required hereby or so as to relieve any person from doing on such day whatever is necessary for such purposes and such services are hereby declared to be necessary public services

The commission for each city of the third class shall open and maintain in each such city a principal office which shall be open to the public during ordinary business hours on each day except Sundays and holidays and at such other times as may be prescribed by law or appointed by the commission and in each such city other than a county seat shall designate an employe or representative to be in charge thereof Such office may be in a city building and such representative may be an employe of the city and in addition to any compensation he may receive as such city employe may be compensated by the commission for the additional service required by the performance of duties imposed upon him by the commission in order to carry out the provisions of this act

Section 12 Records and Documents to be open to Public Inspection The records of each commission and all registers street lists affidavits petitions appeals witness lists accounts contracts reports and other documents in its custody shall be open to public inspection except as herein provided and may be inspected and copied by any qualified elector during ordinary business hours at any time when they are not necessarily being used by the commission or its employes having duties to perform in reference thereto provided that such public use thereof shall be subject to proper regulation for safekeeping of the records and documents and subject to the further provisions of this act

Section 13 Watchers at Places of Registration Privileges a Any parties or bodies of electors which now is or hereafter may be entitled to have watchers at any election or primary as well as any organized body of citizens having as its purpose or among its purposes the investigation and prosecution of election frauds may recommend not more than three electors to act as watchers without expense to the city or county at any place of registration during the time when it shall remain open for the registration of electors and the commission shall appoint all such persons as watchers and provide them with proper certificates stating their names and the party or policy or citizens' organizatyion which they represent respectively unless any be shown to have previously been convicted of any crime

b Any watcher shall be entitled to remain at any place of registration during the time when it shall remain open for the registration of electors and to keep a list or other memorandum of or concerning the persons applying for registration and to interrogate or challenge any person regarding his right to be registered and to inspect any papers produced by such person and the registrars commissions and members thereof shall give every watcher ample opportunity and afford him every convenience for the discharge of his duties Provided however That a registrar commission or member thereof may at any time require any watcher to show his certificate of appointment and povide that no more than one watcher for each party or body of electors or citizens' organization represented shall be allowed in a place of registration at any one time

Section 14 Attorneys or Watchers at Sessions of Commission Any party or body of electors or body of citizens which now is or hereafter may be entitled to have watchers at any place of registration or at any election or primary shall also be entitled to appoint any attorneys or watchers who are qualified electors of the city to represent such party or body of electors or body of citizens at any public session or sessions of the commission Such attorneys or watchers may exercise the same rights as watchers at places of registration but the number who may be present at any one time may be limited by the commission to not less than three for each party or body of electors

Section 15 Candidates May be Present at Proceedings Every candidate for nomination or election to any office shall be entitled to be present in person and to participate in any proceeding before any commission whenever any matters which may affect his candidacy are being heard

Section 16 Days and Hours of Registration Places of Registration Initial Registration Use of Polling Places Payment of Rentals Use of School Buildings Public Notice a From and after the first day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six each commission or any member thereof or a registrar shall during ordinary business hours and during such additional hours as the commission shall from time to time prescribe on each day except Sundays holidays the day of each election and each primary the thirty days next preceding each election and each primary and the five days next following each election and each primary at the office of the commission and at such additional places in the city as the commission may from time to time designate receive personal applications from persons who claim that they are entitled to be registered as electors of the city and who appear for registration

b The commission shall further designate at least one such place of registration in each ward of the city which shall remain open for the registration of electors on each day from the thirteenth day of September one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six until he eighteenth day of September one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six both inclusive in any event from the first day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight until the sixth day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and on the same dates every fourth year thereafter during at least three consecutive hours each evening

c The county commissioners of each county shall cause any polling place to be open and in proper order for use as a place of registration on each day when such polling place may be desired by the registration commission for use as a place of registration and the said county commissioners shall provide for the payment of all rentals for such polling places upon proper vouchers by the treasurer of the county

d The board of school directors of each school district shall furnish a room or rooms in any public school building under its jurisdiction or control and shall cause the room or rooms to be open and in proper order for use as a place of registration on each day when such room or rooms may be desired by the registration commission for use as a place of registration provided that such use shall not interfere with instruction for the conduct of which such board of school directors shall be responsible

e The commission shall publicly announce the address of each place of registration other than the office of the commission and the days and hours when the place shall be open for the registration of electors by posting a notice thereof at its office in the city and at least one placard or notice thereof in a conspicuous place in the neighborhood at least three days prior to the date when the place shall be so open

Section 17 Registration Blanks Distribution a The commissions shall prepare registration blanks and shall provide suitable devices for filing and indexing them Each blank shall be printed on stock of good quality shall be of suitable uniform size shall be in duplicate serially numbered in duplicate and shall contain spaces wherein shall be recorded as required by this act (1) the affidavit required of an elector who applies for registration (2) the date of his application (3) the sex and color of the elector (4) the signature of the registrar (5) the changes of residence of the elector and the ward and election district within which each place of residence is located (6) the dates of the elections and primaries at which the elector shall vote and (7) every other entry which under the provisions of this act is to be made on the registration blank or affidavit or in the general or district registers herein described

b On each registration blank shall be printed the following instructions "THE APPLICANT MUST BE SWORN OR AFFIRMED THAT THE INFORMATION GIVEN BY HIM IN REFERENCE TO HIS RIGHT TO BE REGISTERED SHALL BE THE TRUTH ANY WILFUL FALSE STATEMENT CONSTITUTES PERJURY AND IS PUNISHABLE AS SUCH"

c The form of such blank shall be determined by the respective commissions but the blank shall be in the form of an affidavit and the words "Registration Affidavit" shall be prominently printed thereon as a caption or title

d The commission shall keep a record of the serial numbers of the registration blanks issued from time to time to each registrar

e Before ten o'clock ante meridian on the day following the last day for registration before an election or primary and at such other times as the commission may prescribe each registrar shall return to the commission at its office all registration blanks used or unused in his possession and shall account fully in writing for each missing blank

f Unused registration blanks may be reissued by the commission but the commission shall preserve all other papers records and memoranda as a part of its records

Section 18 Manner of Registration a Every person claiming the right to be registered as an elector must appear in person before the commission or any of its members or a registrar for the city in which he resides at the office of the commission or at such other place as the commission shall have designated and answer the questions required or permitted to be asked in accordance with this act

b He shall first be informed that the statements which he is about to make must be the truth and must be sworn to or affirmed by him as such and that any wilful false statement will constitute perjury and be punishable as such He then shall answer the questions required herein and his answers together with the sex and color of the applicant and the date of his application shall be recorded in his

presence by the registrar or member of the commission in permanent writing or typewriting in duplicate in the proper spaces on registration blanks as follows

c (1) The surname of the applicant (2) his Christian name or names (3) his occupation (4) the street and number of his residence (5) if his residence is a portion only of a house the location or number of the room apartment flat or floor which he occupies (6) the length of his residence in the state and district respectively (7) whether he is registered from any other address in the city or elsewhere (8) the state or territory of the United States or the foreign country where he was born (9) the date and place of his naturalization papers (10) number of the affidavit of naturalization if being foreign-born he produces his naturalization of his father if taken and (11) the designation of the political party of the elector for the purpose of voting at primaries if such a statement shall be required as preliminary to a right to vote at primaries

d The applicant shall subscribe to an oath or affirmation on both copies of the registration affidavit that he is twenty-one years of age or over or will be twenty-one years of age on or before the date of the election next ensuing and that the information he has given is the truth

e If the applicant shall allege inability to write his name the registrar shall require him to present the affidavits subscribed in person before a registrar or member of a commission of two electors who are personally acquainted with the applicant and who know his qualifications as an elector Each of said two electors shall state in his affidavit the applicast's residence his own residence his knowledge of the statements made by the applicant under oath or affirmation in applying for registration and his belief that they are true Upon the filing thereof the applicant shall be permitted to subscribe to his oath or affirmation by making his mark except that if the applicant's inability to sign his name is not due to some apparent physical infirmity he shall first also be required to make and file with the registrar an affidavit of his inability to write his name Every affidavit required because of an applicant's inability to write his name shall be filed with the registration affidavit of the person whose registration it affects and shall be returned therewith to the office of the registration commission

Section 19 Who May Register Who May Vote Electors To Register Only Once Every Four Years After The Year one thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-eight Exception Every person who shall possess all the qualifications of an elector as provided in the Constitution and laws of this Commonwealth (except as to the payment of taxes) or who by continued residence in his election district shall obtain such qualifications before the next ensuing general or municipal election shall be entitled to be registered as herein provided and from and after the first day of November one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six no person shall be permitted to vote at any election or primary held in such cities unless he shall have been so registered except by order of a court of common pleas as hereinafter provided and no elector so registered shall be required to register again for any election or primary while he continues to reside at the same address until the last thirty days before the primary election in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and no elector so registered for the primary election for the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight shall be required to register again for any election where he continues to reside at the same address except every four years thereafter ta least thirty days preceding the primary election at which delegates to the national convention are to be elected The purpose of the above clause is to require registration every fourth year thereafter from and after the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight

Section 20 Applicants to Register May be Challenged Procedure Challenge Affidavit a Any person claiming the right to register may be challenged by a registrar or by any member of a commission or by a qualified elector of the city Any person so challenged shall answer the questions of the challenge affidavit as herein specified and after his answers have been recorded he shall subscribe to them his signature or mark and swear to their truth He shall also make affidavit to the truth of his answers as recorded on the registration affidavit which he shall be deemed to have examined or have had read to him

b The affidavits of all persons so registered shall be filed with the registration affidavits and shall be returned with them to the office of the registration commission

c The challenge affidavit shall be in form prescribed by the commission and shall contain spaces for the following information (1) serial number (2) place and date of execution (3) full name of challenged applicant (4) whether he is married or single (5) if married where his family resides (6) if single where his parents reside (7) where applicant actually resided immediately before he took up his present residence (8) his residences for the four months immediately preceding date of execution (9) the name of his present employer (10) the city street and number of his place of business (11) the name of his last employer and the year in which he left his employ (12) the city street and number of said last employer's place of business (13) sex of the applicant (14) his color (15) the date of his birth and (16) such distinguishing marks peculiarities and further information for identification as the commission may prescribe

d The challenged applicant shall produce such further proof as the law requires challenged persons to produce on election day except as to payment of taxes and it shall be the duty of registrars and members of commissions to require such proof before permitting him to be registered

Section 21 Naturalized Applicants Applicants Whose Fathers Were Naturalized All persons claiming the right to vote by reason of naturalization shall produce the proper naturalization papers or a certified copy thereof before they shall be registered Provided That any person claiming citizenship by reason of the naturalization of his father may be registered either by the production of his father's original papers or a certified copy thereof or by making affidavit that his father was naturalized at a time when he the applicant was less than twenty-one years of age and that he is unable to produce his father's papers or a certified copy thereof Each such affidavit shall be filed with the registration affidavit of the person whose registration it affects and shall be returned therewith to the office of the registration commission

Section 22 Incomplete or Rejected Applications to be Recorded Review The registrar or member of a commission shall record on registration blanks the surname Christian name or names and street and number of residence of each person who applies for registration whether or not the applicant is accepted Whenever the applicant is rejected after a portion of the record has been filled in the registration blank or blanks shall be marked "Applicant Rejected" and the registrar or member of a commission shall not thereon the reason for the rejection and shall sign his name theeto The commission in public session shall review each rejected application

Section 23 Appeal of Rejected Applicants Any person whose application to be registered has been denied by a registrar or by a member of a commission may file a petition with the commission not later than the fifteenth day prior to an election or primary setting forth the ground of his complaint under oath and praying to be registered The commission shall fix a time for a public hearing thereof at its office in such city not later than the tenth day prior to the election or primary At the time so fixed the commission shall hear and dispose of the petition having first given at least forty-eight hours' notice of the hearing to the registrar or member of the commission who rejected the petitionsr's application for registration The commission if satisfied that the petitioner is entitled to be registered shall direct a registrar or member of the commission to register him in the usual manner and shall amend accordingly the records affected but any registrar or inspector of registration or qualified elector of the city may appear and show cause why the petitioner should not be registered

Section 24 General Register The duplicate registration affidavits shall be placed in exact alphabetical order for the entire city and indexed and shall be kept at the office of the commission in a place and in such manner as to be properly safeguarded These affidavits shall constitute the General Register and shall not be removed from the office of the commission except upon order of courts of common pleas of counties wherein such cities are located

Section 25 District Registers The original registration affidavits shall be filed by election districts and within each election district in order of streets and house numbers and indexed and the affidavits so filed for each election district

shall constitute the District Register for such district The district registers shall be kept at the office of the commission except as herein provided and shall be open at all times subject to reasonable safeguards rules and regulations to public inspection

Section 26 Removal Notices The commission shall provide removal notices which it shall cause to be made available for the convenient use of registered electors These notices shall be printed upon cards suitable for mailing addressed to the office of the registration commission in such city and shall contain spaces wherein the elector shall write (1) the street and number of his present residence and the specific location thereof including the number of the room apartment flat or floor if his residence is a portion only of a house (2) the street and number of the address from which he was last registered (3) the date of his removal to his present address and (4) space wherein the elector shall sign his name The removal notice shall contain a statement that the elector provided he is registered under the provisions of this act may by filling out properly and signing a removal notice and returning it to the office of the commission secure the transfer of his registration to the election district in which he resides effective as to elections and primaries occurring thirty days or more after the receipt of the notice at the office of the commission Each removal notice shall contain a warning to the elector that the notice will not be accept as an application for transfer of the elector's registration unless the signature thereon can be identified by the commission with the elector's signature in the general or district register

Section 27 Transfer of Registration a Upon receipt of a signed removal notice properly filled out or a signed request containing the required information the commission shall cause the signature thereto to be compared with the signature on the registration affidavit of the elector from whom the removal notice purports to come and if the signature shall appear authentic shall enter the change of residence in the general and district registers and if the removal shall have been from one election district to another shall transfer the registration affidavit of the elector from the district register of the election district of his previous residence to the district register of the election district of his new residence

b Provided That when a request for transfer believed authentic by the commission as aforesaid shall have been received at the office of the commission within the thirty days next preceding an election or primary and the removal shall have been from one election district to another the commission shall transfer the registration affidavit of the elector from the district register of the election district of his previous residence but shall not include it in the register of the district of his new residence until after the election or primary In any case the commission shall advise the elector promptly in writing of its action

c If the commission shall doubt that the request for transfer is authenic it shall without transferring the registration of the elector notify the elector that it will be necessary for him to apply in person at the office of the commission in such city for the transfer of his registration

d No elector who is unable to write his name shall be permitted to apply for transfer of registration by use of a written removal notice but each such elector must apply in person at the office of the commission establish his identity and state under oath or affirmation to which he shall affix his mark in the presence of a registrar or a member of the commission who shall affix his own signature thereto as a witness the information required of registered electors in a removal notice

Section 28 Change of Enrollment of Political Party At any time prior to the thirtieth day next preceding a primary any person who desires to change the enrollment of his political designation or who although registered has not hitherto enrolled as a member of a party may appear before a registrar or member of a commission and state the political party in which he desires to be enrolled and the registrar or member of the commission shall cause the enrollment of the elector's political designation to be made or altered accordingly in the general and district registers

Section 29 Reports of Deaths from Registers of Vital Statistics Cancelling Registration Correction if Person is Falsely Reported Deceased a The register of vital statistics of any registration district containing constituted by or contained within any city shall report in writing from time to time to the registration commission of the city upon the request of the commission the deaths of residents of the city except residents less than twenty years of age The commission shall forthwith cancel the registration of each registered elector so reported

b Any person falsely reported deceased may appear in person before a registrar or member of a commission at the office of the commission in such city and prove his identity and the commission thereupon shall correct its records accordingly

Section 30 Mail Check-up of Registers a At any time prior to the thirtieth day next preceding an election or primary the commission may send by mail to any elector whose name appears in any district register a notice setting forth the elector's name and address as it shall appear in the register and requesting him in case of any error to present the notice on or before the tenth day next ensuing at the office of the commission in such city and secure the correction of the error and warning the elector that any discrepancy between his actual name and address and his name and address as recorded in the original register will constitute ground for challenging his vote

b Upon the return by the Post Office of any such notice the commission shall direct an authorized employe to visit in person the address of the elector and if it shall be found that the elector does not reside at the address the commission shall note the fact in the general and district registers and shall enter in the district register in the proper space the word "Challenged" No one so challenged shall be permitted to vote except by complying with the provisions of law applicable to the proving at elections or primaries of his qualifications as to residence

c If any elector so challenged whose registration shall remain uncancelled shall request and receive a transfer of registration as herein provided or shall appear personally at the office of the commission and establish his identify and furnish proof of his correct residence the commission shall withdraw the challenge of such elector and shall record the withdrawal thereof on the general and district registers

Section 31 Canvass of Registered Voters (a) The commission may at any time by its individual members or by inspectors of registration verify the registrations in any election district of the city by visiting each building from which an elector is registered and such other buildings as the commission may deem necessary and shall indicate on a copy or copies of the most recent street list available the name and address of each person registered who shall not be found to reside at the address from which he is registered or who for any other reason shall a ppear to be not qualified to vote in the election district from which he is registered and shall leave at the address of each such person a notice requiring him to appear personally at the office of the commission in such city on or before a date and hour which the notice shall appoint and which shall be not later than the twelfth day preceding the election or primary next ensuing and satisfy the commission of his qualifications as an elector and the commission shall cause a confirmation of each such notice to be sent by mail promptly to such person at the address from which he is registered

(b At the expiration of the time specified in the notice the commission conceal the registration of each such person who has not personally appeared and proved his qualifications as an elector

(c) Provided that each canvass so undertaken shall be completed no later than the fifteenth day prior to the election or primary next ensuing

(d) For the purpose of facilitating any such canvass the commission may when necessary appoint special inspectors of registration in number not exceeding the number of election districts which the commission shall determine to canvass

(e) Such special inspectors shall have and may exercise the powers conferred by this act upon inspectors of registration They shall be qualified electors of the city and shall be appointed without reference to residence in election districts or to their political affiliations or beliefs They shall receive a compensation which shall be determined by the city council in each city of the first or second class and by the county commissioners for each city of the third class but shall be at a rate not less than ten dollars ($10.000) per diem for time of actual service

(f) The commission shall notify by registered letter each person whom it shall appoint special inspector of registration and shall afford him opportunity for reply within a time specified in the notice and unless the commission shall excuse him because of ill health or for other good and sufficient reason each such person shall serve as special inspector of registration subject to the penalty hereby propided It is hereby made the duty of commissions and their individual members to make complaint against each person so offending

(g) The commission shall instruct each special inspector in his duties

Section 32 Comparison and Correction of Registers Preliminary Street Lists (a) Thirty days prior to each election or primary the commission shall compare and correct the general and district registers

(b) Thirty days prior to each primary the commission shall prepare for each election district a Preliminary Street List of the names and addresses of all registered electors resident in the district arranged by streets and house numbers

(c) The commission shall cause to be made a sufficient number of exact copies of each such list and as soon as possible and not later than the twenty-fifth day preceding the election or primary shall distribute the same among the inspectors and special inspectors of registration and the city and county officials concerned with the conduct of the election and among the parties bodies of electors candidates and organized bodies of citizens interested therein giving at least ten copies of each street list to the central or city committee of each political party or body of electors upon the written application of the chairman thereof and at least ten copies of each street list to the executive or governing board or committee of each organized body of citizens having as its purpose or among its purposes the investigation and prosecution of election frauds upon the written application of the presiding officer of such body of citizens and keeping two complete sets of such street lists on file at the office of the commission in such city convenient for public inspection during all the hours when the other records of the commission are open to public inspection as herein provided

Section 33 Corrected Street Lists Posting Distribution (a) Not later than the fifteenth day prior to each election or primary the commission shall prepare for each election district a Corrected Street List of the names and addresses of all registered electors residents in the district arranged by streets and house numbers The commission shall cause to be made a sufficient number of exact copies of each such list which may be made by correcting and supplementing exact copies of the preliminary street lists As soon as possible and not later than the tenth day preceding the election or primary the commission shall post one copy of said corrected street list at the polling-place of the district and at least three copies thereof in prominent places in the district and shall distribute copies among the inspectors of registration and the city and county officials concerned with the conduct of the election or primary and among the parti bodies of electors candidates and organided bodies of citizens interesed therein giving at least ten copies of the central or city committee of each political party or body of electors and to the executive or governing board or committee of each body of citizens entitled under this act to receive copies of preliminary street lists upon the written application of the chairman or other presiding office of such party or body and keeping two complete sets of such lists on file at the office of the commission in such city convenient for public inspection during all the hours when the other records of the commission are open to public inspection as herein provided

Section 34 Petitions to Strike Off Names At any time not later than the fifth day preceding any election or primary any qualified elector of the city including any watcher and any registrar or inspector of registration of the city may petition the commission of such city to cancel the registration of any registered elector of such city setting forth under oath supported by the affidavits of at least two adult persons sufficient grounds for such cancellation and also setting forth that due notice of the iime and place when said petition would be presented had been given to the person so registered personally at least twenty-four hours prior to the presentation of the same or that he could not be found at the place given in the general or district register as his residence and that the person in charge thereof to be mentioned by name in said petition had declared that he or she was well acquainted with the names of all persons residing at the address given as such residence and that the person so registered had never been or was no longer one of them or that no person is residing at the address given whereupon the commission shall forthwith cancel the registration of such elector and amend accordingly the general and district registers and the other records affected unless the person so registered shall appear and show cause why th sam should not be done

Section 35 Ballot and Voting Check-Lists Delivery of Check-Lists and District Registers to County Commissioners (a) Not later than the fifth day preceding each election or primary the commission shall prepare for each election district a Ballot Check-List and a Voting Check-list each of which shall contain the names and addresses of all registered electors resident in the district arranged by streets and house numbers In the discretion of the commission these may be copies of the corrected street list for the district further corrected and supplemented if necessary and authenticated in such manner as the commission shall prescribe but in any event there shall be provided in each ballot check-list a blank space opposite the name of the elector for the signature of the elector and a further blank space for the initials or signature of the election officer who gives the elector a ballot and for any primary both the voting check-list and the ballot check-list shall show the party enrollment if any of each elector

(b) Not later than noon of the second day preceding an election or primary the commission shall deliver to the county commissioners of the proper county the ballot check-list the voting check-list and the district register accurately corrected to date prepared for each election district in order that the same may be delivered to the election officers with other election materials for use on election day in the manner in which the county commissioners now are or hereafter may be required to deliver the same

(c) Each district register when so delivered to the county commissioners shall be contained in a filing device so constructed that every entry on each sheet may be visible and that entries may be made on each sheet but that no sheet may be removed from the filing device without the use of a key or other device which shall remain in the possession of the registration commission

Section 36 Persons Registered Are Entitled to Vote at General or Municipal Elections If Qualified by Tax Payment and Identified by Signature Proviso Evidence of Registration Discrepancies Persons Registered and Enrolled May Vote at Primaries If Identified by Signature Proviso Persons Not Registered Are Not Entitled to Vote Challenging of Persons Registered Use of Check-lists at Elections and Primaries Counting et cetera of Names Checked as Having Voted Sealing of Check-lists Return of Check-lists and Registers (a) Any person whose name is in the district register of an election district and who is qualified by the payment of a tax as required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth and who upon applying for a ballot shall have signed his name in the proper space in the ballot check-list and whose signature therein shall have been compared by the election officers in the presence and view of the watchers with the signature of the applicant as recorded in the district register and shall have been deemed authentic by said election officers shall be entitled to vote in such district at any general or municipal election unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the election officers that he has become disqualified by removal from the district since registration

(b) Provided That no elector shall be required to sign the ballot check-list as a means of identification if he shall have been unable to write his name when registered or if having been able to write his name when registered he subsequently shall have lost his sight or lost the hand with which he was accustomed to write his name or shall have been otherwise rendered by disease or accident unable to write his name when he applies to vote but each such elector shall establish his identity to the satisfaction of the election officers

(c) Provided further That no person who applies for a ballot shall be permitted by any election officer or clerk or other person to see the signature recorded as his in the district register until after he shall have signed his name in the proper space in the ballot check-list

(d) Any person who is registered and also enrolled as a member of a political party and who upon applying for

a ballot shall havce established his identity by signing his name or otherwise as herein required at elections may vote the ballot of said party at any primary succeeding such registration without being subject to any challenge regarding his party membership Provided That no elector registered and enrolled as a member of any one particular party shall be allowed to receive or vote the ballot of any other political party at any primary election and that an qualified elector registered although not enrolled as aforesaid shall be permitted to vote a nonpartisan ballot according to any law providing for same at any primary election And provided further That the presence of any person's name on the register shall not be conclusive evidence of the qualilcations as to length of residence at the time of any primary or special election which may intervene between the day of his registration and the next general or municipal election but if challenged regarding such qualifications he shall produce such further proof of his qualifications as to residence as the law may require before being permitted to vote

(e) No one except a qualified elector who is in actual military or naval service under a requisition of the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth shall be entitled to vote at any election or primary without being registered except by order of the court of common pleas as herein provided regarding appealed cases and any person although registered may be challenged at any election or primary as to his identity and residence and as to the payment of a tax as required by the Constitution of this Commonwealth and if challenged he shall produce such evidence as is or may be required by law to satisfy the election officers of his identity and residence and shall produce his receipt for the payment of a tax satisfying the requirements of the Constitution or make affidavit that he has paid such a tax

(f) The ballot check-list and voting check-list hereby prescribed shall be used at elections and primaries by the election officers in the place of the ballot check-list and the voting check-list respectively heretofore required by law After the polls are closed the names of all electors on each check-list checked as having voted shall be immediately counted and the results compared and announced and the cause of any difference ascertained if possible before the ballot-box is opened The two check-lists shall be immediately sealed in an envelope and with the district register shall be returned to the custody of the registration commission by the majority inspector before four o'clock post meridan on the second day following the election or primary

Section 37 Entry of Information in Registers Following Elections and Primaries Report of Indications of Fraud to District Attorney (a) Immediately following each election or primary the commission shall compare each ballot check-list and voting check-list check-list with the corresponding district register and shall enter the date of the election or primary in the proper space on the registration affidavits in the general and district registers of each elector whom the check-lists indicate has voted

(b) Concerning any elector whom the election officers shall have recorded as removed deceased or challenged and prevented from voting the commission shall ascertain the facts and shall correct the general and district registers in accordace therewith

(c) The commission specifically shall compare the signature of each elector on each ballot check-list with his signature in the district register and shall report forthwith in writing to the district attorney of the proper county any evidence or indication of probable fraud personation or forgery which may appear to the commission by reason of any comparison of check-lists and registers hereby prescribed

(d) At the close of the calendar year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and of each calendar year thereafter the commission shall cancel the registration of each registered elector who shall not have voted at one election or primary in the two calendar years next preceding and shall send to each such elector at the address recorded for him in the general register a notice that his registration has been cancelled because of his failure to vote at one election or primary in two calendar years

Section 38 Record of Cancellation Removal and Preservation of Registration Affidavits Whenever the registration of an elector is cancelled for any cause the commission shall mark on the registration affidavits of the elector the word "Cancelled" and the date and cause of cancellation and shall remove them from the general and district registers but each such affidavit shall be kept for five years after which the commission may destroy it

Section 39 Appeals to Court Time of Fee Time of Hearing Notice Postponement Hearing Decision of Court Costs and Fees (a) Any person whose claim for registration has been denied by the commission or whose name although previously registered has been removed and not restored by the commission upon a petition filed for that purpose as herein provided or any qualified elector of any city whose rights are impaired by any general order made by the commission not including registration of particular names by the commission on personal application made to it as aforesaid or refusal to remove names upon any petition of any kind aforesaid may file an appeal with the proper court of common pleas not later than the fourth day preceding any election or primary setting forth why he feels that an injustice has been done and praying for such order as will give him relief provided that such appellant shall pay the prothonotary a fee of three dollars for filing such appeal and thereupon any judge of the said court may fix a time and place for hearing the matter in dispute of which notice shall be served with a copy of said appeal by the appellant upon the counsel for the commission and upon any elector or his attorney who apposed the contention of the appellant before the commission at least forty-eight hours before such matter may be reviewed by the court and proof of notice or the waiver thereof must be filed therein

(b) Any judge of said court may enlarge the time of notice or postpone such hearing as may be reasonable with due regard for the time remaining before the succeeding election or primary and at the time so fixed the court or any judge thereof assigned for the purpose shall hear all the witnesses and other evidence that may be offered de novo unless the issue can be decided in some other manner by agreement of the parties concerned

(c) After such public hearing the said court may reverse affirm or alter the decision of the commission and modify any order made by it or him accordingly and if necessary issue its mandate to the election officers of any election district to permit the appellant to vote at any designated election or primary although his name may not have been entered in or restored to the register of such district

(d) The said court may compel the appellant or any opposing party other than the commission to pay all the witness fees and other legal costs of such appeal which may be taxed by the prothonotary in the usual manner

Section 40 Production of Documents et cetera at Appeals At the written request of any person taking an appeal from any action or order of a commission as aforesaid the commission shall produce at the hearing thereof any petition register or other record in its custody relevant to the issue involved but the commission shall not be obliged to answer any appeal and shall not be obliged by subpoena or otherwise to apper at any such hearing unless is shall deem it expedient to do so

Section 41 Subpoenas and Witness Fees (a) Any person filing any petition of any kind aforesaid with the commission or opposing same shall have the privilege of having subpoenas issued by the commission to compel the attendance of witnesses upon condition that all witnesses so subpoenaed shall be paid two dollars and fifty cents each per day as witness fees in the manner herein provided

(b) The commission on its own motion may subpoena witnesses including registrars each of whom shall also be entitled to daily witness fees at the rate aforesaid to be paid out of any money to be provided for the purpose to the commission by the city council or county commissioners in the same manner as other necessary expenses of such commission are to be provided for

(c) All subpoenas shall be in substantially the same form and shall have the same force and effect as subpoenas now issued by a court of common pleas and the commission shall have the benefit of the process of said courts if necessary to enforce any subpoena issued by such commission

(d) No subpoena shall be issued for the benefit of any person other than the commission until he shall have paid the commission a fee of twenty-five cents for issuing the same and deposited with said commission one day's witness fees for each witness to be summoned thereby whose names

shall be given to the commission and entered by it in such subpoena and among the records of the commission and no such subpoena shall be of any virtue to require the further attendance of any witness after the day mentioned therein unless the hearing be postponed or continued by the commission and unless before four o'clock post meridian of said day the person for whose benefit it be issued shall have deposited with the said commission an additional day's witness fees for each witness whose further attendance is desired and as soon as convenient after any hearing is concluded (or postponed or continued) on any day the commission shall disburse the fees deposited with it by any person aforesaid among those witnesses who have appeared in response to subpoenas issued as aforesaid and shall return to the person who deposited same any fees deposited for others who did not attend and shall also pay like fees to any summoned by the commission aforesaid taking their receipts therefor so long as there are sufficient funds available for such payments

(e) The commission shall pay over to the city treasurer all fees received for subpoenas and the accounts of such commission respecting disbursements of witness fees out of appropriations made to such commission by the council of such city or by the county commissioners shall be subject to audit from time to time by the city controller of such city or by the proper officer of such county as the case may be

Section 42 Crimes and Penalties (a) Any person who wilfully disobeys a lawful order of the commission or refuses to obey its subpoena duly issued and served under the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars

(b) Any wilful false statement made under oath or in writing stating that it is so made although such oath may not have actually been made by any person regarding any material matter or thing relating to any subject being investigated heard or acted upon by any registrar member of a commission judge watcher inspector of registration court or commission by virtue of this act shall be perjury and any person upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(c) Any registrar or member of a commission who knowingly registers or permits to be registered a person not lawfully entitled to be registered or who without reasonable cause refuses to register a person entitled to be registered or knowingly assists in preventing such person from being registered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(d) A person who applies for registration knowing or having reason to know that he is not entitled to be registered or who falsely personates another in an application for registration or who knowingly offers false naturalization papers to establish his claim to be registered shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced for every such offense to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than three (3) years

(e) A registrar member of a commission or assistant or employe of a commission who inserts or intentionally permits to be inserted a name in any registry list without a proper application in person on the part of the person registered or without requiring the proper evidence of the right of an applicant to be registered or who materially alters any registry list after the entry has been made except upon an order of the court or of the commission shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(f) Any election officer who knowingly refuses the vote of a duly registered and qualified elector or who knowingly accepts the vote of a person not registered in accordance with the provisions of this act except that of a person in actual military or naval service as aforesaid or a person having an order of court as aforesaid or who knowingly receives a vote from a person falsely claiming to be a registered voter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than five (5) years

(g) Any member of a commission registrar inspector of registration or other officer assistant or employe upon whom a duty is laid by this act who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform his said duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(h) Any person who inserts or intentionally permits to be inserted any name or material entry in any register street list affidavit petition subpoena certificate report or other record authorized or required by this act to be made or prepared for any purpose herein mentioned except in accordance herewith or who materially alters or destroys an entry which has been duly made therein except as herein provided or who takes and removes any such book paper card or other record from the custody of any person having lawful charge thereof in order to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than three (3) years

i Any person who neglects or refuses to furnish to any member of a commission or to any inspector of registration any information which he is herein authorized to obtain or to exhibit any records papers documents herein authorized to be inspected by him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than (2) years

(j) Any constable policeman sheriff or other peace or police officer or deputy or subordinate thereof who shall fail upon demand of any member of a commission or inspector or registration to render such aid and assistance to him as he shall demand in the maintenance of peace and in the making of arrests without warrant as herein provided or who shall wilfully hinder or delay or attempt to hinder or delay any member of a commission or inspector of registration in the performance of any duty shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) and to undergo an imprisonment of not less than three (3) months nor more than two (2) years

(k) Any person who intentionally interferes with hinders or delays any other person in the performance of any act or duty authorized or imposed herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500)

l Any person who shall be appointed special inspector of registration and not excused from service as such special inspector as provided herein and who shall neglect or refuse to act as such special inspector shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than two hundred dollars ($200)

Section 43 Partial Invalidity Legislative Intent It is the intention of the General Assembly that if this act cannot take effect in its entirety because of the judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction holding unconstitutional any part or parts thereof the remaining provisions of the act shall be given full force and effect as completely as if the part or parts held unconstitutional had not been included herein

Section 44 Repeal of Prior Law Proviso (a) The following acts of Assembly and any amendments and supplements thereto are hereby repealed absolutely

(1) An act entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions" approved March fifth one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three)

(2) An act entitled "An Act amending sections three seven twelve and thirteen of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions' approved the fifth day of March Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six increasing the compensation of registrars in said cities and providing for an additional registration day" approved May twenty-fifth one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and fifty-one)

(3) An act entitled "An Act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for the violations of its provisions' approved the seventeenth day of February Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six providing for the continuance in office of the registration commissioners of consolidated cities" approved June third one thousand nine hundred and seven (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and ninety-four)

(4) An act entitled "An Act amending sections one four five and ten of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions' approved the fifth day of March Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six and sections three seven and twelve of said act as amended by the act entitled 'An act amending sections three seven twelve and thirteen of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions' approved the fifth day of March Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six increasing the compensation of registrars in said cities and providing for an additional registration day' approved the twenty-fifth day of May Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and seven by further defining who may be appointed registrars increasing their terms of office changing the registration days and the form of register providing further regulations for the registration of electors and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith" approved June sixteenth one thousand nine hundred and eleven (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and fourteen)

(5) An act entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and their said enrollment as members of a political party a condition of the right to vote at primaries in said cities and providing for the payment of witness fees for persons summoned before the commissioners to provide penalties for violations of its provisions and to repeal acts inconsistent herewith" approved July twenty-fourth one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred and seventy-seven)

(6) An act entitled "An Act to amend sections six of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and their said enrollment as members of a political party a condition of the right to vote at primaries in said cities and providing for the payment of witness fees for persons summoned before the commissioners to provide penalties for violations of its provisions and to repeal acts inconsistent herewith' approved the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen" approved May twenty-eighth one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws five hundred and seventy-six)

(7) An act entitled "An Act to amend sections fifteen and eighteen of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and their said enrollment as members of a political party a condition of the right to vote at primaries in said cities and providing for the payment of witness fees for persons summoned before the commissioners to provide penalties for violations of its provisions and to repeal acts inconsistent herewith' approved the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen by providing for attendance of witnesses fees for subpoenas witness fees and the manner of payment of same and providing a penalty for disobenience to the lawful order of the commissioners or refusal to obey their subpoenas and by repealing inconsistent legislation" approved June eighteenth one thousand nine hundred and fifteen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and twenty-seven)

(8) An act entitled "An Act to further amend the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six entitled 'An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions' by providing for special registration for special elections" approved July sixth one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and thirty-eight)

(9) An Act entitled "An Act to amend the third section of an act entitled 'An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and their said enrollment as members of a political party a condition of the right to vote at primaries in said cities and providing for the payment of witness fees for persons summoned before the commissioners to provide penalties for violations of its provisions and to repeal acts inconsistent herewith' approved the twenty-fourth day of July Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred thirteen (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred seventy-seven) by regulating the compensation of the registration commissioners" approved July nineteenth one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand one hundred and eight)

(10) An Act entitled "A Supplement to the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled 'An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions' providing for the payment by the county for the use of room by registrars when sitting for the registration of electors" approved May eighth one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws one hundred and seventeen)

(11) An Act entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries in cities of the first class of this Commonwealth by removing from office all existing registration commissioners and their appointees in said cites and authorizing the Governor to appoint registration commissions and the powers and duties of the cimmissioners constituting same and of their appointees including registrars inspectors of registration clerks and counsel fixing their qualifications terms of office and compensation granting them certain immunity from arrest on registration days and empowering such inspectors to arrest without warrant certain persons committing certain offenses in violation of this act in their presence as well as to enter inspect buildings given as residences of electors to interrogate the inmates thereof to copy or demand a list of the lodgers therein and to supervise the conduct of registrars regulating the registration of electors at polling places by registrars and at the offices of commissions by commissioners and the right of parties or bodies of electors to have watchers thereat and the preparation and use of street lists and other records of those registered allowing the names of persons not entitled to vote to be struck from the registers in certain cases permitting all records regarding registration to be inspected and copied by any elector under certain conditions directing how the registers shall be used at elections and primaries compelling the attendance of witnesses and payment of witness fees and providing penalties for refusal to obey subpoenas directing receivers of taxes to appoint chief clerks of commissions as deputies to collect poll

taxes and to give receipts therefor authorizing such clerks to administer oaths sign subpoenas and vouchers and to collect and disburse witness fees prescribing a method for challenging persons applying for registration and the procedure for the correction of registers and for appealing from actions of registrars to said commissions and allowing for appeals from the decisions of the commissions in certain cases to courts of common pleas imposing certain duties upon election officers and upon the councils treasurers controllers receivers of taxes police officers and other officials of said cities and upon the courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs commissioners peace officers and other officials of the judicial districts and counties in which said cities are situated or with which they are coextensive legalizing certain acts required hereby if done on any Sunday or legal holiday requiring said cities to provide for the maintenance of said commissions and the compensation of their appointees and the payment of all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and to transfer the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made for the personal registration of electors of said cities during the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen to and for the use of the said commissions punishing and fixing penalties for violations hereof and repealing all legislation inconsistent herewith" approved July tenth one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fifty-seven)

(12) An act entitled "A further supplement to an act approved the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred thirteen (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred seventy-seven) entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and their said enrollment as members of a political party a condition of the right to vote at primaries in said cities and providing for the payment of witness fees for persons summoned before the commissioners to provide penalties for violations of its provisions and to repeal acts inconsistent herewith" approved July twenty-first one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and sixty-five)

(13) An act entitled "An Act amending section sixteen of an act entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and their said enrollment as members of a political party a condition of the right to vote at primaries in said cities and providing for the payment of witness fees for persons summoned before the commissioners to provide penalties for violations of its provisions and to repeal acts inconsistent herewith' approved July twenty-fourth one thousand nine hundred and thirteen providing for a change in salaries of the employes of the registration commissioners" approved April twenty-first one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and thirty-nine)

(14) An act entitled "An Act to amend part of section thirteen of an act approved the tenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fifty-seven) entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries in cities of the first class of this Commonwealth by removing from office all existing registration commissioners and their appointees in said cities and authorizing the Governor to appoint registration commissions therein defining the jurisdiction of said commissions and the powers and duties of the commissioners constituting same and of their appointees including registrars inspectors of registration clerks and counsel fixing their qualifications terms of office and compensation granting them certain immunity from arrest on registration days and empowering such inspectors to arrest without warrant certain persons committing certain offenses in violation of this act in their presence as well as to enter and inspect buildings given as residences of electors to interrogate the inmates thereof to copy or demand a list of the lodgers therein and to supervise the conduct of registrars regulating the registration of electors at polling places by registrars and at the offices of commissions by commissioners and the right of parties or bodies of electors to have watchers thereat and the preparation and use of street lists and other records of those registered allowing the names of persons not entitled to vote to be struck from the registers in certain cases permitting all records regarding registration to be inspected and copied by any elector under certain conditions directing how the registers shall be used at elections and primaries compelling the attendance of witnesses and payment of witness fees and providing penalties for refusal to obey subpoenas directing receivers of taxes to appoint chief clerks of commissions as deputies to collect poll taxes and to give receipts therefor authorizing such clerks to administer oaths sign subpoenas and vouchers and to collect and disburse witness fees prescribing a method for challenging persons applying for registration and the procedure for the correction of registers and for appealing from actions of registrars to said commissions and allowing for appeals from the decisions of the commissions in certain cases to courts or common pleas imposing certain duties upon election officers and upon the councils treasurers controllers receivers of taxes police officers and other officials of said cities and upon the courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs commissioners peace officers and other officials of the judicial districts and counties in which said cities are situated or with which they are coextensive legalizing certain acts required hereby if done on any Sunday or legal holiday requiring said cities to provide for the maintenance of said commissions and the compensation of their appointees and the payment of all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and to transfer the unexpended balances of all appropriations hertofore made for the personal registration of electors of said cities during the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen to and for the use of said commissions punishing and fixing penalties for violation hereof and repealing all legislation inconsistent herewith" approved April twenty-sixth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws two hundred and ninety-two)

(15) An act entitled "An Act to amend section four of the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions" approved May twentieth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred and seventy-seven)

(16) An act entitled "An Act to amend section forty-three of the act approved the tenth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fifty-seven) entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries in cities of the first class of this Commonwealth by removing from office all existing registration commissioners and their appointees in said cities and authorizing the Governor to appoint registration commissions therein defining the jurisdiction of said commissions and the powers and duties of the commissioners constituting same and of their appointees including registrars inspectors of registration clerks and counsel fixing their qualifications terms of office and compensation granting them certain immunity from arrest on registration days and empowering such inspectors to arrest without warrant certain persons committing certain offenses in violation of this act in their presence as well as to enter and inspect buildings given as residences of electors to interrogate the inmates thereof to copy or demand a list of the lodgers therein and to supervise the conduct of registrars regulating the registration of electors at polling places by registrars and at the offices of commissions by commissioners and the right of parties or bodies of electors to have watchers thereat and the preparation and use of street lists and other records of those registered allowing the names of persons not entitled to vote to be struck from the registers in certain cases permitting all records regarding registration to be inspected and copied by any elector under certain conditions directing how the registers shall be used at elections and primaries compelling the attendance of witnesses and payment of witness fees and providing penalties for refusal to obey subpoenas

directing receivers of taxes to appoint chief clerks of commissions as deputies to collect poll taxes and to give receipts therefor authorizing such clerks to administer oaths sign subpoenas and vouchers and to collect and disburse witness fees prescribing a method for challenging persons applying for registration and the procedure for the correction of registers and for appealing from actions of registrars to said commissions and allowing for appeals from the decisions of the commissions in certain cases to courts of common pleas imposing certain duties upon election officers and upon the councils treasurers controllers receivers of taxes police officers and other officials of said cities and upon the courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs commissioners peace officers and other officials of the judicial districts and counties in which said cities are situated or with which they are coextensive legalizing certain acts required hereby if done on any Sunday or legal holiday requiring said cities to provide for the maintenance of said commissions and the compensation of their appointees and the payment of all expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of this act and to transfer the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made for the personal registration of electors of said cities during the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen to and for the use of the said commissions punishing and fixing penalties for violation hereof and repealing all legislation inconsistent herewith' so as to increase the maximum compensation to be paid to the chief clerk of the registration commission" approved May twentieth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred and ninety-four)

(17) An act entitled "An Act to further amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of March Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled 'An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for the violation of its provisions'" approved May seventh one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws one hundred and forty-eight)

(18) An act entitled "An Act to amend section one of an act approved the twenty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand and sixty-five) entitled 'A further supplement to an act approved the twenty-fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred thirteen (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred seventy-seven) entitled 'An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors and their enrollment as members of political parties in cities of the first and second classes of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and their said enrollment as members of a political party a condition of the right to vote at primaries in said cities and providing for the payment of witness fees for persons summoned before the commissioners to provide penalties for violations of its provisions and to repeal acts inconsistent herewth'" approved June seventh one thousand nne hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty)

(19) An Act entitled "An Act to further amend section two of the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled 'An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions' by changing the compensation of registrars" approved May fourteenth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and ninety-three)

(b) All other acts or parts of acts of Assembly in conflict or inconsistent with this act or any part hereof are hereby repealed so far as they are inconsistent herewith

c Provided That the provisions of this act shall not affect any suit or prosecution pending or to be instituted to enforce any right or penalty or punish any offense under authority of such acts so repealed respecting any act done or omitted prior to such repeal

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 16, as follows:

An Act relating to elections and primary elections providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners their purchase care custody and safekeeping by counties and their preparation for and use at such elections regulating election returns and providing penalties

DEFINITIONS

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the list of officers and candidates and the statements of questions on a voting machine shall be deemed an "official ballot"

The words "ballot labels" as used in this act shall mean the cards paper or other material containing the statements of questions to be voted on the names of offices and the names of candidates together with a number and letter designation of each candidate which shall correspond to the number and letter on the "counters" for each candidate

The word "diagram" shall mean an illustration of the "official ballot" when placed upon the voting machine showing the names of the parties offices candidates and statements of the questions in their proper places together with the voting devices therefor and shall be considered a "sample ballot"

The word "question" shall mean a statement of such constitutional amendment or other proposition as shall be submitted to the voters at any election

The words "irregular ballot" shall mean the paper or other material on which a vote is cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot labels

The word "counters" shall mean the candidate counters and question counters on which are registered numerically the votes cast for candidates and on questions respectively and they shall bear the number and letter designation of each candidate

The words "public counter" shall mean a counter or other device which shall at all times publicly indicate the total number of voters who have voted at the election

The words "protective counter" shall mean a counter or protective device or devices that will register each time the machine is operated and shall be constructed and so connected that it cannot be reset altered or operated except by operating the machine and it shall record the total number of movements of the operating lever

The word "booth" shall mean the voting machine booth or enclosure or curtain occupied by the voter when voting

The word "model" shall mean a mechanical model which is a duplicate of a portion of the face of the machine which can be used to facilitate the instruction of voters

The words "custodian" or "custodians" shall mean the person or persons charged with the duty of testing and preparing the voting machine for use at the election

The words "statement of canvass" shall mean a printed statement conforming to the type of voting machine used on which shall be entered the votes cast at an election together with suitable certifications of its correctness

The word "election" shall include a general municipal special and primary election

Section 2~ STATE BOARD OF VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS EXAMINATION OF MACHINES ASSISTANTS The Governor the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Attorney General and their successors in office are hereby created a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners It shall be the duty of said board to examine makes of voting machines submitted to it and determine whether such machines comply with the requirements of this act and can safely be used by voters at elections under the provisions of this act Any person copartnership or corporation owning or being interested in a voting machine may submit the same to the said board for examination and the board shall thereupon publicly examine and report upon such machine pursuant to the provisions of this act For the purpose of assistance in examining such machines the said board may employ not more than three

expert machinists at a cost of not more than ten dollars each for each day employed The compensation of said machinists shall be paid by the person copartnership or corporation submitting the machine

Section 3 REPORTS ON MACHINES CHANGES AND ALTERATIONS Within thirty days after completing the examination of any voting machine the board shall make and file with the Secretary of the Commonwealth its report on such machine together with such written or printed description and such drawings and photographs as shall clearly identify such machine and the mechanical operation thereof Within ten days after receiving such report the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall send a copy thereof to the county commissioners of each county within the State Any voting machine that shall receive the approval of a majority of said board may be used for conducting any or all elections subject to the provisions of this act Any machine that shall not receive said approval shall not be adopted for or used at any election After a voting machine has been approved by said board any change or improvement therein that does not impair its accuracy efficiency or capacity shall not render necessary a re-examination or re-approval thereof

Section 4 REQUIREMENTS OF VOTING MACHINES No voting machine shall be approved by the State Board of Voting Machine Examiners unless it is so constructed as to fulfill the following requirements (a) It shall secure to the voter secerecy in the act of voting (b) It shall provide facilities for voting for the candidates of as many political parties or orginizations as may make nominations and for or against as many questions as may be submitted (c) It shall be of a type or style that will permit the logical arrangement of the names of political parties and candidates or questions to be submitted to electors (d) It shall permit the voter to vote for any person for any nominations or for election to any office that he shall have the right to vote for but none other (e) It shall permit the voter to vote for all the candidates of one party or except at primary elections in part for the candidates of one party and in part for the candidates of one or more other parties (f) It shall permit the voter to vote for as many persons for an office as he is lawfully entitled to vote for but no more (g) It shall prevent the voter from voting for the same person more than once for the same office (h) It shall permit the voter to vote for or against any question he may have a right to vote on but none other (i) It shall be so arranged that at a primary election the voter can be prevented from voting for any candidates except those of the political party in which he is enrolled (j) It shall correctly register or record all votes cast for any and all persons and for or against any and all questions (k) It shall be provided with a lock or locks by which all operation of the registering mechanism can be prevented as soon as the polls of the election are closed (l) It shall be provided with a "protective counter" whereby any operating or tampering with the machine before or after the election can be detected (m) It shall be provided with a "public counter" which shall show at all times during an election how many persons have voted (n) It shall be accompanied with a "model" illustrating the manner of voting on the machine suitable for the instruction of voters (o) It may also be provided with one device for each party for voting all the Presidential electors of that party by one operation and a ballot label therefor containing only the words "Presidential electors" preceded by the name of that party and followed by the names of the candidates thereof for the office of President and Vice-President and a registering device therefor which shall register the vote cast for said electors when thus voted for collectively Provided however That means shall be furnished whereby the voter can cast a vote in part for the candidates for Presidential electors of one party and in part for those of one or more other parties or in part on in whole for persons not nominated by any party

Section 5 COUNTIES TO ADOPT AND PROCURE VOTING MACHINES The county commissioners of each county shall adopt and purchase for each election district of the county and require the use therein of one or more voting machines of a style or type approved by the State Board of Voting Machine Examiners Thereafter such machines shall be used at all elections authorized by law and for receiving and registering and counting the votes cast at such elections After the adoption of voting machines in any county voting by ballot in such county shall be abolished

Section 6 COUNTY TO PAY FOR MACHINES OBLIGATIONS The county commissioners may purchase the machines required by this act for cash or by the issue of negotiable obligations which shall be a charge on the proper county The obligations may be made payable to such time or times as may be fixed by the commissioners subject to the limitations imposed by the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth

Section 7 SAMPLES AND SUPPLIES FOR VOTING MACHINES Not later than forty days before each election after voting machines are adopted the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare samples of the printed matter and supplies named in this section and shall furnish one copy of each thereof to the county commissioners of each county such samples to meet the requirements of the election to be held and to suit the construction of the machine to be used

The county commissioners shall provide for each voting machine for each election the following printed matter and supplies (a) suitable printed or written directions to the custodians for testing and preparing the voting machines for the election (b) one certificate on which the custodian can certify that he has properly tested and prepared the voting machine for the elections (c) one certificate on which some person other than the custodian can certify that the voting machine has been examined and found to have been properly prepared for the election (d) one certificate on which the party representatives can certify that they have witnessed the testing and preparations of the machines (e) one certificate on which the deliverer of the machines can certify that he has delivered the machines to the polling places in good order (f) one card stating the penalty for tampering with or injuring a voting machine (g) two numbered metal seals for sealing the voting machine (h) one envelope in which the keys to the voting machine can be sealed and delivered to the election officers said envelope to have printed or written thereon the name or designation of the election district in which the machine is to be used the number of the machine the number shown on the "protective counter" thereof after the machine has been prepared for the election and the number or other designation on each seal as the machine is sealed said envelope to have attached to it a detachable receipt for the delivery of the keys of the voting machine to the judge of elections (i) one envelope in which the keys to the voting machine can be returned by the election officers after the election (j) one card stating the name and telephone address of the custodian on the day of election (k) two statements of canvass on which the election officers can report the canvass of the votes as shown on the voting machine together with other necessary information relating to the election said statements of canvass shall take the place of all tally papers statements and returns as heretofore provided by law (l) three complete sets of "ballot labels" (m) two diagrams (n) five suitable printed instructions to judges and inspectors of election (o) three notices to judges and inspectors of election to attend the instruction meeting and (p) three certificates that the judges and inspectors of election have attended the instruction meeting have received the necessary instruction and are qualified to conduct the election with the voting machine

Section 8 FORM OF BALLOTS OF VOTING MACHINES The ballot labels shall be printed in black ink on clear white material of such size and arrangement as to suit the construction of the machine and the ballot labels for questions shall contain a brief statement of each question to be voted on accompanied by the words "yes" and "no" The titles of the offices on the ballot labels shall be printed in type as large as the space for such office will reasonably permit and where more than one candidate can be voted for any office there shall be printed below the office title the words "vote for any two" or such number as the voter is lawfully entitled to vote for out of the whole number of candidates nominated The party name or other designation and a designating letter and number shall be affixed to the names of candidates or in case of Presidential electors to the names of candidates of such party The titles of offices may be arranged horizontally with the names of candidates for an office arranged vertically under the title of the office or the titles of offices may be arranged vertically with the names of candidates for an office arranged horizontally opposite the title of the office each office to occupy as many columns or rows on the machine as the number of candidates

to be elected to that office The names of all candidates nominated by any political party or body of electors for an office shall always appear in the row or column containing generally the names of candidates nominated by such party or body for other offices When a person has been nominated for an office by one political party and has also been nominated for that office by one or more independent bodies his name shall appear only in the row or column containing generally the names of candidates for other offices nominated by such party and the name of such party and of each of such independent bodies shall appear in connection with his name When the same person has been nominated for the same office to be filled at the election by more than one party the voting machine shall be so adjusted that his name shall appear in each row or column containing generally the names of candidates for other offices nominated by any such party and if such candidate has also been nominated by one or more independent bodies his name shall appear only in each row or column containing generally the names of candidates for other offices nominated by any such party and the name of each such independent bodies shall apear in one such row or column to be designated by the candidate in writing filed with the officers charged with the duty of providing ballots or if such person shall fail to so designate the names of such independent bodies shall appear in such row or column as such officers shall determine If any person shall be nominated for any office only by one or more independent bodies his name shall appear but once upon the machine in the place designated by the officers charged with the duty of providing ballots and in connection with his name there shall appear the name of each independent body nominating him

Section 9 PROVISION FOR VOTING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS OF SEVERAL PARTIES If the election be one at which all the candidates for the office of Presidential elector are to be voted for with one device the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare the form of and the county commissioners shall furnish for each machine in the form prepared by said secretary twenty-five ballots for each political party each ballot containing the names of the candidate for the office of Presidential electors of such party and a suitable space for writing in names so that the voter can vote thereon for part of the candidates for the office of Presidential electors of one party and part of the candidates therefor of one or more other parties or for persons for that office not nominated by any party No paper ballots shall be furnished for any offices to be voted for on the machine

Section 10 MACHINES TO BE ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION DIAGRAMS OF MACHINES TO BE PUBLISHED Before each election the custodian shall place on public exhibition a suitable number of machines for the proper instruction of voters Such machines shall be so arranged and so equipped with ballot labels as to best illustrate the method of voting at that election and so far as practicable shall contain the names of the offices to be filled the names of the candidates to be voted for together with their proper political party designations and statements of the questions to be voted on Not more than ten or less than three days before each election the county commissioners shall publish in at least two newspapers representing at least two political parties a diagram of reduced size showing the face of the voting machine after the official ballot labels are arranged thereon together with illustrated instructions how to vote and a statement of the locations of such voting machines as shall be on public exhibition

Section 11 INSTRUCTIONS OF ELECTION OFFICERS IN USE OF MACHINES Before each election the custodians shall instruct all judges and inspectors of election that are to serve thereat in the use of the machine and their duties in connection therewith and he shall give to each judge and inspector that has received such instruction and is fully qualified to conduct the election with the machine a certificate to that effect For the purpose of giving such instruction the custodians shall call such meeting or meetings of the judges and inspectors as shall be deemed necessary Each judge and inspector shall attend such meeting or meetings and receive such instruction as shall be deemed necessary for the proper conduct of the elections with the machine and as compensation for the time spent in receiving such instruction each judge and inspector that shall qualify for and serve in the election shall receive the sum of one dollar to be paid to him at the same time and in the same manner as compensation is paid to him for his services on election day No judge or inspector of election shall serve in any election unless he shall have received such instruction and is fully qualified to perform his duties in connection with the machine and has received a certificate to that effect from a custodian of the machines Provided however That this shall not prevent the appointment of a judge or inspector of election to fill a vacancy in cases of emergency

Section 12 APPOINTMENT OF CUSTODIANS COMPENSATION The county commissioners shall cause the machines to be properly prepared prior to every election and for that purpose shall employ competent persons who shall be known as "custodians" who shall be sworn to perform their duties faithfully according to law and who shall receive each the sum of five dollars per day out of the county funds for each day actually employed under the provisions of this act One custodian shall be employed for each twenty machines One-half of the custodians shall be selected as nearly as may be from the party casting the largest vote at the election preceding the appointment The remainder shall be selected from minority political parties All appointments to fill vacancies shall be made in like manner The custodians shall be appointed for the term of two years

Section 13 PREPARATION OF MACHINES BY CUSTODIANS EXAMINATION BY PARTY REPRESENTATIVES In preparing a voting machine for an election the custodian shall according to the written or printed directions furnished by the county commissioners arrange the machine and the ballot labels therefor so that they will in every particular meet the requirements for voting and counting at such election The custodian shall thereupon test the machine and certify accordingly to the county commissioners The names of candidates shall be arranged on the machine in the manner prescribed by this act

Before preparing the voting machine for any election the custodians shall give written notice to at least three of the principal political parties stating the time and place where machines will be prepared at which time one representative appointed by the county chairmen of each such political parties shall be afforded an opportunity to see that the machines are in proper condition for use at the election Such representatives shall be sworn to faithfully perform their duties They shall not interfere with the custodians or assume any of their duties When a machine has been so examined by such representatives it shall be sealed with a numbered metal seal and such representatives shall certify (a) to the number of the machine (b) that the "public counter" and all the candidate and question "counters" register 000 (c) the number registered on the protective counter and (d) the number or other designating mark on the metal seal After being prepared for the election each machine shall be examined by some person other than the custodian preparing it and a certificate thereof filed with the county commissioners The custodians shall at least one hour before the opening of the polls cause all voting machines to be delivered to the polling places and shall certify to their delivery in good order on the certificate furnished therefor After such delivery the county commissioners shall provide proper protection therefor The county commissioners shall provide a light for every machine which shall be in good order and give sufficient light to enable voters while in the booth to read the ballot lables and suitable for use by the election officers in examining the counters

Section 14 DELIVERY OF ELECTION SUPPLIES The county commissioners shall cause to be delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of election not later than the day before the election the keys for the voting machine On the sealed envelope shall be written (a) the name or designation of the election district (b) the number of the voting machine (c) the number mark on the metal seal and (d) the number registered on the "protective counter" as reported by the custodian for which a receipt shall be taken on the blank attached thereto The county commissioners shall also furnish (a) two diagrams (b) one extra set of ballot labels (c) one envelope contining a metal seal for sealing the machine after the polls are closed (d) one envelope for the return of

the keys (e) two statements of canvass and (f) all other supplies necessary for conducting the election

Section 15 DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS The election officers of each election district in which a voting machine is to be used shall meet at the polling place thereof at least forty-five minutes before the time set for opening the polls and before unlocking the machine for voting shall proceed as follows (a) They shall see that the voting machine is placed where it can be conveniently attended by the election officers and conveniently operated by the voters and where unless its construction requires otherwise the ballot labels thereon can be plainly seen by the election officers and the public when not being voting on (b) Thy shall see that the model is placed where each voter can conveniently operate it and receive instructions thereon as to the manner of voting before entering the booth (c) They shall post one diagram inside the polling room and one outside in places where the voters can conveniently examine them (d) They shall see that the lantern or other means provided for giving light is in such condition that the voting machine is sufficiently lighted to enable voters to readily read the names on the ballot labels (e) They shall see that the ballot labels are in their proper places on the machine (f) They shall see if the number on the metal seal sealing the machine also the numbers registered on the "protective counter" agree with the number written on the envelope containing the keys and if same do not agree they shall at once notify the custodian and delay unlocking the machine and opening the polls until he shall have re-examined the machine (g) If such numbers or marks do so agree the election officers shall open the doors concealing the counters and before the polls are opened each inspector shall carefully examine every counter and see that it registers 000 and allow the watchers to examine them if any of such counters shall be found to register some number other than 000 the judges of election shall at once notify the custodian who shall set such number at 000 but if it shall be impracticable for the custodian to arrive in time so to adjust such counties before the time set for opening the polls the inspectors shall immediately make a written statement of the designating number and letter of such counter together with the number registered thereon and shall sign and post the same upon the wall of the polling place where it shall remain throughout the election day and in filling out the statement of canvass they shall subtract such number from the number then registered thereon (h) After performing their duties as provided in this section the election officers shall certify thereto in the appropriate places on the statement of canvass as provided thereon and (i) When the polls are declared open the judge or an inspector of election shall break the seal and unlock the machine for voting

Section 16 VOTING ASSISTANCE Before each voter enters the booth the election officers shall so far as possible inform him how to operate the machine and illustrate same upon the model and call his attention to the diagram No voter shall remain within the booth longer than one minute and if he shall refuse to leave at the end of that time he shall be removed by the election officers Provided however That they may grant him a longer time if other voters are not waiting to vote Whenever a voter who has the right to vote only in a certain party or on certain offices or certain questions shall enter to vote the election officer shall so adjust same that such voter can vote in such party or on such offices or questions but no others If any voter shall in the presence of the election officers declare that he is by reason of physical disability unable to register or record his vote upon the machine he shall be allowed assistance to register and record his vote on the machine in such cases and in the manner now provided by the election laws If any voter after entering the voting machine ask for information regarding its operation the election officers shall give him such necessary information

Section 17 SECRECY EXAMINATION OF MACHINE PENALTY Except as before provided for in cases of assistance to voters the operation of voting shall be secret The election officers shall occasionally examine the face of the machine and the ballot labels to determine if same have been injured or tampered with No voter shall be permitted to enter the machine booth or move the operating lever more than once Any election officer who shall deceive any voter in registering or recording his vote or any person who shall register or record such vote in any other way than as designated by such voter or who shall give information to any person as to what candidate or for or against what questions such voter voted or shall seek to suggest or persuade any voter to vote for any party or for any candidate or for or against any question shall be guilty of a felony and shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or to undergo an imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor for a period not to exceed two years

Section 18 DUTY OF ELECTION OFFICERS AFTER CLOSE OF POLLS At the hour for closing the polls the constable shall declare the polls of the election closed and the election officers shall not permit any further operation of the machine but all such voters as shall at the hour of closing be within the polling room and awaiting their turn to vote shall be considered as having began the act of voting and shall be permitted to cast their votes upon the machine As soon as such voters have voted the election officers shall (a) lock and seal the machine (b) unlock and open the doors of the counter compartment and (c) canvass the votes registered on the counters therein and the votes recorded on or in the device or devices for voting for persons not nominated and (d) shall make two statements of canvass thereof in the following manner (1) One election officer shall call the designating number and letter of each candidate's counter in the order given on the statements of canvass (2) and another election officer under the scrutiny of one of a different political party shall repeat such number and letter as it is read and announce the vote registered in such counter which vote shall thereupon be entered in ink on each of the statements of canvass (e) the canvass of each office shall be completed before proceeding to the next (f) the vote on each question shall be canvassed in the same manner (g) the votes cast on the irregular ballots shall then be canvassed and entered on the statement of canvass

All votes for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot labels must be cast in the proper places on or in the device for irregular ballots and all votes for persons whose names do appear upon the ballot labels must be cast on the counters therefor and any votes not so cast shall not be counted Provided however That at all elections at which Presidential elections are voted for with one device the voter may vote on or in the device for irregular ballots in part for the Presidential electors of one party and in part for those of one or more other parties or in part or in whole for persons not nominated by any party

After completing and writing down the canvass of the votes the election officers shall (a) verify same by comparing the figures on the statements of canvass with the figures on the counters in the machine and the names recorded on or in the device for voting for persons not nominated and (b) shall then certify in the appropriate place on each of the statements of canvass the number of voters that voted at the election as shown by the poll list (1) the number registered on the public counter (2) the number registered on the protective counter and (3) the number of other designating mark on the metal seal with which the machine has been sealed

After completing and certifying to the statements of canvass the judge or an inspector shall read therefrom in a distinct voice (a) the name of each candidate (b) the designating number and letter of his counter as stated thereon and (c) the vote entered for each also the vote for and against each question

During the canvassing and announcing of the vote the counter compartment shall remain open and opportunity shall be given to any person lawfully present to examine the counters to determine the correctness of the vote as announced The counter compartment shall then be locked and all the keys of the machine shall be delivered forthwith in a sealed envelope to the county commissioners The two statements of canvass shall be delivered forthwith as provided by law for the delivery of election returns

Section 19 MACHINE TO REMAIN LOCKED The registering mechanism of each voting machine used in an election shall remain locked and sealed against operation until required for the next succeeding election unless released by order of the return board or the court

Section 20 CUSTODY OF VOTING MACHINES AND KEYS The inspectors shall inclose the keys of the machine in an envelope supplied with the keys on which shall be written the number of the machine and the

district and ward where it has been used securely sealed the envelope indorse it and return to the officer from whom the keys were received The number on the seal and the number registered on the protective counter if so provided shall be written on the envelope containing the keys The county commissioners shall have the custody of the machines when not in use at an election and shall preserve and keep them in repair All keys for voting machines shall be kept securely locked by the county commissioners Any court return board or custodian who by any provision of law is entitled to the custody of a machine for any period of time shall be entitled to the keys therefor while such machine is in his or its charge It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to have in his possession any key or keys of any voting machine and all election officers or persons entrusted with such keys for election purposes or in the prepartion of the machine therefor shall not retain them longer than necessary to use them for such legal purpose All machines shall be boxed and collected as soon after the close of the election as possible and the machines and the boxes for the machine shall at all times be stored in a suitable place selected by the county commissioners

Section 21 RECANVASS OF VOTES CORRECTIONS BY RETURN BOARD Whenever it shall appear that there is a discrepancy in the returns of any election district the return board shall summon the election board to make a recanvass of the vote cast before the return board without unlocking the machine against voting and for such purpose the machine shall be produced before the return board If upon a recanvass it shall be found that the original canvass of the return was incorrect the election officers shall correct such return in the presence of the return board but if it shall be found that the original canvass of the return was correctly made and that the discrepancy still remains unaccounted for the return board with the assistance of the custodian in the presence of the election board shall unlock the voting and counting mechanism and shall proceed to examine and test the machine to determine and reveal the cause of the discrepancy Before testing the counters shall be reset at 000 after which each counter shall be operated at least one hundred times When the cause of the discrepancy has been ascertained by the return board it shall have power to make any correction in the return from said district which may have been due to any defect in the operation of the machine The return board shall at all times upon its own motion or upon petition in the manner now provided by law have the power to correct any fraud or palpable fraud or mistake on the part of the election board in making a return of the votes cast

Section 22 EXISTING LAWS CONTINUED IN FORCE Except as herein otherwise provided all elections shall be conducted and returns of votes cast thereat be made and computed by the return boards in the manner now provided by law

Section 23 PENALTY Any person who shall tamper with or injure or attempt to injure any voting machine to be used or being used in an election or who shall prevent the correct operation of such machine or any unauthorized person who shall make or have in his possession a key to a voting machine to be used or being used in an election shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars or more than five hundred dollars or imprisonment in the State prison for not less than one year or more than five years or by both such fine and imprisonment

Section 25 REPEAL All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, as follows:

An Act regulating elections and primary elections providing for the appointment by the court of quarter sessions of custodians of ballot boxes to distribute collect and safeguard with the aid of assistants appointed by them ballot boxes and election papers and of a central counting board to count in the presence of watchers the votes cast at such elections and make return thereof prescribing their powers and duties and providing for the payment of their compensation and all incidental expenses incurred under this act by the county changing and restricting the powers and duties of election officers and providing penalties

APPOINTMENT OF CUSTODIANS OF BALLOT BOXES ASSISTANTS COMPENSATION

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the court of quarter sessions of each county shall before the first day of April of each year appoint three reputable citizens of the county as custodians of ballot boxes At least one of said custodians shall represent a minority political party of the county The custodians of ballot boxes shall have power to appoint as many assistant custodians as may be deemed necessary by the county commissioners to perform the duties hereinafter prescribed The compensation of the custodians and their assistants shall be fixed by the county commissioners and the controller if there is a controller in the county and shall be paid from the county treasury except in the case of a special election

Section 2 DUTIES OF CUSTODIANS AND ASSISTANTS It shall be the duty of the custodians and their assistants to deliver to the various election districts or judges of election the empty locked and sealed ballot boxes as hereinafter provided before the opening of the polls at any general municipal primary or special election and immediately after the close of the polls on the day of any general municipal primary or special election to collect as hereinafter provided the unopened locked and sealed ballot boxes of the various election districts within the county and all other papers required to be returned by this act and the laws of the Commonwealth by the election officers and to deposit said ballot boxes and papers at a central point to be designated by the court of quarter sessions as the place for counting the votes cast at such election All of the said ballot boxes and papers shall be collected not later than nine o'clock post meridian of the day of election and shall as soon as may be thereafter be deposited at the central point designated by the court and shall be carefully guarded and protected by the custodians until twelve o'clock noon of the day following the election at which time the said ballot boxes with the keys thereto shall be turned over to the counting board as provided in this act

Section 3 APPOINTMENT OF COUNTING BOARD COMPENSATION The court of quarter sessions shall prior to each general municipal primary or special election appoint a counting board whose duty it shall be to count the ballots cast at such election in the manner provided by this act and the general laws of the Commonwealth not regulating the counting of ballots at such elections by election boards No ballot box shall hereafter be opened by election officers nor shall the votes cast at any election be counted or returned by the election officers

The court appointing the counting board shall fix the number of members of the counting board to be appointed and their compensation not to exceed ten dollars per diem of eight hours each Such compensation shall be paid from the county treasury

To facilitate the counting of the votes the court may divide the counting board into as many units as may be deemed advisable but at no time shall any unit consist of less than three members of the counting board one of whom shall call the votes and two of whom shall keep the tally-papers as hereinafter provided On each of such units there shall be a representative of the minority political party of the county

Section 4 DUTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS After the closing of the polls all the lists of voters upon which the names of voters are recorded shall be placed in separate sealed covers properly marked by the election board and the said boards shall also enclose in a separate sealed package which on the outside thereof shall designate the voting place all stubs of ballots used all unused ballots and the ballot check-list All ballot check-list All ballots which have been inadvertently spoiled by a voter shall be returned to the election board and new ballots issued by the board and the spoiled ballots shall be immediately cancelled by the board and at the close of the polls be sealed in an envelope All assistance affidavits shall also be sealed in a separate

envelope designating on the outside thereof the election district The certificates of the oaths of election officers and any other papers not specifically provided for shall be sealed in an envelope properly marked with the name of the election district Neither of said packages or envelopes shall thereafter be opened except by the return judges or in the case of a contest or upon the order of a court of competent jurisdiction or except as hereinafter provided in the case of the list of voters

The election board shall also immediately after the closing of the polls bind the ballot box with tape and seal the slot of the ballot box through which the ballots were deposited with a seal provided by the county commissioners for such purpose and each election officer shall sign his name on said seal It shall be unlawful for the election officers at any time to open the ballot box for any reason whatsoever or to deposit any papers whatsoever into such ballot box

Section 5 ELECTION OFFICERS TO GUARD BALLOT BOX AND PAPERS The election officers shall remain in the voting room within the guard rail with the ballot box and papers sealed as hereinbefore provided and shall carefully guard the same and prohibit any person from tampering therewith until such box and papers are called for and collected by the custodians of ballot boxes appointed by the court or their assistants who shall exhibit their credentials (to be furnished by the court under seal) to the board The custodians or their assistants shall give the judge of election a written receipt for such box

Section 6 COUNT OF VOTES CAST At twelve o'clock noon of the day following the election the counting board shall proceed to count the votes and shall make a separate return thereof for each election district in the same manner and with like effect as is now provided by law in the case of returns for the election and nomination of persons to public office The counting board shall first open the sealed envelope containing the list of voters of one district and publicly announce the number of votes cast in the particular district as shown by said list and in the case of primary elections the number of votes cast by each political party The tape on the ballot box shall then be broken by the counting board without breaking the seal placed over the slot by the election board and the box of said district unlocked and opened and the ballots taken therefrom and audibly counted one by one and when the counting is completed for the district the whole number of ballots cast in the district shall be announced and the counting of the number of votes received by each person voted for shall then proceed In counting the votes cast at a primary election the counting board shall separate the ballots according to parties and shall count the votes cast by each political party separately and publicly announce the number cast by each political party The counting board shall read aloud the name or names marked or inserted upon each ballot together with the party name or political appellation under which each vote was cast (in the case of elections other than primaries) and the answers marked thereon to the questions submitted if any and the members of the counting board acting as clerks shall each carefully enter each vote as read and keep correct account of the same in tally-papers prepared for that purpose In like manner the votes in all the ballot boxes shall be counted Two or more units of the counting board may count votes at the same time

It shall be unlawful for the person calling off the ballots or votes thereon to have in his hand any pen pencil or stamp for marking ballots

Section 7 BALLOTS TO BE OPEN TO VIEW All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of those present in the counting room so that they may be able to see all the marks on each ballot but the same shall be kept out of their reach until they are re-placed in the ballot box as required by law

Section 8 RETURNS BY COUNTING BOARD A full return signed by the members of the counting board actually making the count shall be made for each election district in the manner now provided by law by the counting board of all votes cast and such returns shall state in every case the number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party or political body as the same shall appear upon the ballots cast The total vote of each district as soon as counted shall be publicly announced No triplicate returns shall hereafter be made by the counting board but two returns one of which properly sealed and returned to the proper office fixed by law and the other retained by the counting board shall be deemed sufficient

Section 9 DELIVERY OF BALLOT BOXES LOCKED TO CUSTODIANS CARE OF BOXES DESTRUCTION OF CONTENTS After the counting board has completed its work and made a return for any election district of the county in the manner now provided by law it shall replace into the ballot box all the ballots and other papers belonging to said district except one tally-paper which shall accompany the return and shall again securely lock the ballot box and place the box and the keys thereof in the possession of the custodians of ballot boxes The ballot boxes shall be deposited by the custodians at a place to be designated by the court of quarter sessions and shall be there preserved intact under lock until one month preceding the next election at which such boxes are required to be used at which time the custodians of ballot boxes shall empty such boxes burn and totally destroy the contents thereof and securely lock such ballot boxes before delivery to the election polls or judges of election The seals placed the ballot boxes by the election officers shall not be removed at any time except by the election officers at the time of the opening of the polls at the succeeding election at which they are used

Section 10 POWERS OF RETURN BOARD After such ballot boxes have been locked by the counting board and delivered to the custodians and the returns made by the counting board the return board shall have the same power as is now provided by law to correct any fraud palpable fraud or mistake on the part of the counting board or election board or to open in the manner and for the reasons provided by law any ballot at any general municipal or primary election and to recount the ballots in such box and to make a correct return thereof

Section 11 PERSONS PERMITTED IN COUNTING ROOM No person except the members of the counting board and one watcher for each candidate at such election to be appointed by the candidate in writing and any officer or officers appointed by the court of quarter sessions to preserve order in the counting room shall be permitted within the room where such ballots are being counted It shall be unlawful for any person appointed a watcher by any candidate to touch or handle any ballot or in any manner to interfere with the counting board in the performance of its duties

Section 12 REPORTS OF ELECTION FRAUDS The counting board shall report to the return board for appropriate action the case of any election district where from the condition of the ballot box or the contents thereof or the papers accompanying the same there appears to have been an election fraud committed

Any watcher present in the counting room who shall discover any fraud on the part of any member of the counting board shall make a report thereof in writing to the return board for appropriate action

The custodians of ballot boxes and their assistants shall report to the return board for appropriate action the case of any election district where from the condition of the ballot box or the accompanying papers there appears to have been an election fraud committed

Section 13 CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION All certificates of election now required by law to be made by the election officers shall hereafter be made by the return board

Section 14 MEETING OF RETURN BOARD The return boards shall remain and be constituted as now provided by law and shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties now vested and required by law but instead of time now fixed by law for the meeting of return boards the meeting of said boards shall be fixed by the court of quarter sessions as soon as may be after the completion of the count by the counting board

Section 15 SECURING BALLOT BOXES AT FIRST ELECTION AND PRIMARY At the first election and primary held subsequent to the passage of this act the proper ballot boxes shall be secured by the election officers and their contents removed and destroyed in the manner now provided by law

The election officers shall after the close of the polls on the day of the first election and primary under this act deliver to the custodians of ballot boxes at the time the ballot box is delivered the keys thereto and the said custodians and their successors shall at all times retain possession of said keys except when the boxes are in use by the counting board the return board the court or in case of a contest

Section 16 SPRING LOCKS ON BALLOT BOXES The county commissioners shall provide at the expense of the county a good and sufficient number of spring locks and keys therefor which shall be delivered to the custodians of ballot boxes and which the custodians shall at the time the contents thereof are destroyed fasten upon such boxes on the inside thereof so that they may be securely locked

Section 17 PENALTIES It is unlawful for any member of any counting board to change alter or insert a mark upon any ballot or to wilfully or falsely call off or count or tally any ballot incorrectly or to make any false return or for any person other than a member of the counting board to handle or touch any ballot or to interfere in any manner with the counting board

It is unlawful for any custodian or assistant custodian or any election officer or clerk or any person other than a member of the counting board to open any ballot box or for any person other than an election officer at the opening of the polls to break or destroy any seal placed over the slot of any ballot box

It is unlawful for any person to interfere with any custodian or assistant custodian in the collecting or delivery of ballot boxes or to take or steal from or prevent or delay a custodian or assistant custodian from delivering any ballot box to an election board or from collecting and depositing any ballot box at the central place designated by the court

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or both

Section 18 REPEAL That sections twenty-four twenty-five and twenty-eight of the act approved the tenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet laws four hundred and nineteen) entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and publishing certain offenses in regard to such elections" and the amendments thereto be and the same are hereby repealed

All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 18, as follows:

An Act to further amend section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" which was amended by the act approved the twenty-ninth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws nine hundred twenty) entitled "An act to amend section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and nineteen) entitled 'An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation' as amended" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 14 [Upon the closing of the polls at such primary and before the ballot boxes are opened the number of ballots issued to the voters of each party as shown by the stubs and the number of ballots of each party if any spoiled and returned by voters and canceled shall be announced to all present in the voting room and entered on the general return sheets aforesaid and then the names checked as having voted in the two assessor's lists or registers marked "ballot check list" and "voting check list" respectively shall be immediately counted and the result announced and compared with the number of ballots issued as above escertained after deducting the number spoiled and canceled and said results shall also be compared with the number of names written in the numbered lists of voters which shall be made as at election as the electors receive and cast their ballots with the addition of a note of each elector's party enrollment after his name If any differences exist which are not found to be due merely to clerical errors such differences shall also be noted on the general return sheets aforesaid Then the numbered lists of voters (except a copy of the latter which shall be hung outside of the polling place) shall be placed in the separate envelopes provided for them respectively and sealed In cities the voting and ballot check lists shall be put in one envelope and sealed and subsequently delivered to the registration commissioners or county commissioners as required by the personal registration acts relating to cities of various classes]

[Also the stubs of all ballots used together with all unused ballots and all spoiled and canceled ballots of each party and the ballot check list in boroughs townships and districts other than in cities shall be placed in separate envelope and sealed before the ballot boxes are opened which package shall be kept by the judge and delivered by him in person to the county commissioners at such place as they shall designate on or before noon of the Thursday following such primary]

[As soon as all the ballots of each party have been properly accounted for and those outside the ballot boxes as well as the said lists sealed as aforesaid the election officers shall forthwith open the ballot boxes and take therefrom all ballots therein and separate the same according to the party to which they belong and first audibly count the number cast for each party one by one and make a record thereof and then the judge or one of the inspertors in the presence of the other officers shall read aloud the names marked or inserted upon each ballot keeping the ballots of each party in sequence together with the office for which the person named is a candidate and any other relevant matter necessary to identify him and the clerks shall carefully enter each vote as read and keep account of the same

in triplicate tally papers for each party to be provided as aforesaid All ballots after being removed from the box shall be kept within the unobstructed view of all persons in the voting room until replaced in said box and no person while handling same shall have in his hand any pencil pen stamp or other means of marking or spoiling any ballot When the vote cast for the different persons named upon said party ballots shall have been fully recorded on said tally papers and counted the election officers shall duly certify to the number of votes cast for each person upon the respective party tickets and shall prepare triplicate returns thereof for each party and also general returns in duplicate showing besides the entries made thereon as aforesaid the number of ballots of each party cast and the number of ballots of each party declared altogether void including any blank ballots cast as well as the votes cast for each candidate on each party ticket one of which statements shall be immediately posted for the information of the public outside the voting room or polling place and the other of which shall be entrusted to the judge for delivery to the county commissioners with the package of unused ballots et cetera aforesaid The election officers shall then replace the ballots cast so counted and canvassed in the boxes including those declared void together with one set of tally papers one set of said triplicate return sheets one numbered list of voters sealed as aforesaid (and the voting check lists in districts other than cities) and one oath of each election officer and lock and seal each ballot box so that nothing can be inserted therein until it be opened again and the judge and the minority inspector shall deliver them to the place which has been designated by the court of common pleas or by law for the delivery of ballot boxes at general and municipal elections on or before noon of the Thursday following such primary and the county commissioners or return board shall not compute any returns from any election district until the ballot boxes thereof as well as the package of unused ballots et cetera aforesaid therefrom are delivered as aforesaid]

[The minority inspector shall retain one complete set of tally papers and one of the triplicate return sheets for each party and one set of the affidavits of voters and other persons except oaths of election officers made pursuant to the provisions of this act at such primary and carefully preserve the same for the period of at least one year The remaining tally papers triplicate return sheets and affidavits of voters and others including oaths of election officers shall be placed in separate envelopes to be provided for the same and sealed as soon as the court is finally completed All of such envelopes and the other numbered list of voters previously sealed as aforesaid shall be entrusted to the judge of election and shall on or before noon of the Thursday following be deposited by him in person or by registered mail with the county commissioners who shall on the succeeding day at noon] The county commissioners shall on the day fixed by the court publicly commence the computation and canvassing of the returns of the counting board and continue the same from day to day until completed in the manner hereinafter provided except that if any of the county commissioners of any county shall be a candidate for any nomination at any primary he shall not act as a member of the return board for computing or canvassing any returns of such primary but the other two commissioners if both are qualified shall act and in case in any county there are not at least two commissioners so qualified two or more judges of the court of common pleas of such county shall be designated by said court to act as a return board provided that neither of them are candidates for any nomination at such primary either on a party or a nonpartisan ballot and if there shall be only one judge of such court in such county or if less than two judges are qualified and able to act in such county any judge who is qualified may act alone and if there be none qualified the prothonotary of such county shall act as the return board

[The general returns from the various districts shall be open to public inspection at the office of the county commissioners as soon as they receive same from the judges thereof]

The county commissioners shall provide a convenient public place for holding the sessions of the return board whoever may compose it as aforesaid with adequate accommodations for the authorized representatives of each party and candidate concerned in any such primary not exceeding two such representatives for each of them at any one time to attend and to keep or check up their own computation of the votes cast in the several election districts as the returns from the same are read as hereinafter directed [and the county commissioners shall give at least one week's previous notice by advertising once in at least two newspapers of a large paid circulation published at the county seat of the time aforesaid and place when and where such return board will commence and hold its sessions and keep copies of such advertisement posted in their office during said period]

[At noon on the Friday following any such primary] The county commissioners shall have ready a sufficient number of blank forms of returns made out in a proper manner and headed as the nature of the ballots may require for making out full and fair statements of all votes which shall have been given while the count or any political district therein according to the returns from the several election districts thereof for any person voted for therein for any party nomination or party office

All the clerks of the county commissioners and other persons assisting in the official computation and canvassing of the votes shall be first sworn to perform their duties impartially and not to read write count or certify any return or vote falsely or fraudulently

The general returns made by the [election officers as aforesaid] counting board from the various election districts shall be read one after another in the usual order slowly and audibly by one of the clerks [who shall in each case read therefrom the number of ballots of each party issued spoiled and canceled and cast respectively whereupon the clerk having charge of the records of the county commissioners showing the number of ballots of each party furnished for each election district and the number of stubs and unused ballots and spoiled and canceled ballots returned shall publicly announce the number of same respectively and unless it appears by said numbers or calculations therefrom that said records and the said general return correspond no further returns shall be read from the latter until all the ballots issued are fully accounted for and all the stubs and unused ballots spoiled and canceled ballots as well as the other election returns aforesaid shall be open to public inspection and shall be carefully preserved together with the contents of the ballot box by the county commissioners for at least eleven months and not destroyed in any event without the previous consent in writing by the district attorney None of the envelopes sealed by election officers and entrusted to the judges of election shall be opened by any person except by order of the return board or of the court of common pleas]

[When the records agree with the said returns regarding the ballots] The votes recorded for each candidate on each party ticket shall be read by the said clerk slowly audibly and in an orderly manner from the said returns and the figures announced shall be compared by other clerks with the [return] tally sheets of each party for the respective districts and discrepancies shall be immediately called to the attention of the return board which shall thereupon compare said return sheets with the tally papers for the same election district respecting the same candidates or party ballots and [if the tally papers and party return sheets agree] in case of clerical errors the [general] return shall be forthwith corrected to conform [thereto] to the tally sheet but in every other case where the discrepency cannot be accounted for the return board shall forthwith cause the ballot box of such division to be brought before it and opened under its direction and the ballots therein recounted respecting any vote in question in the presence of representatives of each party and candidate interested who are attending the canvass of such votes and if such recount shall not be sufficient to correct the error in any of the said returns the return board may summon the election officers and overseers if any to appear forthwith with all election papers in their possession and the court of common pleas shall use its processes to enforce such summons if necessary and if any error or fraud is discovered the return board shall compute and certify the votes justly regardless of any fraudulent or erroneous returns presented to it and report the facts to the district attorney of the proper county for action in cases that appear to warrant same

As the returns from such election district are read computed and found to be correct or corrected as aforesaid they shall be recorded on the blanks prepared for the purpose of casting up the total vote of each candidate on each party ticket until all the returns from the various election districts which are entitled to be counted shall have been duly recorded when they shall be added together announced and attested by the clerks who made and computed the entries respectively and at the expiration of five days after the completion of said computation the return board shall certify the several returns accordingly to the county commissioners unless upon appeals taken from any decision the court of common pleas shall have directed any returns to be revised in which cases such returns shall be revised and certified accordingly

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 19, as follows:

An Act to further amend the twenty-second section of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections" approved the tenth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet Laws four hundred and nineteen) as amended by providing a manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section twenty-two of an act approved the tenth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet Laws four hundred and nineteen) entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections" which was amended by an act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and twenty-nine) entitled "An Act to further amend the twenty-second section of an act entitled 'An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certain offenses in regard to such elections' approved the tenth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-three as amended by an act approved the twenty-ninth day of April nineteen hundred and three by providing a manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates and repealing acts or parts of acts inconsistent therewith" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 22 On receipt of his ballot the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the space enclosed by the guard-rail retire to one of the voting shelves or compartments and draw a curtain or shut the screen or door and shall then prepare his ballot as follows

If he desires to vote for every candidate of a political party he may make a cross-mark in the appropriate square opposite the name of the party of his choice in the straight party column on the left of the ballot and every such cross-mark shall be equivalent to a vote for every candidate for the party so marked [Provided That the voter may make a cross-mark in the appropriate square opposite the name of the party of his choice in the straight party column on the left of the ballot and may also make a cross-mark in the square to the right of any individual candidate whom he favors In such case his vote shall be counted for all the candidates of the party in whose straight party column on the left of the ballot he placed such cross-mark except for those officers for which he has indicated his choice by marking in the squares to the right of individual candidates and his vote shall be counted for such individual candidates which he has thus particularly marked notwithstanding the fact that he made a mark in the straight party column on the left of the ballot Provided further That in any case where more than one candidate is to be elected to any office the voter shall if he desires to divide his vote among candidates of different parties make a cross (x) mark in the appropriate square to the right of each candidate for whom he desires to vote not exceeding the total number to be elected for such office and no vote shall be counted for any candidate in such group not individually marked notwithstanding the mark in the party square]

If he desires to vote for an entire group of Presidential electors he may place a cross-mark in the appropriate square at the right of the name of the party of his choice If he desires to divide his vote among candidates from different groups of Presidential electors he shall make a cross-mark in the appropriate square to the right of the name of each candidate for Presidential elector for whom he desires to vote Provided That a mark in the straight party column opposite the name of the party of his choice shall also be counted as a mark for each Presidential elector nominated by such party

He may vote according to the above provisions for the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled according to the number of persons to be voted for by him for each office or he may insert in the blank space provided therefor in accordance with section fourteen of this act any name not already on the ballot And in case of a question submitted to the vote of the people he may mark in the appropriate margin or space a cross (x) opposite the answer which he desires to give In all cases where by existing laws a voter is entitled to cast more than one vote for a single candidate he shall place in the appropriate square instead of a cross (x) a number which shall indicate the number of votes to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked

Before leaving the voting shelf or compartment the voter shall fold his ballot without displaying the markings thereon in the same way it was folded when received by him and he shall keep the same so folded and deposit it in the ballot-box without undue delay and shall quit the enclosed space immediately thereafter

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing amendments to sections seven fourteen and sixteen of article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendments are hereby proposed to sections seven fourteen and sixteen article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

That section seven article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be amended to read as follows

Section 7 All laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors shall be uniform for cities of the same class and uniform in boroughs and townships and all other laws regulating the holding of elections by citizens shall be uniform throughout the State

That section fourteen article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be amended to read as follows

Section 14 District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors who shall be chosen biennially by the citizens Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector The first election board for any new district shall be selected and vacancies in election boards shall be filled as provided by law Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof for an election fraud for felony or for wanton breach of the peace In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service

That section sixteen article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be amended to read as follows

Section 16 The courts of common pleas of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to appoint overseers of election to supervise the proceedings of election officers and to make report to the court as may be required such appointments to be made for any district in a city or county upon petition of five citizens lawful voters of such election district setting forth that such appointment is a reasonable precaution to secure the purity and fairness of elections overseers shall be two in number for an election district shall be residents of the State but not necessarily of the election district and shall be persons qualified to serve upon election boards and in each case members of diferent political parties whenever the members of an election board shall differ in opinion the overseers if they shall be agreed thereon shall decide the question of difference in appointing overseers of election all the law judges of the proper court able to set at the time shall concur in the appointments made

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in committee of the whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 40, as follows:

A Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to Article Eight Section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

That section one of article eight is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 1 Every citizen twenty-one years of age possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact

First He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month

Second He or she shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State he or she shall have removed therefrom and returned then six months) immediately preceding the election

Third He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 44, as follows:

An Act to repeal the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions" and the amendments and supplements thereto

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions" and the amendments and supplements thereto are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 45, as follows:

An Act providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of the third class for the purpose of performing duties relating to elections and fixing their compensation to be paid by the respective counties

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That in cities of the third class the assessor of taxable property for county purposes in each ward wherein but one election district is authorized shall perform in the ward all the duties relating to elections now required by law to be performed by assessors and assistant assessors in boroughs and townships

Section 2 The qualified electors of every election district in the wards of such cities wherein more than one election district is authorized shall at the next municipal election and every four years thereafter elect a citizen of the district as assistant assessor therefore Such assistant assessors shall in their respective districts perform all the duties relating to elections now required by law to be performed by assessors and assistant assessors in boroughs and townships

Until such officers are elected and in case of vacancies in said office the court of quarter sessions of the proper county or any judge of said court shall appoint a person to fill such offices

Section 3 The assessors and assistant assessors in the performance of the duties provided by this act shall have all the powers and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of borough and township assessors in the performance of like duties

They shall receive as compensation for such duties the sum of five dollars per day for each day actually employed in the performance thereof including their attendance at elections Such compensation shall be paid by the county

Section 4 All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and

to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged

The first section of the bill was read as follows:

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended by the act approved the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws one thousand one hundred twenty-five) entitled "An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and nineteen) entitled 'An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to national party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation' by empowering the court of common pleas instead of the return board to open ballot-boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 15 Any election officer or clerk of election or clerk of the county commissioners or other person who knowingly inserts or knowingly permits to be inserted any fictitious name false figure or other fraudulent entry on or in any assessor's list register list of voters affidavit tally paper return sheet statement certificate or oath voucher ballot or other record or document authorized or required to be made used signed returned or preserved for any public purpose in connection with any primary or who materially alters or intentionally destroys any entry which has been lawfully made therein except by public order of the county commissioners prothonotary or of the court of common pleas or who takes or removes any such book affidavit return ballot or other document or record from the custody of any person having lawful charge thereof in order to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as required or permitted by law or who neglects or refuses to deliver the same into the custody of the officials who are or hereafter may be required by law to use or keep the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or both in the discretion of the court

Upon petition and the sworn affidavit of three quailfied electors of any election precinct division or district of any county that upon information which they consider reliable they believe an act of fraud or error although not manifest upon the general return of votes made therefrom has been committed therein the court of common pleas [may] shall at any time prior to the completion of the computation and canvassing of all the returns for the county open the ballot-box of such election district and cause the entire vote thereof to be recounted in manner aforesaid and if the court discovers any fraud or material error it shall correct compute and certify the votes of such election district justly regardless of any fraudulent or erroneous returns made by the election officers thereof and correct any entries previously made in the papers being prepared by the return board accordingly

Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of any return board not consisting of a judge or judges of the court of common pleas regarding the computation or canvassing of the returns may appeal therefrom within two days thereafter to the court of common pleas of the proper county setting forth why he feels that an injustice has been done and praying for such order as will give his relief and upon the payment to the prothonotary of a fee of three dollars for filing such appeal a judge of the said court shall fix a time and place for hearing the matter in dispute within three days thereafter of which due notice shall be served with a copy of said appeal by the appellant upon one of the return board whose action is complained of and upon every attorney who opposed the contention of the appellant before such return board and upon any other person that said judge shall direct at least two days before said matter shall be reviewed by the court and proof of such notice or the waiver thereof must be filed therein before any appeal is sustained The court on such appeal and upon the opening of any ballot-box shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all matters pertaining to any fraud or error committed in any election district to which such appeal or petition to open a ballot-box relates and to make such decree as right and justice may require and pending such appeal or the opening of any ballot-box the return board shall suspend any official certification of the votes cast in such election district but none of the orders or decisions of either the return board or any judge or judges acting as a return board or the court of common pleas on any appeal or the opening of any ballot-box shall be deemed a final adjudication regarding the results of any primary election so as to preclude any contest thereof Contests of primaries shall originate and be conducted as in cases of election No appeal shall be allowed from any decision of any judge or judges acting as a return board or from any order or decree of the court of common pleas made in pusuance of this section and the said court may compel the appellant or any oppossing party other than the commissioners or prothonotary to pay all the witness fees if any and other legal costs of rehearing any matter in dispute which costs may be taxed by the prothonotary in the usual manner

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I move to amend Sec. 1, page 4, line 22 by inserting after the word "therefrom" the following: which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition also page 5, by inserting between lines 3 and 4 the following paragraph:

Every petition for the opening of a ballot box under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county accompanied by cash in the amount of one hundred dollars, or by a bond signed by the petitioners as principals, and by a corporate surety to be approved by the court in the amount of two hundred dollars ($200) conditioned upon the payment to the county treasurer of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) in the event that upon the opening of the ballot box it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein, or in the marking of the ballots contained therein, or otherwise in connection with such ballots. If, upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act, it shall appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein, or in the marking of the ballots contained therein, or otherwise in connection with such ballots, it shall be the duty of the court to certify to the prothonotary such fact and thereupon the prothonotary

shall, if the petitioners shall have deposited with him cash in the amount of one hundred dollars ($100), return to them the said sum of one hundred dollars ($100), and if the petitioners shall have filed with the prothonotary a bond in lieu of cash, the prothonotary shall forthwith mark said bond "cancelled". If, upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act, it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein, or in the marking of the ballots contained therein, or otherwise in connection with such ballots, the persons upon whose petition such ballot box shall have been opened shall forfeit to the county the sum of one hundred dollars ($100). If said petitioners shall have deposited the said sum in cash with the prothonotary at the time of filing their petition, the prothonotary shall promptly upon the certification of the court, that fraud or error was not discovered, pay said sum deposited with him to the county treasurer, and, if the petitioners shall have filed with their petition a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars ($200), it shall be the duty of the county treasurer forthwith to collect from the surety on said bond the sum of one hundred dollars ($100), and for this purpose he is hereby authorized to institute any necessary legal proceedings.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title of the bill was read as follows:

An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I move to amend title page 2, by adding at the end thereof after the word "alleged" the following:

and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the title as amended?

It was agreed to.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 50, as follows:

An Act requiring assessors for election purposes in cities to sit at the polling-places to receive payment of poll or occupation taxes imposing certain duties on assessors registration commissions and receivers and collectors of taxes and providing penalties

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That in cities from and after the first day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six the assessor for election purposes in each election district shall sit at the polling-place of the district from ten o'clock ante meridian to one o'clock post meridian and from four o'clock post meridian to ten o'clock post meridian on each of two days annually which shall be designated by the registration commission of the city and shall then and there receive payment of poll or occupation taxes of the residents of the district upon any assessment of such taxes made at least two months prior to the general or municipal election then next ensuing and shall give to such residents the official receipts therefor to be provided as herein prescribed

Section 2 It shall be the duty of the registration commission of each city not later than the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and not later than the thirty-first day of January in each year thereafter to designate two days neither of which shall be within a period of one month prior to any general or municipal election on which the assessors for election purposes in such cities shall sit at the polling-places to receive payment of poll or occupation taxes as herein prescribed

Section 3 The receiver of taxes or other collector of poll or occupation taxes in the city or in the county in which the city is situated shall require from the assessor of each election district of the city and the assessor shall furnish to the said receiver or collector a bond in such sum not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars and with such surety as may be approved by the receiver or collector or by the court of common pleas of the proper county for the safe keeping and paying over to said receiver or collector of all poll or occupation taxes collected by said assessor

Section 4 a Said receiver or collector shall prepare blank receipts for poll or occupation taxes bound together in books containing fifty (50) each and impressed with the proper seal of the city or county and shall issue to each such assessor from time to time such number as he may request provided that the number of receipts so delivered to any assessor and not accounted for as hereinafter provided shall not exceed five hundred (500) at any one time

b Each such assessor may from time to time and within ten days after each general or municipal election shall account to said receiver or collector for all such taxes collected prior to such accounting and shall return to the receiver or collector the stub of each receipt given for such taxes

On or before the tenth day following each general or municipal election each such assessor shall also return all unused receipts to said receiver or collector and thereupon the receiver or collector shall return to the assessor a sum equal to ten (10) per centum of the amount of poll or occupation taxes collected and paid over by the assessor which sum the assessor shall receive as his commission for collecting said taxes in addition to any compensation allowed him for his services as assessor

d The receiver or collector shall keep such stubs and unused receipts for a period of two years as part of the records of his department

Section 5 Any such assessor who shall fail to sit for the collection of poll or occupation taxes on the days appointed by the registration commission as herein prescribed or who shall upon request of any person assessed as an elector as aforesaid or his duly authorized agent or attorney refuse to accept the payment of his poll or occupation tax or to furnish an official receipt therefor or who shall accept payment of any poll or occupation tax from or in behalf of any person upon whom such tax

has not been assessed shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit his commissions on all poll or occupation taxes collected by him within the calendar year or years within which such offenses occurred and shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment for not less than three (3) months nor more than one (1) year for each offense

Section 6 All acts or parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 51, as follows:

An Act Authorizing the appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys for primary general municipal and special elections providing for their compensation defining their powers and duties providing for reports by them and proceedings by the court after reports filed providing for the correction or rejection by the court of election returns defining penal offenses for neglect of duty by supervisors of election and for interfering with them in the discharge of their duties and providing penalties

Appointment of Supervisors of Election

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of any judicial district may upon said judge's own motion or upon the petition of any qualified elector and the district attorney whenever he deems it necessary may appoint any resident of the county as supervisor of election for any primary general municipal or special election to be conducted in any election district in the county in which the judge or district attorney has been duly elected or appointed or to which said judge has been specially assigned Each of said supervisors of election shall be given a certificate duly signed by the judge or district attorney appointing him Upon the presentation of any supervisor's certificates to the prothonotary or the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions the said official shall attach thereto the seal of said official's office but said seal shall not be necessary to give validity to said certificate Each supervisor of election shall be paid five dollars per day for his services upon the proper voucher being filed by the officer appointing him said payment to be made by the county Before or on election day or on the day following election each officer appointing supervisors of election shall file in the prothonotary's office a list of supervisors said officer appointed

Section 2 Powers and Duties of Supervisors of Election The said supervisors of election are hereby authorized and directed to sit within the guard-rail of the polling-place of the district to which they have been appointed from the opening of the polls until the count of the ballots has been concluded and the returns signed and the ballots and other election papers returned to the ballot-box and sealed and to examine the ballots while they are being read and being counted and tallied and to examine the tally papers while the tallies are being recorded thereon and to examine the returns of the election and other election papers while the same are being made out and to make notes of the conduct of the election officers in said district and to call the attention of the election officers and overseers of said district to any fraud error or violation of law in the conduct of said election and to accompany the officers of election while the ballot-box is being carried to and deposited in the place provided therefor and while the returns of election are being carried to the place provided by law for the filing thereof and in general to observe and supervise in every detail the conduct of the election in said district

Section 3 Report of Supervisors of Election If any supervisor of election discovers any evidence of fraud irregularity or error in the conduct of said election or in the counting of the ballots or in the making of the returns or in any other matter pertaining to said election or if he believes that any such fraud irregularity or error has been committed said supervisor shall within forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls report in writing to the official appointing him any such fraud irregularity or error which he believes to have been perpetrated in his or her district Said official to whom said report is made if he believes that the allegations of said report are well founded may file the same in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county

Section 4 Proceedings after Supervisor's Report After said report is filed the Court of Common Pleas or any judge thereof may order a hearing at a convenient time in open court upon the conduct of the election in said district and the said court or any judge thereof may issue summary process to bring before the court for examination all of the election officers and the overseers and all the supervisors of election for the district in question and the election returns and the ballot-box and its contents and all the ballots and any other papers pertaining to the election in said district and if said court finds that there was fraud irregularity or error in said district it shall correct the returns in conformity with its conclusions from said evidence If the court concludes from the evidence that the fraud irregularity or error committed in said district was sufficient to nullify the will of the voters of said district and if the court finds it impossible from the evidence to determine what the true expression of the will of the voters was at said election in said district the court may reject the entire vote of said district for any or all of the offices voted for at said election Nothing in this act shall be deemed a judicial adjudication to preclude any election contest or as a bar to any election contest for any office

Section 5 Interference with Supervisors If any supervisor of election is ejected from the polling place or otherwise unlawfully interfered with or intimidated in the discharge of his duties he shall notify at once any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of such unlawful act and said judge shall have power to order in writing the sheriff or deputy sheriff or deputy sheriffs or any state policeman or state policemen or any county detective or county detectives or any other officers or citizens to reinstate said supervisor of election in the place where it is his duty to be and said officer officers or citizens may be further directed to remain with said supervisor and prevent further unlawful interference with him in the performance of his duties and said order shall be obeyed as process of the court

Section 6 Criminal Offenses and Penalties If any person shall bribe or offer to bribe any supervisor of election to neglect his duties or if any supervisor shall accept or offer to accept a bribe to neglect his duties or if any supervisor of election shall neglect his duties or if any election officer or overseer or other person shall intimidate or eject or otherwise unlawfully interfere with any supervisor of election in the performance of his duties such unlawful act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county for a time not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 54, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

Section 4 The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide for the consolidation of the county poor districts cities boroughs and townships of the county of Allegheny and the offices thereof into a consolidated city and county with the constitutional and legal capacity of a municipal corporation to be known as the City of Pittsburgh and to provide for a charter for its government The said charter shall be submitted to the electors of said county at a special election to be provided for therein If the majority of the electors voting thereon in the county as a whole and a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of at least two-thirds of all the cities boroughs and townships thereof vote in the affirmative the act shall take effect for the whole county If rejected the said charter may be resubmitted to the electors in original new or modified form at any subsequent election until adopted

It shall be competent subject to the police power of the State for the Legislature to provide in said charter

One For the exercise by the consolidated city of all the powers and duties vested in the county of Allegheny and the poor districts thereof and such other powers appropriate to a municipality as may be specified therein except such powers as are specifically reserved by this section to the municipal divisions herein provided for

Two For the election by the people of the consolidated city of a board of commissioners the number to be fixed by the charter in lieu of present county commissioners in which board shall be vested all the powers of the consolidated city and county except as otherwise provided in the charter

Three For the organization of a government for the consolidated city and county and for the election or appointment of the constitutional and other necessary officers thereof and for their powers and duties

Four For the organization of all courts other than those of record in the consolidated city and for the procedure thereof and for the appointment of judges and officers thereof which court shall exercise the jurisdiction powers and duties of the magistrates aldermen and justices of the peace and such other powers as may be conferred by law

Five For the transfer to the consolidated city of the property and indebtedness of the county of Allegheny and the poor districts thereof and of such property and indebtedness of the cities boroughs and townships thereof as relate to the powers and duties of said consolidated city and to provide for an equitable adjustment and payment of such indebtedness and for this purpose any taxation therein shall be uniform taxation within the meaning and intent of other provisions of this Constitution

Six For the assessment of property for taxation the levying and collection of taxes and the payment of the cost of any public improvement in whole or in part by special assessment upon abutting and non-abutting property materially benefited thereby and for this purpose real estate so charged shall be classified as urban suburban and rural assessments made in accordance with such classifications

Seven For the creation of the board of commissioners of districts for the purpose of regulating the location height area bulk and use of buildings and premises

Eight For the creation by the board of commissioners of special districts for the purpose of acquiring constructing maintaining operating or contracting for any public property work improvement utility or service not for the exclusive benefit of any one municipal division and for the payment of the costs and maintenance of such property work improvement utility or service there may be special taxes levied throughout such special districts respectively separate and apart from the general city tax

Provided however That it is the intent of this section that substantial powers be reserved to the cities boroughs and townships situated in Allegheny County To this end the charter shall provide for the continued existence of the said cities boroughs and townships as municipal divisions of the consolidated city under their present names and forms of government subject to the laws provided for government of municipalities of their respective forms and classes except as provided in the charter and with their present boundaries provided that the city of Pittsburgh may be designated by a term other than city and may be divided into two or more municipal divisions and that any two or more municipal divisions of the consolidated city may with the consent of a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of such divisions at any general or special election be united to form a single municipal division

The said municipal division shall have and continue to possess the following powers

One. The constitutional and legal capacity of municipal corporations except as limited in the charter

Two The power to lay and collect taxes and to incur indebtedness subject to the limitations which are or may be imposed by law upon cities boroughs or townships of corresponding classification for the purpose of carrying out any lawful power of said divisions

Three The power to acquire own construct maintain operate or contract for all kinds of public property works improvements utilities or services which shall be within the municipal division and principally for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof provided this power shall not be taken to include the construction and maintenance of through-traffic streets and bridges tunnels subways and appurtenances thereof nor main or trunk lines for sewer power and water service running through more than one municipal division and designated as such by the board of commissioners

Four The power to maintain a local police force and local fire department with the necessary buildings appurtenances and equipment therefor which may be supplemental to the police force and fire department of the consolidated city

Five The power to establish a limitation of indebtedness for the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof provided that the total of the indebtedness of the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed the limits of the total indebtedness allowed by the Constitution to the county and to the separate municipalities

Six All other powers not specifically granted by the charter to the consolidated city Provided however That a municipal division may surrender by majority vote of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election any of its powers to the consolidated city subject to the acceptance thereof by the board of commissioners

The said charter may be amended by the Legislature subject to ratification by a majority of the electors of the consolidated city voting thereon at any general or special election Provided That no amendment reducing the powers of municipal divisions shall be effective unless ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of said divisions

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 55, as follows:

An Act Regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That it shall be lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or duly qualified or entitled to do business therein and authorized to act as trustee under any corporate mortgage or indenture of trust or authorized to act as transfer agent or registrar of any corporate securities issued thereunder or secured thereby to act as such trustees transfer agent or registrar under a mortgage or indenture of trust which provides for the payment to the holders of interest at a rate not in excess of eight per cent

Section 2 Where such bank or trust company acts as trustee under any corporate mortgage or indenture of trust or acts as transfer agent or registrar of any corporate

securities issued thereunder and secured thereby the debtor corporation shall not be entitled to plead usury in any action instituted in the Courts of this Commonwealth for the purpose of the collection of the debt so contracted for unless the rate of interest reserved or contracted for shall be in excess of eight per cent

Section 3 This act shall not be construed as limiting the powers heretofore granted to any bank or trust company to act as trustee under any mortgage or indenture of trust

Section 4 Any acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

A joint resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the elecion and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 1, (House Bill No. 56), entitled:

An act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUCKMAN, from the Committee on Public Roads and Highways, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 57, (House Bill No. 25), entitled:

An act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from Committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the Committee on Finance, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 58, (House Bill No. 26), entitled:

A supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General, and imposing penalties.

MOTION TO READ BILLS FIRST TIME.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that all bills reported from Committee at to-day's session be read the first time.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 56, (House Bill No. 1), entitled:

An act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 57, (House Bill No. 25), entitled:

An act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 58, (House Bill No. 26), entitled:

A supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the special memorial session will be held, and that the next regular session of the Senate be held tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:55 P. M. until Thursday morning, February 11th, at 10:30 o'clock.

MEMORIAL SERVICES ON THE DEATH OF HONORABLE JOHN PAUL HARRIS, LATE SENATOR THE FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

The Senate met at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT. This being the time fixed by resolution for holding the memorial services on the death of Honorable John Paul Harris, late Senator from the Forty-Fifth District, the Senate will be in order and will be opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Divine Father: As we gather in this Memorial Service, we say, with the Patriarch of old, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord."

Thou hast entered this circle and called from our midst one of its most honored members. We thank Thee for the excellencies that marked his life and character; for his largness of heart; for his helpfulness to others; for his unselfish undeavor to lift human burdens and to make the world happier and better. We especially rejoice that he was a God-fearing man, and that day by day, according to the dictates of his own conscience, he sought to know and to do the divine will.

We miss him from his accustomed place in this body. But far more keenly is he missed in his own family. May Thy comforting grace be granted unto the sorrowing widow and to the fatherless children, and sustain them as Thou alone canst.

Solemnize all of our hearts. We do not know which of our number may be the next to be called away. Help us to so order our lives, that whenever the summons may come, be it early or late, we may be found ready to pass into the life more abundant, not with fear and trembling, but in joy and peace.

These things we ask in the name of the Lord, Jesus Christ. Amen.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF HONORABLE JOHN PAUL HARRIS, LATE SENATOR FROM THE FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Mr. MANSFIELD (by request of Mr. Coyne) offered the following resolution which was twice read:

In the Senate February 10, 1926.

WHEREAS, The death of the Hon. John Paul Harris, Senator from the County of Allegheny, on the floor of the Hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday, January twenty-sixth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, terminated the earthly labor of one honored and esteemed among us, and has removed from the membership of the Senate one whose advice, counsel and guidance were sought and respected, and

WHEREAS, It is fitting and proper that the Senate should make official note of his passing, and inscribe in its records a tribute to his memory, therefore be it

RESOLVED, By the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in special memorial session convened, that in the death of the Hon. John Paul Harris, it has lost a member whose services were consistently devoted to the advancement and betterment of the Commonwealth and her citizens, and to the passage of such legislation as to him appeared most likely to accomplish that end, and be it

RESOLVED, That the people of the community in which he resided have had removed from their further association a mild mannered, modest and kindly man, whom they delighted to honor, but that his record among them will stand always as one above reproach and well worthy of emulation, and be it

RESOLVED, That while we feel the ineffectiveness of any act or expression of ours to in any way assuage the grief and sense of loss of those of his family who sorrowfully survive and mourn his death, we extend to them our deepest and most profund sympathy, trusting that in their knowledge of our love and admiration for him and of our grief at his passing, they may perhaps find a fuller measure of joy in the life that was, and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the president pro tempore, attested by the clerk, be forwarded to the family of the late Senator, the Hon. John Paul Harris.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Chairman, Senator Coyne, who was unavoidably called away today, I desire to offer this statement from him, that it may be placed in the record:

I can think of no better tribute to pay my friend John Harris than that expressed in the Creed of the Amen Corner of Pittsburgh, of which he was President and of which I am a member.

The friendliness and kindness of John Harris provided the inspiration for this Creed, which is a portrayal of a real friend. The Creed, entitled "Friendship", reads:

"A friend in one who is for you always, under any circumstances,

"He never investigates you.

"When charges are made against you, he does not ask proof; he asks the accuser to clear out.

"He likes you just as you are.

"He does not want to alter you.

"Whatever kind of coat you are wearing suits him. Whether you have on a dress suit or a hickory shirt with no collar, he thinks it's fine.

"He likes your moods and enjoys your pessimism as much as your optimism.

"He likes your success.

"And your failure endears you to him the more.

"He wants nothing from you except that you be yourself.

"He is the one being with whom you can feel safe.

"With him you can utter your heart, its badness and its goodness.

"You don't have to be careful.

"Although you may sometimes seem to neglect him and forget him, he ignores the slight.

"Nothing can cause his faith in you to waver.

"He keeps alive your faith in human nature. It is he who makes you believe it is a good universe.

"When you are vigorous and spirited you like to take your pleasures with him; when you are in trouble you want to tell him. When your time comes you want him near.

"You give to him without reluctance and borrow from him without embarrassment.

"He is the elixir of hope, the antidote for despair, the tonic for depression the medicine besides which the doctor's pills are futile.

"He is your friend."

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: When I think of Hon. John P. Harris, it is with a sense of great sorrow, and of a personal loss that I am impelled

to say a few words on the passing away of my friend and fellow Senator. His death coming as it did when he was active in the performance of his duties and seemingly in the enjoyment of splendid health, was a shock to his legion of friends and cast a gloom over the district and State he so faithfully served, and filled with genuine grief the heart of every man, woman and child who was privileged to know him.

I attended the services of Senator Harris and noted the high esteem he was held in his community. There was no distinction of affection in race or creed. The entire town of Crafton where he resided was hushed in silent sorrow.

Senator Harris never turned the wolf away from his door. He will be missed by the orphans, hospitals and many other charitable institutions. Anything we may say or do on this occasion cannot add or detract from the monument of service John Harris built in his life. It is better for us when we pass away to have men say how much we were loved or what we have done, not for ourselves but for others, than to have Bronze Tablets erected to revere our memory. He was a credit to his district, his State and Country, and last and above all, a credit to his Creator.

Mr. BARR. If the spirit of Senator John P. Harris can look down upon the Assembly this afternoon, he will understand fully that we have willingly dedicated ourselves to complete his unfinished task.

Senator Harris was convinced that ballot violations threatened the very foundations of our government. He had pledged himself to do what he could to uproot this evil. That determination, no doubt, went far as a contributing factor toward his death.

He died forcing the fight for the passage of efficient election laws. So dies every man worthy of his community his State and Nation. His final hour came in his life at a point "Where manhood's morn had passed its noon and the shadows were falling toward the West".

It is a tragedy to see the soul leave the body; to witness the closing forever of the eyes of a colleague is a heart rending sight, an experience that leaves the mind sick and cold and temporary paralized. Such was my experience in the sudden passing of my colleague from Allegheny County.

His friends and associates, badly shocked and nerve racked, accompanied his body to his home and left it there awaiting the arrival of his grief stricken family, who, under protest, had gone to Florida at Senator Harris' urge. When the message was sent from Harrisburg on that fateful day to those who loved him best, it occurred to me that on that afternoon that message of despair would reach his life partner, children, parent and sisters just as the sun was dipping its golden self into the blue waters of the gulf. It seemed to me that its dimming rays shooting calcium like shafts into the dome of Heaven, would be searching out the pathway of the soul as it winged its way to its Maker, there to be judged as we all must be judged according to our deeds done on earth. It was a sad, sad picture to contemplate.

John Harris had a legion of friends as was indicated by the crowds at his funeral. When he died the poor lost a friend, his church a loyal staunch supporter, his family THEIR ALL.

In the retrospect of the years I have known Senator Harris the words of the poet seem to epitomize the life of my former colleague:

"So live that when thy summons comes,
To join that innumerable caravan,
Which moves to that mysterious Realm,
Where each shall take his place in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave, scouraged to his dungeon,
But sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust,
Approach the grave like one who wraps the draperies of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams."

If a monument is to be reared to the memory of Senator Harris, the passage of the bills now on the calendar will be a fitting tribute.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, we are here as this hour for a most solemn and sacred purpose,—to do honor and credit to the life and character, and to pay our tribute of love and affection in memory of the Honorable John P. Harris, whose death was to us all a great shock and a great sorrow.

At a time like this our thoughts instinctively wander from things temporal to things eternal, and we consider and think not of the conditions of this world but more particularly of the conditions and the scenes that are beyond this earthly sphere, in that Eternal City within the Gates of Paradise.

When I came to this Senate, a little more than two years ago, one of the first if not the first member of this body to extend to me a welcome was Senator John P. Harris; and I thought then that I saw in the cordiality of that welcome, in the expressions of that kindly face and in the manifest sincerity of that greeting a true friend, and I have never had occasion to change that first impression.

Senator Harris was a man of parts, a man of quiet demeanor, of courage and of power,—not the power that is sometimes accompanied by bluff and bluster and a liberal application of the big stick but that power that is inseparably entwined with respect and with confidence, that power that comes and endures through friendship, devotion and love.

However much we may have differed, or however little, in our conclusions, we shall always entertain the most profound respect for the honesty and the integrity and the sincerity of John Harris. His was a life for which we need offer no apoligies. His was a character for which we need never bow our heads in shame. His is an example of right living well worthy of emulation, and a cherished inheritance to those who by the ties of kinship and blood were nearest and dearest to his heart; and to us all he was a most blessed and cherished friend.

The very sudden and untimely death of our deceased colleague reminds us of the uncertainty of life. By him we are brought face to face with the fact that sooner or later we to,—and we know not when—must brave the tempest of that vast unknown; and while we may appear this afternoon to be at the very zenith of our powers, in the very blossom and vigor and ruggedness of our manhood, be not deceived, for we know not what a day may bring forth. Could we penetrate the mystic clouds that envelop us we might discover that even now we are spending the evening of our existence, and that the morrow's sunshine or shadow will find us beyond all human aid, on the other side. So may we live, like our departed friend, that when the time shall come to lay aside all that is mortal we may lie down with the drapery of our couch about us as in peaceful sleep, resigned, contented and happy, with the full knowledge and satisfaction that upon our heads will rest the benediction of the Almighty, and with the blessed assurance that our lives have not been spent in vain, that we have lived not alone for ourselves but for the elevation of our fellow man, the advancement of our country and the glorification of our Commonwealth. And when our frail

barks have been cast adrift on an unknown sea, and anchored safely on the other side of the river, may it be truthfully said of us, as it can truthfully be said of the late John P. Harris, that we brought sunshine into the hearts of men, brightened the dark and dreary spots of life's uneven pathway, and lived to bless mankind. And when our lips are sealed and our voices stilled and our labors ended, as are his who has gone before, may the Father of us all, our Prophet, our Priest, our King, lead us in pastures green, and beside the still waters, and there in that haven of infinite peace, in that larger room of a more purified existence, may we commune again with our loved ones who have gone before, and partake with them of those joys divine, those matchless promises of divine inheritance throughout the wasteless ages of Eternity.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, The stillness of these walls and that vacant chair with its mourning and gloom are significant in their silence, reminding us that our former colleague Senator John P. Harris has gone from this room never to return again.

And while his spirit will continue to have the privilege of this floor all that was earthly of him has gone forever. That he will be missed by each and every one of us, more than words can express is undeniable.

No man that ever came into this body, made his presence more felt in the same short space of time than he did.

His pleasing personality, his kindly disposition and his lovable character has made an indelible impression on the hearts and minds of every one of us.

Mr. President it was my privilege to know John Harris very closely for a period of twenty five years.

I knew him as a playmate. I knew him as a business associate. I knew him as a room mate and I knew him as a collegue in this dignified body, and always I found him the same open honest man you all knew him to be. He played the game of life above board, with his cards always on the table.

Starting as he did, a boy in the most humble circumstances he attained wonderful success in business, ending his career as the most outstanding character in the theatrical enterprise in the State of Pennsylvania.

His success in this was hard earned and well deserved for it came through honest effort to afford clean and wholesome entertainment for the men and women and children his many theaters served.

He probably had a greater personal acquaintance than any other man in Western Pennsylvania.

He was a man with a fixed purpose in life.

That purpose was never to pussey-foot. He felt obliged to be outstanding on one or the other side of all public questions.

That, Mr. President, may be the reason he is not with us today, for it is well known to many that he was here against the advice of his physician doing his duty as he saw it, when one of the most dramatic tragedies that ever was witnessed, snuffed out his useful life. And the man who had for so many years paid others to act had unconsciously and unknowingly created a scene in his fight for ballot reform that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it and the fight which he left unfinished must be taken up by someone else.

After his death he was paid a magnificent tribute by the press, by the clergy, and by thousand of others.

But, I believe, Father W. C. Kelty the pastor of his own church paid him the most outstanding tribute at his funeral when with tear dimmed eyes and trembling voice he delivered the following eulogy: and in order that it shall be made a part of this memorial service, I am going to close my remarks by reading it to you:

"Vanity of vanities, all is vanity". It is nearly three thousand years since those words were spoken by that wise man, King Solomon. But no lapse of time nor flight of years can change or soften the stern, unyielding truth. During these years many who have sought office or worldly possessions have found in these plaintive words of Solomon, "In all these things I see vanity and vexations of mind there is nothing lasting under the sun". "Nothing lasting under the sun"—how eloquently death teaches us this lesson, especially the death of those who have obtained some place and position in the social, financial and political world.

In over twenty-five years I have been in Crafton there has been no death which seems to me so universally mourned as the death of Senator Harris. There were many contributing reasons, his position as representative of this great district in the highest tribunal of the state where he met his tragic death, fighting for the greatest heritage of a free man, the purity of the ballot. We all know his character, his loving and kind nature that made for him everywhere a host of friends. We are gathered here together from all parts of the state and outside of the state The Governor leaves his executive mansion in Harrisburg, and the street sweeper leaves his humble home upon the hillside, for they all had a friend in John Harris. They gather around to pay respect to a friend they have lost.

Someone has said, "If you want to be happy, do something for somebody". He seems to have lived the philosophy of that saying. He was always doing something for somebody, and always seemed to be happy. He was just a big boy, with the heart of a boy, the body of a man and the will of a giant, because he always kept that faith and fervor and sincerity of childhood, he was a refreshing character to meet. To see him and speak to him was soothing and refreshing. It was like walking through fields of clover wet with dew. He was always protesting his faith and confidence in man. The last time I heard the voice of the silent here today was over the telephone not many days since, asking the particulars about a poor lad, a widow's son that he wanted to help, and he said, "I will get busy on that right away". And he did, and he brought that boy back to his home and to his mother.

While it is pleasing to dwell upon some of these instances of a noble and useful life, we must remember that the Catholic burial service is not of praise but of prayer. The mass offered opens up with the cry "Kyrie Elesion"—in Greek—meaning "Have mercy on us", and ends with the Latin words "Resquiescat in Peace" "May he rest in peace". The minor chord running through the service is brim full of hope. The dominant note is struck in the Gospel of the Mass, through the words of the Divine Counsellor "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believes in Me, even though he be dead, shall live". And my friends, when we remember those words are the words of Christ himself, how they take the sting out of death, how they point out from the grave to that blessed abode where God will wipe away all tears from their eyes, and death shall be no more and weeping and crying shall be no more, for the former things are passed away.

To us to whom the ways of God are unsearchable, it seems a pity, or even that which is a mistake, that this man was not spared longer to his family, friends and his home, and to his church and state, for we have a great need in these days of men who have religious principles to guide them. There is a great dearth of men who have the courage to go on their knees and ask God to bless their

efforts and guide their footsteps, And who would say with the immortal Cardinal Newman, "Lead kindly light, amidst the encirculing gloom, lead Thou me on; the night is dark and I am far from home, Lead Thou me on".

The great statesman and patriot, Abraham Lincoln, speaking of the dark and trying days of the Civil War, said, "I often went down on my knees, because there was no place else to go". No one else could help him. The great giant felt the need of God, and we have pigmies who get along without him.

I recall it was mentioned to me a few weeks ago about the deceased, he was then attending a funeral in the Calvary Cemetery—I was not present but some one related to me the circumstances, and this little incident showed the character of the man, just like the shape of a tree will show how the winds are blowing. He was missed, and some of his friends after a while found him kneeling in prayer at his mother's grave. He was always "mother's big boy" while he was living, and now he is going to sleep beside her beneath the snow. And may we hope that they are in eternal embrace, and may his soul rest in everlasting peace, granting him that the Kingdom of Heaven shall be opened to him.

We follow him with our prayers. He was human in everything. He no doubt had his faults and he was the first to admit them. He may need our prayers; God grant him rest and peace. Let us in our prayers remember those whom he leaves sad and lonely and broken hearted and console them, for no human words can solace those whose hearts are bruised and depressed and bleeding.

You whose hearts are bruised and depressed and bleeding, harken to His Voice in the tender accents of a mother, coming down through the years, "Come to me all you who labor and are burdened, and I will refresh you and you will find rest". Then you who have sorrowed, bring your burdens to Him, and pray with Cardinal Newman:

"May he support us all the day long,
Until the shades lengthen, evening comes;
The busy world is hushed forever,
Life is over, our work is done,
Then, in His mercy, may He give us safe lodging
And a Holy rest in peace at last".

My final words will be a prayer for the dear departed, the friend of man, the friend of lavish hand and loving heart. May my prayer today lead to the Throne of Mercy, pleading for you. Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and let the perpetual light shine upon him.

Mr. SPROWLS. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Senate:—We have met this afternon to perform a sad duty in memory of our friend, Senator John P. Harris. He was indeed a friend, one that is not easily forgotten. The death of Senator Harris was particularly sad as he was suddenly stricken while on duty urging the change of laws to make for purer and better elections. Every good citizen should be interested in having clean elections. What better monument could be erected than by passing the best of these elections bills into law. Senator Harris had a most lovable disposition, kind acts, generous, honest, truthful, faithful, charitable, always on the square and a real friend of man. It has been to me a real pleasure to have associated with Senator Harris and to be able to call him friend.

The sudden death of Senator Harris was a terrible blow, almost like an electric shock and many of us have not yet gotten over this nerve racking. It is quite a coincident that Senator Harris was elected November, 1922, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Whitten and just four years later some one will be elected to serve out the unexpired term of Senator Harris. Attending the funeral of Senator Harris, I was struck with the great crowd and the sorrow manifested there, and on inquiry found that the late Senator was very popular in his home City where they knew him so well, very generous to his Church and all deserving charities. After all, this is where a man should be popular, in his home community where they can judge of his work and what he has done.

Senator Harris was a self-made man and as a rule these are our best citizens. The Star of Bethlehem and the angel at the tomb of Christ give promise of a truer, happier, better life where those whom Senator Harris left behind to morn him have the promise and the hope that they will meet him some day, by and by. May God rest the Soul of Senator Harris.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair presents His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Honorable Gifford Pinchot.

Mr. PINCHOT. Mr. President and Members of the Senate of Pennsylvania, Ladies and Gentlemen, the man who attempts to describe John Harris adequately faces a hard task, and especially a hard task for those who loved him and who would so gladly make his life live again in words if they could.

Not many men of our time have the right to the description to which he has a right, the description of a man whose life was extremely varied, and yet who left in every one of his activities a model which others would find it well to follow.

Wherever you touch John Harris's life you find something fine and high and worthy of imitation. He was a son such as there are few. For many years before he went to work, day after day he went to see his mother; and his care of his father was such as we should all like to think of. His family relations were so beautiful and so sacred that it is hardly right for us to touch upon them; and yet we all know how fine they were.

In his profession, in which he stood at the top, his great power and influence were steadily used in the interest of righteousness and cleanness; and the profession which some men have employed to degrade the stage and to corrupt public morals was for him an opportunity to make the community better and to take a relentless stand against everything that was not high and fine.

In his public life he set again a standard that few men have equaled. Not only was his power great,—the power that came from the inside of him,—out of the innate righteousness that was his and the will that he owned, but it was steadily used for the things that were right also. John Harris was as great an influence for good in public life as he was in the life of his profession, and to him came what Roosevelt has so well called "the pride of death in battle". For he died on the firing line, as much as a man ever did,—died standing up for the things for which he believed, fighting powerfully, convincingly and effectively for better things in the State of Pennsylvania.

It was a death I think all men may envy. Certainly the reputation and the record he left behind him are to be as much envied as the manner of his death. But after all, it was not the things that John Harris did that made us love him so, but the things that he was,—the generosity, the tolerance, the broad-minded affection which he felt not only for those who agreed with him in everything but for all those in whom he felt a corresponding seeking after good.

Father Kelly's description of him, I think, cannot be improved upon,—the man with the lavish hand and the generous heart, the man whose long, hard struggle for success,

whose winning up from little things to great things, whose conquest of wealth and position and public office instead of making him hard, as those things so often do, left his kindliness untouched, the springs of his generosity as free as ever, his tenderness, his lovingkindness, his eagerness to help as open-handed, as noble as they ever could have been.

John Harris was one of those men whose lights grow brighter and brighter the longer they live, in whom the expression of the Christian virtues as the years passed over his head gave him continually a higher and a finer place among those who knew him throughout his own community and throughout the Commonwealth.

It is a privilege for which I am profoundly thankful, to have the opportunity to say even a word about my love for him, my appreciation of him, my respect for him. My only wish is that what I have said might have been more adequate to the subject upon which I have spoken.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

YEAS—46.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Baumer,	Einstein,	MacDade,	Sones,
Betts,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Painter,	Woodward,
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	Pres. Pro Tem
Davis,	Krause,	Phipps,	

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the memorial session of the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1926.

The House met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, Thou who are the author of all life and of all light and all truth, we look to Thee this morning and ask that Thou wouldst give unto us faith to do the things which are right and courage to do the things which we know are right. Guide us especially as members of this Legislature at this time when we are sincerely seeking to find some solution to the problem which not only faces this state but other states and many thousands of people in the conflict between the employers and the employed. May we, guided by Thee, find a way to solve this problem rightly and justly. Be with the members of the House today who had sorrow enter into their homes; or who have had sickness. May they be guided and directed as they walk a pathway which may lead to the valley of the shadow. Be with us all, the Speaker and the Members and all of the employees of this House, this day and always. We ask in Thy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when on motion of Miss Bentley the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. EDMONDS asked and obtained leave of absence for himself for the balance of the week due to a court appointment.

Mr. HIMES asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Armstrong for the balance of the week on account of death in the family.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

APPROVAL OF HOUSE BILL No. 10.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 9, 1926.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed House Bill No. 10, entitled, "An act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five."

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. STORB, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported as committed, House Bill No. 30, entitled

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth.

Mr. LUCAS, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported as committed, House Bill No. 39, entitled

An Act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations, and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Mr. STORB asked and obtained unanimous consent to have House Bill No. 30 read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 30, entitled

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Mr. LUCAS asked and obtained unanimous consent to have House Bill No. 39 read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 39, entitled

An Act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations, and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 25, entitled

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to co-operate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—172.

Allman,	Fockler,	Malie,	Rieder,
Aston,	Fratt,	Mangan,	Royle,
Bagshaw,	Frye,	Marcus,	Sarig,
Bartley,	Fuller,	Marshall,	Sautter,
Behney,	Gelnett,	Martz,	Schoener,
Bell, F. A.,	Gilchrist,	Mathay,	Schwartz,
Bell, W. T.,	Goehring,	McBride,	Shaffer,
Bentley,	Goodnough,	McCann,	Shambach,
Berkheiser,	Goss,	McClure, J. H.,	Sheffer,
Bickett,	Greeby,	McCormick,	Smith, G. A.,
Bidelspacher,	Greenstein,	McDaniel,	Smith, H. J.,
Blair,	Grenet,	McGowan,	Sowers,
Blumberg,	Griffith,	McLaughlin,	Speer,
Bray,	Grimes,	Metzger,	Spencer,
Brewster,	Guerin,	Metzinger,	Stadtlander,
Bromley,	Haas,	Millar,	Stark,
Brown, E.,	Hantz,	Miller, C.,	Stavitski,
Brown, E. P.,	Harding,	Miller, H. A.,	Sterling,
Burchinal,	Harer,	Moffatt,	Storb,
Burke,	Hart,	Moore,	Storer,
Bush,	Haws,	Morrison,	Strayer,
Calhoun,	Heffernan,	Munley,	Sullivan,
Canon,	Heffran,	Neely,	Thomas, L. D.,
Conner,	Henderson,	Nicholson,	Thomas, M. G.,
Critchfield,	Hess,	Nolte,	Towner,
Cross,	Holcombe,	North,	Trescher,
Davies,	Holmes,	Nothnagle,	Turner,
DeFrehn,	Holtzman,	Orr,	Voltz,
Deibler,	Horn,	Parkinson,	Watson,
Diehm,	Howe,	Patchin,	Weamer,
Dietz,	Hricko,	Patterson, B.H.,	Wells,
Dilsheimer,	Huber,	Patterson, F.W.,	Welty,
Donnell,	Irvin,	Patterson, M.,	Whitehouse,
Drinkhouse,	Jones,	Peelor,	Williams,
Drumbor,	Kelly,	Pennock,	Wilson,
Eaches,	Lafferty,	Perry,	Witherspoon,
Earley,	Lauver,	Pitts,	Witkin,
Ede,	Leidich,	Posey,	Wood, N.
Edmonds,	Little, J. T.,	Powell,	Wood, W. P.,
Emhardt,	Long,	Prosser,	Wright,
Evans, B. P.,	Lotz,	Pryor,	Bluett,
Evans, F. D.,	Lucas,	Raymond,	Speaker.
Flinchbaugh,	Ludlow,	Riddle,	
Flynn,	Lynch,		

NAYS—0.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 26, as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That within sixty days after the approval of this act all dealers now engaged in selling liquid fuels within this Commonwealth and required by the act to which this is a supplement to file certificates with the Auditor General setting forth the information required by section two of the said act shall apply to the Auditor General upon forms to be furnished by him for a "Liquid Fuel Permit" for each place at which such dealers respectively are selling or propose to sell liquid fuels as defined in said act or any of them and from and after the approval of this act every dealer not now engaged in selling liquid fuels shall before selling such fuels apply for a "Liquid Fuel Permit" for every place within this Commonwealth where he desires to sell such fuels

Section 2 It shall be unlawful for any dealer on and after the sixtieth day after the approval of this act to sell any liquid fuel at any place within this Commonwealth unless such dealer shall keep publicly displayed at such place a "Liquid Fuel Permit" authorizing said dealer to sell liquid fuels at such place and to collect for the use of the Commonwealth the tax on liquid fuels as provided by law Every such permit shall specify the exact address to which it applies

Section 3 The Auditor General immediately after the approval of this act shall prepare a suitable form of "Liquid Fuel Permit" and shall have a sufficient number printed from time to time to enable this supplement to be administered He shall issue such permits without charge to the permittees

Section 4 "Liquid Fuel Permits" issued under this supplement shall not be assignable Each permit shall be valid for use only by the dealer whose name is mentioned therein for the transaction of business at the place designated therein

Section 5 Any dealer who shall sell liquid fuels at any place within this Commonwealth without having on public display a "Liquid Fuel Permit" issued to him for such place shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before a magistrate alderman or justice of the peace shall be fined not more than two hundred dollars and in default of the payment of such fine and costs shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail one day for each dollar of fine and costs unpaid but not exceeding thirty days

Section 6 In addition to the reports required by the act to which this is a supplement to be made by every person firm copartnership association or corporation who sells liquid fuels within this Commonwealth for the purpose of resale every such person firm copartnership association or corporation shall promptly notify the Auditor General (a) whenever a dealer in liquid fuels to whom such person

firm copartnership association or corporation is selling liquid fuels ceases to do business at any location and (b) whenever such person firm copartnership association or corporration commences to sell liquid fuels to a dealer at a location at which such person firm copartnership association or corporation has not sold liquid fuels to a dealer during the preceding thirty days

Section 7 Whenever any dealer in liquid fuels shall cease to sell liquid fuels within this Commonwealth he shall within ten days thereafter notify the Auditor General thereof make the report required by section three of the act to which this is a supplement pay the tax due as shown by said report and surrender to the Auditor General all "Liquid Fuel Permits" in his possession Any dealer failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof in a summary proceeding before a magistrate alderman or justice of the peace shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and in default of the payment of said fine and costs shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail one day for each dollar of fine and costs unpaid but not exceeding ninety days

Section 8 All fines imposed under the provisions of this act shall be collected by the magistrate alderman or justice of the peace and shall be by him paid into the State treasury for the use of the Commonwealth

Section 9 It is the intention of the General Assembly that if this act cannot take effect in its entirety because of the judgment of any court of competent jurisdiction holding unconstitutional any part or parts thereof the remaining provisions of the act shall be given full force and effect as completely as if the part or parts held unconstitutional had not been included therein

On the question

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the bill that is immediately before you for final passage is the so-called gasoline tax enforcement bill. You will recall at the time when the Governor put forth his proclamation for his extraordinary session statements were made that by the passage of this bill the Commonwealth will come into funds sufficient to pay the expenses of this extraordinary session. There is grave doubt as to whether or not this bill, if enacted into law, will provide sufficient moneys at this time with which to pay the expenses of this extraordinary session. In fact it may be positively and definitely stated that this bill, if enacted into law, will not provide sufficient money for that purpose, and I will make an effort to show you why. Since the gasoline tax has been upon the books of this Commonwealth some $22,000,000 has been collected and paid into the treasury from that source. The Auditor General has publicly stated, and has repeated that public statement before the Committee on Ways and Means when it had its hearing on this bill, that less than two per cent. of all the gasoline tax reported and settled in this Commonwealth remains uncollected. He also said that from his investigation there is approximately $400,000 worth of gasoline used in this Commonwealth for which no report has been made. Now, obviously, if the situation only involved a little less than two per cent. of the uncollected accounts there would be no use nor need for this bill, because those of you who are business men and know something of credits know there is no mercantile business that can make a better showing in its credits than something less than two percent. of uncollected accounts. Even though this bill becomes a law there is no way by its enforcement that the four hundred odd thousand dollars of unreported gasoline tax could be collected, and upon that statement rests the conclusion that even if this bill does become a law it will not provide sufficient money with which to pay for the expenses of this extraordinary session. The bill, however, aside from that fact has very great merit and is entitled to your favorable vote. The fiscal officers of the State are in hearty agreement on the bill. The State Treasurer and the Auditor General appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means and gave the bill their hearty endorsement. Mr. Schnader, representing the attorney general, appeared before the Committee and made a clear explanation of the purpose of the bill, and on that point let me just tell you in a moment what the bill proposes to do. It sets up a liquid fuel permit system. It provides that every person selling gasoline for immediate use as a fuel is required to secure from the Auditor General a liquid fuel permit. That permit is given to him without charge. There is no costs for the permit so that the dealer should have no complaint to the provisions of the bill. The dealer is required to exhibit the permit in a place where it may be seen, and he is required, if he ceases to do business, to make a report to the effect that he is going to cease doing business, or has ceased doing business, within ten days after he ceases. The distributor, the person who passes out the gasoline to the dealer, is likewise required to make reports to the Auditor General in two instances,—one where the dealer to whom he has previously sold gasoline ceases to sell it; and, two, where he starts to sell gasoline to a man to whom for a period within thirty days immediately prior he has not sold gasoline. By that method, it is the opinion of the fiscal officers of the Commonwealth, that in the future they will be able better to establish a system of tracing and reporting the gasoline used for liquid fuel. Now there are certain penalties provided in the bill. The penalties, when the bill was first presented, were very much stricter than the penalties now provided. The penalties now provided are fines and fines only. Of course, in the event that the party convicted does not pay the fine, the bill goes on to provide that he shall be imprisoned for a period of not more than thirty days at the rate of a dollar a day, and in another instance, to be imprisoned for a period not greater than ninety days at the rate of a dollar a day.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sterling.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sterling, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. STERLING. Certainly.

Mr. EDMONDS. Where you refer to $400,000. is that the amount of gasoline or the amount of tax?

Mr. STERLING. That is the amount of tax, tax only.

On the Question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—183.

Anderson,	Fockler,	MacMillan,	Rieder,
Aston,	Fratt,	Malie,	Royle,
Bagshaw,	Frye,	Mangan,	Sarig,
Baldi,	Fuller,	Marcus,	Sautter,
Bartley,	Gelnett,	Marshall,	Schilling,
Behney,	Gilchrist,	Mathay,	Schoener,
Bell, F. A.,	Goehring,	McBride,	Schwartz,
Bell, W. T.,	Goodnough,	McCann,	Scott,
Bentley,	Goss,	McClure, J. F.,	Shaffer,
Berkheiser,	Greeby,	McClure, J. H.,	Shambach,
Bickett,	Greenstein,	McCormick,	Sheffer,
Bidelspacher,	Grenet,	McDermott,	Smith, G. A.,
Blair,	Griffith,	McGowan,	Smith, H. J.,
Blumberg,	Grimes,	McLaughlin,	Sowers,
Brewster,	Guerin,	Memolo,	Speer,
Bromley,	Haas,	Metzger,	Spencer,
Brown, E.,	Haines,	Metzinger,	Stadtlander,
Brown, E. P.,	Hall,	Millar,	Stark,

Brown, T. J.,	Hantz,	Miller, C.,	Staudenmeier,
Burchinal,	Harding,	Miller, H. A.,	Stavitski,
Burke,	Harer,	Moore,	Sterling,
Bush,	Haws,	Morrison,	Stock,
Canon,	Heffernan,	Muldowney,	Strayer,
Colville,	Heffran,	Munley,	Sullivan,
Conner,	Henderson,	Myers,	Thomas, L. D.,
Critchfield,	Hess,	Neely,	Thomas, M. G.,
Davies,	Holcombe,	Nolte,	Toepfer,
Davis,	Holmes,	North,	Towner,
DeFrehn,	Holtzman,	Nothnagle,	Turner,
Deibler,	Hoover,	Orr,	Voltz,
Dengler,	Horn,	Parkinson,	Washington,
Diehm,	Howe,	Patchin,	Weamer,
Dilsheimer,	Hricko,	Patterson,B.H.,	Wells,
Donnell,	Huber,	Patterson,F.W.,	Welty,
Drinkhouse,	Irvin,	Patterson, M.,	Wettach,
Drumbor,	Jones,	Peelor,	Whitehouse,
Duddy,	Kelly,	Pennock,	Williams,
Eaches,	Lafferty,	Perry,	Wilson,
Earley,	Lauver,	Pitts,	Witherspoon,
Ede,	Leidich,	Posey,	Witkin,
Edmonds,	Little, J. T.,	Powell,	Wood, N.
Emhardt,	Lockhart,	Prosser,	Wood, W. P.,
Evans, B. P.,	Lotz,	Reader,	Wright,
Evans, F. D.,	Lucas,	Rhodes,	Bluett,
Flinchbaugh,	Ludlow,	Riddle,	Speaker.
Flynn,	Lynch,		

NAYS—0.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 34, entitled,

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 37, (Senate bill No. 2), entitled,

A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcoholic Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture development use in manufacture brewing sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 38, (Senate bill No. 3), entitled,

A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 28, (Senate bill No. 42), entitled,

An act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. WILLIAM T. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:45 A. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1926. No. 15.

SENATE

THURSDAY, February 11, 1926.

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Acting Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee this morning because Thou art the Author and the Source of all law and of government. Help us to realize in all of our attempts through law and through legislation to better conditions in this restless, uneasy age, but after all everything comes back to the individual. Conditions will be better when we are better, when we have a personal realization of righteousness and truth and seek to do the things which are right. Therefore grant that in this country of ours and in this State of ours we may go back more and more to work with the individual to make him better, and then the state and all of its institutions will be better. Guide us and bless us, be with the members of this Senate as they go to their homes. Where there is sickness grant that they may find improvement in the health of the loved ones, and bring us back again to do Thy work and to do Thy will here. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

RESOLUTION.

AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS IN HONOR OF HONORABLE JOHN P. HARRIS.

Mr. MANSFIELD offered the following resolution, which was twice read as follows, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That one thousand (1000) copies of the Memorial proceedings of the Senate, held Wednesday, February tenth, in honor of the late Honorable John P. Harris, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

RESOLUTION.

AUTHORIZING PAYMENT OF BALANCE OF SALARY, MILEAGE AND POSTAGE DUE THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN P. HARRIS.

Mr. BARR offered the following resolution, which was twice read as follows, considered, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Senate be authorized to pay the balance of salary, mileage and postage due the late Honorable John P. Harris, to the estate of John P. Harris.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

Mr. DAIX offered the following resolution, which was twice read as follows, considered and agreed to:

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February fifteenth at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February fifteenth, at nine o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

CLASSIFICATION OF STATE EMPLOYES.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

To the Honorable, The Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the classification of State employes as tentatively adopted by the Executive Board, covering the standardization of titles, salaries, and wages of persons employed by the administrative departments, boards, and commissions of the State government, excluding the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Internal Affairs. It applies to the Departments of Welfare and Public Instruction.

The said tentative classification contains the rules for increases of salaries of officers and employes of all departments to which it is applicable.

There are no other rulings of the Executive Board providing for increases of salaries of said officers and employes.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

(For report see appendix)

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Louis Karstaedt, 729 Walnut St.; Phila.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Frank R. Westlake, Avella.

YORK COUNTY.

Allen A. Beshore, Mt. Wolf.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Trevor Williams, Atlantic City, N. J., to be Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania with residence in New Jersey.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mrs. VARE,

That Rule 38, which requires reports of committees on nominations made by the Governor to be referred to appropriate committee be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting upon all the nominations reported at to-day's session.

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mrs. VARE,

That the Senate do advise and consent to the nominations reported.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—40.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Betts,	Freeman,	MacDade,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Brown,	Griswold,	McNichol,	Steele,
Buckman,	Homsher,	Miller,	Stites,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	North,	Vare,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	Woodward,

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed the Senate will be in order.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate communication from the Auditor General, which was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Office of Auditor General, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

Honorable Samuel W. Salus, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Senator: In accordance with Joint Resolution of the Senate and House, I submitted a statement showing the "total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration and during each of the four preceding administrations".

Certain criticisms have been made thereto. I would make no reply to the same if they did not reflect the competency and credibility of my subordinates. The personnel of the Auditor General's Department is a great credit to the Commonwealth and sincerely devoted to its welfare and I challenge anyone to successfully refute their integrity and ability. Many of these men have given long years of devoted service to Pennsylvania. I am fully responsible for their acts and deeds.

The statement submitted shows the receipts and disbursements as the same are recorded in the control ledgers of the Auditor General's Department. Said statement is in no way a charge or reflection upon any administration, and it contains notes of explanation wherever funds have been transferred from one account to another, or received from an extraordinary source. These notes apply to each administration concerned.

The growing tendency toward Special Funds is one of the reasons for these seeming duplications. Good sense and sound business judgment dictate that they be eliminated and revenue from all source be placed in one fund and be specifically appropriated by legislative action. An Act was passed by the Legislature of 1923 to correct this Special Fund condition and vetoed.

I regret exceedingly that any controversy has arisen over this report, but I believe that a careful reading of the same will show that it is a comprehensive statement of the financial condition of the Commonwealth for the period covered. The records of this Department are open for inspection under proper supervision at any time. If this controversy will cause the people of Pennsylvania who are the stockholders of this great corporation to consider and reflect upon our financial condition and the result of our tendency toward continual increase of expenditures I am entirely satisfied.

Very sincerely,

EDWARD MARTIN,
Auditor General.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING PRINTING OF MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS IN HONOR OF HONORABLE JOHN P. HARRIS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, February 11, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That one thousand (1000) copies of the Memorial proceedings of the Senate, held Wednesday, February tenth, in honor of the late Honorable John P. Harris, be printed for the use of the Senate.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, February 11, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), That when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February fifteenth, at nine o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February fifteenth, at nine o'clock.

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that Senate Bill No. 4, on third reading, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 5, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

That section seven of artiele eight is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 7 All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State except that laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class and except further that the General Assembly shall by general law permit the use of voting machines or other mechanical devices for registering or recording and computing the vote at all elections or primaries in any county city borough or township of the Commonwealth at the option of the electors of such county city borough or township without being obliged to require the use of such voting machines or mechanical devices in any other county city borough or township under such regulations with reference thereto as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe The General Assembly may from time to time prescribe the number and duties of election officers in any political subdivision of the Commonwealth in which voting machines or other mechanical devices authorized by this section may be used.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, it seems to be the consensus of opinion of all concerned that we pass this bill.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—31.

Barr,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Freeman,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	MacDade,	Sprowls,
Brown,	Griswold,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	McNichol,	Stites,
Davis,	Huffman,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Derrick,	Joyce,	North,	Woodward,
DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Painter,	

NAYS—5.

Aron,	Krause,	Salus,	Vare,
Daix,			

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 6, entitled:

An act permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate bill No. 7, entitled:

An act providing for the opening of ballot boxes after primary municipal general or other elections upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas under certain circumstances and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the Court the prothonotary and the county treasurer

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 8, entitled:

An act providing for the prompt computation of the vote at primary municipal general or other elections and the custody of the ballot boxes after the completion of the computation prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers prothonotaries and county commissioners and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 9, entitled:

An act providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at primary municipal

general or other election any ballot other than that received from the election officers and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,
On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 10, entitled:

An act relating to elections providing that at every primary municipal general or other election election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists and electors unable to write with certain exceptions to make affidavit of their inability to write prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers and the officers preparing the ballot check lists and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,
On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 11, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,
On the question,
Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—21.

Barr,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Betts,	Homsher,	Miller,	Steele,
Davis,	Huffman,	North,	Stites,
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Painter,	Weingartner,
DeWitt,	Lanius,	Snyder,	Woodward,
Freeman,			

NAYS—17.

Aron,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Salus,
Bonbrake,	Griswold,	MacDade,	Schantz,
Brown,	Joyce,	McNichol,	Sones,
Culbertson,	Krause,	Patton,	Vare,
Daix,			

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, entitled:

An act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary municipal general and other elections specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots requiring voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballot which they received from the election officers prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers for the enforcement of this act and providing penalties for its violation

And said bill having been read at length the third time,
On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An act providing penalties for violations of laws governing the holding of primary municipal general or other elections

And said bill having been read at length the third time,
On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 14, entitled:

An act to provide for the optional use of voting machines in cities counties boroughs and townships at elections and primaries defining rights and prescribing powers and duties of electors watchers election officers county commissioners city councils borough councils township commissioners and supervisors controllers treasurers and fiscal officers of cities counties boroughs and townships inspectors and custodians of voting machines and the Secretary of the Commonwealth in connection therewith and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,
On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An act to regulate elections and primaries and to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first second and third classes as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commissions members and appointees of registration commissions election officers city councils city treasurers city controllers police officers civil service commissions courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registers of vital statistics and boards of school directors and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, this is the permanent registration bill as amended. I simply wish to state that permanent registration is state-wide in Alabama, Connecticut, Kansas, Montana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Colorado, Virginia, parts of nine other states, in Boston, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and several other cities. The amendment which provides for registration in each presidential year is offered as a compromise upon the theory that there are more people who will register for the presidential election than any other year, everybody seems to be desirous of getting as many people registered as possible. Four years registration has been adopted in parts of Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Tennessee and Washington, also New Orleans and Baltimore.

If the Senate wishes to comply with the large public opinion in favor of permanent registration and are not willing to go the whole distance the amendment will offer an opportunity to go part way.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, if the Senator will vote to postpone for the present for further consideration, the bill will probably have a better show of passing. That is our reason this morning for postponing for the present, so that we can give further consideration to the bill.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, this is not the end of it?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, no.

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 16, entitled:

An act relating to elections and primary elections providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners their purchase care custody and safekeeping by counties and their preparation for and use at such elections regulating election returns and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, this bill is the state-wide voting machine bill and inasmuch as we have a constitutional amendment allowing the people of the boroughs, townships, cities and counties to vote upon this subject, it should be postponed for the present.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I merely wish to remark that I live in Philadelphia and I am in favor of voting machines and under any system of local option I hope I shall never see the voting machine in Philadelphia. I am therefore strongly in favor of a law making voting machines state-wide.

I hope, therefore, the bill will not be postponed for the present.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, entitled:

An Act regulating elections and primary elections providing for the appointment by the court of quarter sessions of custodians of ballot boxes to distribute collect and safeguard with the aid of assistants appointed by them ballot boxes and election papers and of a central counting board to count in the presence of watchers the votes cast at such elections and make return thereof prescribing their powers and duties and providing for the payment of their compensation and all incidental expenses incurred under this act by the county changing and restricting the powers and duties of election officers and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, this is another bill that I happen to be sponsor for. It is something new to the people of Pennsylvania. I think it is the only bill that does give the people of Pennsylvania an honest count. However, there seems to be a lot of opposition for the reason that it is too far ahead. Some day the people of the General Assembly in Pennsylvania may come to this bill.

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 18, entitled:

An Act to further amend section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An Act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment of the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing

penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended

And said bill having been read at length the third time,
On the question,
Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, this is a companion bill to No. 17, which will take care of the primaries.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 19, entitled:

An Act to further amend the twenty-second section of an act entitled "An Act to regulate the nomination and election of public officers requiring certain expenses incident thereto to be paid by the several counties and punishing certan offenses in regard to such elections" approved the tenth day of June eighteen hundred and ninety-three (Pamphlet Laws four hundred nineteen) as amended by providing a manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, this bill may need some explanation. This bill goes back to the old method of voting. The representatives of the independents claim it is taking away from the independents that part by means of which they can cut the ticket. If the independents are favorable to honest elections and taking away from crooked boards the marking of the ballots of the voters—mind you it happened in the City of Scranton that two election officers confessed to accepting a bribe of one thousand dollars to change fifty votes from one candidate for mayor to the other. The system in voting now is you mark a square at the party column and that votes for all the candidates of the party leaving the other spaces blank. The board in turn after the polls are closed selects the candidates they want and marks the ballots accordingly.

I hope that the members of the Senate here this morning will vote unanimously for this bill, because this is a strictly honest bill. It relieves the board from voting the voter. We do not care about the candidate but when a man goes into a booth and votes for his favorite candidate on the ticket and the board in turn takes and marks a cross opposite the name of the candidate they want then that is a dishonest ballot. This bill is to make the boards honest and that is what we are here for, all the way from the Governor down. This session was called primarily for election reform and this is one of the best reforms that we can have. I hope the Senate will support this honest bill and vote for it.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, whether this bill is not what is called the voters preference law?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I do not know what you may call it.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, does not this enable the independent voter to cut his ticket?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, he can split his ticket regardless.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, is not this the bill that allows you to mark the party square and go over and mark another name?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, it is.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, and your vote is not mutilated thereby?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, that is right.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Elections if he is so complacent about postponing the other bills why is he not equally complacent about postponing this bill?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, because there is a chance to pass this bill and there was no chance of passing the others.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I would like to know why that is so, I ask the Senator from Lackawanna where he gets that information?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, from myself.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, we are very lightly passing over a very great deal of important legislation. I hope the Senate will pause before it postpones or takes any negative action. This is a direct blow at independent voting and any independent voter is absolutely opposed to affirmative action on this bill.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I cannot agree with the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward. This is not a blow at the independent voter, but this is a blow at crooked election boards. I think that the Senator from Philadelphia, who, I know represents the independent voters of Philadelphia should go along with this bill for the principal reason that it makes for honest election.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I find myself unable to agree with my good friend from Lackawanna regarding this bill, but I am entirely in accord with the suggestion made by the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward. This bill of the Senator from Lackawanna does away with the chief refuge today of the independent voter who might desire to vote a party square and may at the same time wish to record his vote for a desirable candidate of another party.

The Supreme Court decided some time ago, when the question came up, that the voter might do that. I agree with the Senator from Lackawanna as to the truth of the statement that in some corrupt election districts the election officers may, at times, by the use of a pencil in a finger ring or something of that sort, when the vote is being counted, make a mark besides the name of this or that candidate and thus throw out the vote as to that candidate; and that, of course, is dishonest. I think you will bear with me and agree with me in the statement that in hundreds and hundreds of election districts in this Commonwealth at every election men are voting the party square and at the same time recording their choice for some desirable candidate in another party and that is as it should be. If I might suggest to you a notable instance, I think our good friend, the Senator from Berks County, who is here today, would not be occupying a seat in this chamber were it not for the fact that the independent Democrats of Berks County, realizing the honesty, the fearlessness, the fairness of Jimmie Norton, finding that they could mark a vote in the party square in the Democratic Party and

then go over in the Republican column and record their vote for him, did so to the extent of thousands of votes throughout the county districts, and that is true in many, many districts at every election, and while I agree with my friend from Lackawanna County that there is some corruption in the city districts by reason of the ability to nullify a vote cast in the party square, I think the overwhelming sentiment is that the benefit to be derived from the fact that a man may vote the party square and then go over and vote for some desirable candidate in the other party, are so great that it would be a step in a retrograde movement if we were to pass this bill and eliminate the chance to the voter to record his independent judgment.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, this does not eliminate the independent from voting for whom he pleases. Instead of marking a square in the party column he can mark for every candidate on the ballot, regardless of his party affiliation. It does not deprive a man from voting any independent candidate, but it does say if you split your ticket you must vote for each individual candidate. If a man is a true party man and he is satisfied with the nominees at the primaries, whether Democrat, Prohibition, Socialist or Republican, he would support his party ticket, but if he desires to split his ticket instead of marking the square in the party column he marks for each candidate, and that is as fair and square as you can make it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, if the object of this bill is as I believe the Senator from Lackawanna says it is, I don't think that this bill will correct the evil, for while it is possible now to vote in the party square and have a dishonest election board mark for individuals in another party column, that same election board could under this new bill mark up in the party square and that would destroy the ballot altogether.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I am opposed to this piece of legislation for one particular reason, and that reason is that if we pass this law, we will make it absolutely impossible for an illiterate man to vote a split ticket. It will take a man of considerable education, a man who will be able to read the name of every candidate on the ballot, and also what particular party he belongs to before he would be able to cast his vote under the conditions, if this bill is passed, and for that reason I cannot vote for it.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I wish to thank very heartily my colleague from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus, for those remarks.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I just want to say a word before the vote is recorded, that I always had by doubts about the Senate of Pennsylvania being an independent body. I am well satisfied now that we are all independents.

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—1.

Davis,			

NAYS—37.

Aron,	Freeman,	MacDade,	Sones,
Barr,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Betts,	Griswold,	McNichol,	Steele,
Bonbrake,	Homsher,	Miller,	Stites,
Brown,	Huffman,	North,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Krause,	Patton,	Woodward,
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,	
DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,	
Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing amendments to sections seven fourteen and sixteen of article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 40, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing amendment to article eight section one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—14.

Barr,	Huffman,	Miller,	Stites,
Betts,	Kunkle,	North,	Woodward,
Gelder,	Lanius,	Snyder,	
Griswold,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,	

NAYS—24.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Bonbrake,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Brown,	Earnest,	MacDade,	Sones,
Culbertson,	Freeman,	McNichol,	Steele,
Daix,	Homsher,	Painter,	Vare,
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	Weingartner,

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 44, entitled:

An Act to appeal the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled "An act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions" and the amendments and supplements thereto

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 45, entitled:

An act providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of the third class for the purpose of performing duties relating to elections and fixing their compensation to be paid by the respective counties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 46, as follows:

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen and a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and the reimbusement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manfest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and altenate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended by the act approved the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws one thousand one hundred twenty-five) entitled "An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and nineteen) entitled 'An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to national party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation' by empowering the court of common pleas instead of the return board to open ballot-boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 15 Any election officer or clerk of election or clerk of the county commissioners or other person who knowingly inserts or knowingly permits to be inserted any fictitious name false figure or other fraudulent entry on or in any assessor's list register list of voters affidavit tally paper return sheet statement certificate or oath voucher ballot or other record or document authorized or required to be made used signed or returned or preserved for any public purpose in connection with any primary or who materially alters or intentionally destroys any entry which has been lawfully made therein except by public order of the county commissioners prothonotary or of the court of common pleas or who takes or removes any such book affidavit return ballot or other document or record from the custody of any person having lawful charge thereof in order to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as required or permitted by law or who neglects or refuses to deliver the same into the custody of the officials who are or hereafter may be required by law to use or keep the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or both in the discretion of the court

Upon petition and the sworn affidavit of three qualified electors of any election precinct division or district of any county that upon information which they consider reliable they believe an act of fraud or error although not manifest upon the general return of votes made therefrom which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition has been committed therein the court of common pleas [may] shall at any time prior to the completion of the computation and canvassing of all the returns for the county open the ballot-box of such election district and cause the entire vote thereof to be recounted in manner aforesaid and if the court discovers any fraud or material error it shall correct compute and certify the votes of such election district justly regardless of any fraudulent or erroneous returns made by the election officers thereof and correct any entries previously made in the papers being prepared by the return board accordingly

Every petition for the opening of a ballot box under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county accompanied by cash signed by the petitioners as principals and by a corporate surety to be approved by the court in the amount of two hundred dollars ($200) conditioned upon the payment to the county treasurer of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) in the event that upon the opening of the ballot box it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots If upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots it shall be the duty of the court to certify to the prothonotary such fact and thereupon the prothonotary shall if the petitioners shall have deposited with him cash in the amount of one hundred dollars ($100) return to them the said sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and if the petitioners shall have filed with the prothontary a bond in lieu of cash the pro-

thonotary shall forthwith mark said bond "cancelled" If upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots the persons upon whose petition such ballot box shall have been opened shall forfeit to the county the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) If said petitioners shall have deposited the said sum in cash with the prothonotary at the time of filing their petition the prothonotary shall promptly upon the certification of the court that fraud or errors was not discovered pay said sum deposited with him to the county treasurer and if the petitioners shall have filed with their petition a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars ($200) it shall be the duty of the county treasurer forthwith to collect from the surety on said bond the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and for this purpose he is hereby authorized to institute any necessary legal proceedings

Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of any return board not consisting of a judge or judges of the court of common pleas regarding the computation or canvassing of the returns may appeal therefrom within two days thereafter to the court of common pleas of the proper county setting forth why he feels that an injustice has been done and praying for such orders as will give his relief and upon the payment to the prothonotary of a fee of three dollars for filing such appeal a judge of the said court shall fix a time and place for hearing the matter in dispute within three days thereafter of which due notice shall be served with a copy of said appeal by the appellant upon one of the return board whose action is complained of and upon every attorney who opposed the contention of the appellant before such return board and upon any other person that said judge shall direct at least two days before said matter shall be reviewed by the court and proof of such notice or the waiver thereof must be filed therein before any appeal is sustained The court on such appeal and upon the opening of any ballot-box shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all matters pertaining to any fraud or error committed in any election district to which such appeal or petition to open a ballot-box relates and to make such decree as right and justice may require and pending such appeal or the opening of any ballot-box the return board shall suspend any official certification of the votes cast in such election district but none of the orders or decisions of either the return board or any judge or judges acting as a return board or the court of common pleas on any appeal or the opening of any ballot-box shall be deemed a final adjudication regarding the result of any primary election so as to preclude any contest thereof Contests of primaries shall originate and be conducted as in cases of elections No appeal shall be allowed from any decision of any judge or judges acting as a return board or from any order or decree of the court of common pleas made in pursuance of this section and the said court may compel the appellant or any opposing party other than the commisisoners or prothonotary to pay all the witness fees if any and other legal costs of rehearing any matter in dispute which costs may be taxed by the prothonotary in the usual manner

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, this Bill No. 46, is the bill relating to the compulsory opening of ballot boxes. It seems to be the best sentiment of the members of this body, as far as I have been able to gather it, that this bill should pass. An amendment was offered that the sum of $100 be placed in the bill as an amount necessary to cover the costs of opening ballot boxes. It has been thought by some that that amount was too high; and the Senator who sponsored the bill, Senator Woodward, has suggested to me that the amount ought to be made $25. While I cannot speak for any of the other ladies and gentlemen who compose this body, I have said to him that since I offered the other amendment it is a matter of no consequence about the amount of costs particularly except that there ought not to be the opportunity to open ballot boxes indiscriminately without some method of paying the costs; but so far as I am concerned the sum of $25 would be entirely acceptable, and that I should be very glad to recommend, if the bill is passed, that the House Committee on Elections insert the sum of $25. And those to whom I have talked are entirely satisfied that that should be done.

I make the statement in fairness to the members of the Senate who may wish to vote upon the measure. On the merit of the bill itself it seems to me that there ought not to be any division of opinion on this question. There is no reason under heaven why three men should come forward and file a petition saying that they have voted for a given candidate and that their vote has not been counted, should not have the right to have the ballot boxes opened and a recount made. The worst thug on earth is the thug who sticks his hands in the ballot box and puts in votes that were not cast, who denies to the voter his honest count when the voter has gone to the election and tried to record it. If men after they have sat twelve hours to record the votes of citizens, can pull down the curtains of the election polling place and make a count to suit themselves,—nothing on earth strikes at the foundations of democracy any more than that; and I hope that the members of this Senate will record their approval of this bill, and do it in a way that will make it clear.

So far as we are concerned we are not apologizing for election crooks but we intend to make it as difficult as possible in Pennsylvania for the count to be distorted and the wishes of the voters recorded other than they desire.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I would like to say a word on this bill. The Chairman of the Committee on Elections has been disowning so many of his own children that I was going to disown this one of mine, because what I set out to do was to change one word in the former act, change the word "may" to "shall", because in Philadelphia County we have had some very unfortunate—what might be called May flowers down there.

When I came to the Senate Chamber today this child of mine was in mourning; and when I read $100 I made up my mind that I would stand up here and state that I would disown this child and vote against the bill. If, however, the penalty is changed from $100 to $25, I don't see that I have very much of a kick coming, and will vote for it.

Mr. SCHANTZ. I would like to interrogate the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Montgomery permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Montgomery, Mr. Stites, whether the petition that is required under this act must set forth the specific fraud consists of?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, I would say that the amendment I offered yesterday, and now incorporated in the bill, provides that the petitioners must designate the fraud that they allege. It seems to me that is only fair. I think there should not be a fishing expedition in the opening of the ballot boxes. If a man comes in and alleges fraud to have be committed, certainly he ought to know the kind of fraud he suspects to have been committed. There is no reason why he should not state it and the court should be in possession of that information when they pass upon the opening of the ballot box.

Mr. MACDADE. Mr. President and Members of the Senate I feel that there ought to be some explanation with reference to the Act of 1923 and why an amendment was made to the Act of 1921, when the word "may" was incorporated in the act instead of the word "shall". I made the statement before the Committee on Elections, and I think it is only fair to this body that they should understand that when the Act of 1921 was passed, during the Sproul Administration, that within thirty days after we had adjourned the Governor passed upon this particular bill, and that he called me on the telephone and asked me as to the contents of this bill, what the purpose of it was, in amending the Act of 1913, and why the word was changed to "may" from "shall". I informed him that as far as I knew,—and I believed it to be the case when I voted upon the bill—that there had been so many complaints throughout the Commonwealth with respect to petitions to open ballot boxes, presented to County Commissioners, and inasmuch as their action might be adverse to the petition, there could be an appeal to the Common Pleas, in order to expedite matters and in order to get a quick recount of the votes from the Return Board it was thought that the petition ought to be presented to the court direct; and it was never intended, so far as that act was concerned, that the phraseology should be changed from the Act of 1913 to the Act of 1921 by the substitution of the word "may" to the word "shall". And how the word "may" became a part of that act was unknown to me, but inasmuch as the purpose of the Act of 1921 was so very important, that the petitions should be presented to the court, because we had confidence in the court, in the integrity of the court; and when they heard the petition, and fraud and error could be adduced as a matter of evidence, it would necessarily follow that the ballot box would be opened. But inasmuch as it has been held that it is discretionary with the court, because of the word "may" in the Act of 1921, certainly it was never the intention of this Legislature to change the phraseology at all, and that it was unconstitutional; and that the error that was committed in the session of 1921 can be corrected now by voting for this bill, which has substituted the word "shall" for the word "may". And for that reason I am very glad to vote for this bill, and correct what I believe was an error in the Act of the session of 1921.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—38.

Aron,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Barr,	Freeman,	MacDade,	Sones,
Betts,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Griswold,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Homsher,	Miller,	Stites,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	North,	Vare,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	Woodward,
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,	
DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,	

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 50, entitled:

An Act requiring assessors for election purposes in cities to sit at the polling-places to receive payment of poll or occupation taxes imposing certain duties on asesssors registration commissions and receivers and collectors of taxes and provding penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 51, entitled:

An act authorizing the appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys for primary general municipal and special elections providing for their compensation defining their powers and duties providing for reports by them and proceedings by the court after reports filed providing for the correction or rejection by the court of election returns defining penal offenses for neglect of duty by supervisors of election and for interfering with them in the discharge of their duties and providing penalties

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to amend section 1, page 1, 5, by striking out the words "upon said judge's own motion or".

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The amendment was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill on third reading as amended?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, that the bill as amended be printed for the use of the Senate.

BILL OVER IN ORDER.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask that Senate Bill No. 54, on third reading, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

go over in its order.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 55, entitled:

An act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—29.

Aron,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Sprowls,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Steele,
Betts,	Freeman,	MacDade,	Stites,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Vare,
Brown,	Homsher,	McNichol,	Woodward,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Miller,	
Daix,	Joyce,	North,	
Derrick,	Krause,	Sones,	

NAYS—6.

Davis,	Salus,	Snyder,	Weingartner,
Painter,	Schantz,		

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 53, as follows:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

WHEREAS the Governor of the Commonwealth has included in his proclamation calling the extraordinary session of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six a suggestion for the revision of the election laws so as to insure an honest vote and an honest count at primary and regular elections and in pursuance of said call various election bills have been introduced for consideration by the Senate and House of Representatives and

WHEREAS No bill for the general revision of the election laws has been introduced for consideration and not sufficient time remains to undertake such a revision at this session and

WHEREAS It appears that the bills introduced aside from those relating to the use of voting machines are largely a restatement of the present laws with certain changes and that many of such bills do not amend the present statutes relating to the same subject and do not specifically repeal inconsistent statutes all of which tends to greater confusion and uncertainty in the election laws and

WHEREAS There is grave question of the constitutionality of certain election measures introduced at the present session and

WHEREAS The existing election laws are contained in numerous separate acts and are spread over a great number of years some being in force since one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine and since there has never been a codification or revision of these laws whereby overlapping inconsistent and obsolete provisions could be eliminated confusion avoided and the certainty of the law be established therefore

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That there is hereby created an official commission to be known as "The Election Law Commission" Said Commission shall consist of three citizens to be appointed by the Governor the President pro tempore of the Senate and the three citizens to be appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate the Speaker of the House of Representatives and three citizens to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives the State chairman of the following political parties to wit the Republican Democratic Prohibition Socialist and Labor parties and the Superintendent of the election and legislative bureau of the State Department

Section 2 The Commission shall as soon as possible after its appointment organize by the election of a chairman The committee shall have power to appoint a secretary who need not be a member of the commission and a stenographer and to fix their compensation payable from the appropriation hereinafter made The members of the Commission shall serve without compensation but shall be allowed all travelling and hotel expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties

Section 3 It shall be the duty of the said Commission to prepare and submit to the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven a complete codification of the existing election laws including those relating to general municipal and primary elections and the assessment registration and enrollment of voters and to eliminate and exclude from such codification all overlapping inconsistent and obsolete provisions in the present laws and to include therein such revision change and restatement of particular features of the present election laws as may be deemed of benefit by the Commission to the practical operation of the election laws and to aid in their enforcement

Section 4 The Commission shall make a report of its proceedings and work to the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven For the benefit and information of the General Assembly and the public it shall in said report set forth fully and clearly all changes from the existing law which it has suggested in the legislation submitted for consideration

Section 5 The Commission shall have power to hold such meetings at different places within the Commonwealth as to it may appear necessary to accomplish its purposes It shall hear the evidence of all citizens appearing before it It shall have power to issue subpoenas under the name and seal of the chairman to require the attendance of witnesses and their testimony and the production of books and papers relating to matters which it is authorized to consider

Section 6 The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically appropriated for the payment of the compensation and expenses of the secretary and stenographer the expenses of the members of the Commission and all other charges and expenses incurred by the Commission in the performance of its duties

Section 7 The Legislative Reference Bureau shall upon request give such aid and assistance in the preparation and drafting of such codification and revision of the election laws as the Commission may require

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 56, (House Bill No. 1), entitled:

An act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 57, (House Bill No. 25), entitled:

An act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 58, (House Bill No. 26), entitled:

A supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 12:17 P. M., until Monday evening, February 15, 1926, at nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, February 11, 1926.

The House met at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee this morning for the opportunities of another day's work. Be with us in it and bless us and guide us in all that we do and as the members of this House go to their homes today, grant that they may find their loved ones whom they have left home, in health and that those who have been sick have improved. Be with us in all of our personal affairs. May we feel that we are not walking this world alone; but back of us always there is the infinitely loving Father who is not unmindful of even the fall of a sparrow. Abide with us now and bless us till we meet here again. We ask in Thy name, Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Berkheiser, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented a communication in writing from His Excellency the Governor, which was read as follows:

RELATIVE TO CLASSIFICATION OF STATE EMPLOYES.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the classification of State employes as tentatively adopted by the Executive Board, covering the standardization of titles, salaries, and wages of persons employed by the administrative departments, boards and commissions of the State government, excluding the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department and the Department of Internal Affairs. It applies to the Departments of Welfare and of Public Instruction.

The said tentative classification contains the rules for increases of salaries of officers and employes of all departments to which it is applicable.

There are no other rulings of the Executive Board providing for increases of salaries of said officers and employes.

(For Tentative Classification see Appendix.)

SENATE MESSAGE.

AMENDED SENATE RESOLUTION CONCURRED IN BY SENATE

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate Resolution, as follows.

In the Senate, February 8, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall appoint three Senators and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint five Members of the House of delegates of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania to attend the annual meeting of the American Legislators' Association which will be held in the city of Denver, Colorado, on July nineteenth and twentieth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six. Said delegates shall make a full report of any action taken by said association to the General Assembly of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven.

RESOLUTION.

CONCERNING OFFICE SPACE FOR THE SESSION OF 1927.

Mr. TURNER offered the following resolution which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

In the House of Representatives, February 11, 1926.

Whereas, The Members of the House of Representatives and the committees of the House have been greatly handicapped during the present session of the Legislature for want of sufficient office space and other conveniences and facilities necessary for the prompt dispatch of public business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three members of the House whose duty it shall be to confer with the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings with the view of securing for the House of Representatives for the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven sufficient and adequate rooms for the meetings of its committees, for the use of the House stenographers, and with the further view of securing additional telephone service and such other conveniences and facilities as may be deemed necessary by the committee for the prompt dispatch of public business.

Resolved, That the committee shall make a report to the House of Representatives of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven with the recommendations which it has laid before the said Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds

and Buildings in accordance with the intent of this resolution.

RESOLUTION.

CONCERNING ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker I offer the following resolution which is the result of the work of the sub-committee of the committee on Mines and Mining unanimously adopted this morning by that committee.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution was read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 11, 1926.

Whereas, Industrial peace resulting from the cooperation of employers and employes is essential to the well being of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas The strike in the Anthracite Coal Regions has now continued for over five months, costing millions to both Labor and Capital in loss of earnings and causing privation and suffering to all who live in the regon; and

Whereas The Negotiating Committees of the Operators and Mine Workers have met in conference several times, without any successful result, each conference having resulted in a deadlock; and

Whereas The continuance of this struggle will not only intensify the suffering, particularly among the women and children, but will in the end result, if it has not already resulted, in a permanent loss of market for Anthracite Coal, thereby affecting the permanent prosperity of the Anthracite Region;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, (if the Senate concur) That it is the sense of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania that any hasty action in the control or management of industry by government is opposed to the best welfare of the people, that in the event of industrial disputes between employers and employes over any or all of the conditions of employment that are beyond the power of the Legislature to control it is the duty of both sides to confer for the purpose of an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, that if such conferences do not result in such adjustment it is the plain duty of both sides to seek mediation on all disputed questions.

And be it further resolved, that it is the sense of the General Assembly that industrial disputes should preferably be settled within the industry, and realizing that the negotiating committees representing the operators and mine workers are men of intelligence and experience and primarily interested in the settlement of this dispute, we respectfully urge and recommend that they immediately resume negotiations to the end that a satisfactory agreement may be arrived at by the earliest possible moment and that this conference shall remain in Session, meeting at least once each week day, at a place within this Commonwealth to consider or reconsider such proposal or proposals as may be submitted to the said Conference, and that no adjournment sine die shall be considered until such an agreement shall have been amicably agreed upon and the suspension of operations due to present misunderstandings be terminated.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules, the resolution will lie over for printing.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 24, as follows:

An Act to amend section six as amended and section eight of an act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section six of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" which was amended by the act approved the eighteenth day of May one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws two hundred forty-four) entitled "An act to amend the first sixth and seventh sections of an act entitled 'An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation' approved the twelfth day of July Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and thirteen so as to change the time for filing petitions of nomination and the time for the organization of the State committees" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 6 The names of candidates for nomination as President of the United States and the names of all other party candidates shall be printed upon the official ballot of a designated party upon the filing of nomination petitions in their behalf signed by qualified electors of the State or of the political district or division as the case may be within which the nomination is to be made or election is to be held and the filing of affidavits by the candidates as provided in this act and the names of no candidates shall be printed upon an official ballot of a political party to be used at any primary unless such petitions shall have been filed and unless such candidates except they be candidates for the office of President of the United States shall have filed affidavits as hereinafter provided

(a) Each signer of a nomination petition shall sign but one such petition for each office to be filled and shall declare therein that he is a member of the party designated in such petition Provided however That where there are to be elected two or more persons to the same office each signer may sign petitions for as many candidates for such office as and no more than he could vote for at the succeeding election. He shall also declare therein that he is a qualified elector of the county therein named and in case the nomination is not to be made or candidates are not to be elected by the electors of the State at large of the political district or division therein named in which the nomination is to be made or the election is to be held He shall add his occupation and residence giving city borough or township with street and number if any and shall also add the date of signing No nomination petition shall be circulated prior to forty (40) days before the last day

on which such petition may be filed and no signature shall be counted unless it bears date within forty (40) days of the last day for filing the same

Said nomination petition may be on one or more sheets and different sheets must be used for signers resident in different counties Each sheet shall have appended thereto the affidavit of some person not necessarily a signer and not necessarily the same person on each sheet setting forth that the affiant is a qualified elector of the State or of the political district or division as the case may be referred to in said petition his residence giving city borough or township with street and number if any that the signers signed with full knowledge of the contents of the petition that their respective residences are correctly stated therein that they all reside in the county named in the affidavit and that each signed on the date set opposite to his name and that to the best of affiant's knowledge and belief the signers are qualified electors and members of the designated party of the State or of the political district or division as the case may be

(b) Each candidate for any State county or city office shall file with his nomination petition his affidavit stating his residence with street and number if any and his postoffice address his election district the name of the office for which he consents to be a candidate that he is eligible for such office and that he will not knowingly violate any election law or any law regulating and limiting nominations and election expenses and prohibiting corrupt practices in connection therewith That he is not a candidate for nomination for the same office by any party other than the one designated in such petition In no event shall petitions of any candidate be accepted for filing for the nomination of more than one party for the same office and in no event shall the name of any person consenting to be a candidate for nomination for any one office be printed as a candidate for such office upon the official primary ballot of more than one party Provided That in no event shall any person's name be printed upon the official ballot of any party as a delegate State committeeman National committeeman or party officer unless he is a qualified elector of said party

In the case of a candidate for nomination as President of the United States it shall not be necessary for such candidate to file the affidavit required in this section to be filed by candidates but the postoffice address of such candidate shall be stated in such nomination petition

(c) Each candidate for election as delegate or alternate delegate to a National party convention may include with his affidavit the statement hereunder set forth in this section but his failure to include such statement shall not be a valid ground on the part of the Secretary of the Commonwealth for refusal to receive and file his nomination petition Such statement if any be made shall be in substantially the folowing form

Delegate's Statement

I hereby declare to the voters of my political party in the (here insert "State of Pennsylvania" if a delegate or alternate delegate at large otherwise insert ".....District") that if elected and in attendance as a delegate to the National convention of the party I shall with all fidelity to the best of my judgment and ability in all matters coming before the convention support that candidate for President of the United States who shall have received the highest number of votes cast in the (here insert "State" if a delegate or alternate delegate at large otherwise insert ".....District") by the voters of my party for said office at the ensuing primary and shall use all honorable means within my power to aid in securing the nomination for such candidate for President

.....

(Signature of candidate for delegate or alternate delegate)

On the ballot used at a primary after or under the name of each candidate for delegate or alternate delegate to a National party convention shall appear the words "Promises to support popular choice of party in the (here insert "State" if a delegate or alternate delegate at large otherwise insert ".....District") for President" or "Does not promise to support popular choice of party in the (here insert "State" if a delegate or alternate delegate at large otherwise insert ".....District") for President" according as if the candidate included or failed to include the above statement with his affidavit

Section 2 That section eight of said act is hereby amended to read as follows

Section 8 No nomination petition shall be refused or set aside except for

(a) Material error or defects apparent on the face thereof or on the face of the appended or accompanying affidavits or

(b) Material alterations made after signing without the consent of the signers or

(c) Want of a sufficient number of genuine signatures of persons qualified with respect to age sex residence and citizenship to be electors

(d) The fact that nomination petitions have been filed for printing of the name of the same person for the same office upon the official ballot of more than one designated party

The invalidity of any sheet of a petition shall not affect the validity of such petition if a sufficent petition remains after eliminating such invalid sheet

Application to set aside any nomination petition shall be by petition to the court of common pleas of the county in which such nomination petition has been filed setting forth specifically the matters objected to and must be filed within five days after the last day for filing said nomination petition Upon the presentation of such a petition the court shall make an order fixing a time for hearing which shall not be later than ten days after the last day for filing said nomination petition and specifying the time and manner of notice that shall be given to the candidate named in the nomination petition sought to be set aside

If the matters objected to are such as are specified in subdivision (a) of this section the court upon hearing the case may in its discretion permit amendments within such time and upon such terms as to payment of costs as the said court may specify

In case the petition to set aside a nomination petition is dismissed the petitioner shall pay the whole of the costs of the proceeding including all witness fees

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 34, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

The first section was read as follows:

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

Section 4 The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide for the consolidation of the county poor districts cities boroughs and townships of the county of Allegheny and the offices thereof into a consolidated city and county with the constitutional and legal capacity of a municipal corporation to be known as the City of Pittsburgh and to provide for a charter for its government The said charter shall be submitted to the electors of said county at a special election to be provided for therein If the majority of the electors voting thereon in the county as a whole and a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of the cities boroughs and townships thereof vote in the affirmative the act shall take effect for the whole county If rejected the said charter may be resubmitted to the electors in original new or modified form at any subsequent election until adopted

It shall be competent subject to the police power of the State for the Legislature to provide in said charter

1 For the exercise by the consolidated city of all the powers and duties vested in the county of Allegheny and the poor districts thereof and such other powers appropriate to a municipality as may be specified therein except

such powers as are specifically reserved by this section to the municipal divisions herein provided for

2 For the election by the people of the consolidated city of a board of commissioners the number to be fixed by the charter in lieu of present county commissioners in which board shall be vested all the powers of the consolidated city and county except as otherwise provided in the charter

3 For the organization of a government for the consolidated city and county and for the election or appointment of the constitutional and other necessary officers thereof and for their powers and duties

4 For the organization of all courts other than those of record in the consolidated city and for the procedure thereof and for the appointment of judges and officers thereof which courts shall exercise the jurisdiction powers and duties of the magistrates aldermen and justices of the peace and such other powers as may be conferred by law

5 For the transfer to the consolidated city of the property and indebtedness of the county of Allegheny and the poor districts thereof and of such property and indebtedness of the cities boroughs and townships thereof as relate to the powers and duties of said consolidated city and to provide for an equitable adjustment and payment of such indebtedness and for this purpose any taxation therein shall be uniform taxation within the meaning and intent of other provisions of this Constitution

6 For the assessment of property for taxation the levying and collection of taxes and the payment of the cost of any public improvement in whole or in part by special assessment upon abutting and non-abutting property materially benefitted thereby and for this purpose real estate so charged shall be classified as urban suburban and rural and assessments made in accordance with such classifications

7 For the creation by the board of commissioners of districts for the purpose of regulating the location height area bulk and use of buildings and premises

8 For the creation by the board of commissioners of special districts for the purpose of acquiring constructing maintaining operating or contracting for any public property work improvement utility or service not for the exclusive benefit of any one municipal division and for the payment of the costs and maintenance of such property work improvement utility or service there may be special taxes levied throughout such special districts respectively separate and apart from the general city tax

Provided however That it is the intent of this section that substantial powers be reserved to the cities boroughs and townships situated in Allegheny County To this end the charter shall provide for the continued existence of the said cities boroughs and townships as municipal divisions of the consolidated city under their present names and forms of government subject to the laws provided for government of municipalities of their respective forms and classes except as provided in the charter and with their present boundaries provided that the city of Pittsburgh may be designated by a term other than may be divided into two or more municipal divisions and that any two or more municipal divisions of the consolidated city may with the consent of a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of such divisions at any general or special election be united to form a single municipal division

The said municipal divisions shall have and continue to possess the following powers

1 The constitutional and legal capacity of municipal corporations except as limited in the charter

2 The power to lay and collect taxes and to incur indebtedness subject to the limitations which are or may be imposed by law upon cities boroughs or townships of corresponding classification for the purpose of carrying out any lawful power of said divisions

3 The power to acquire own construct maintain operate or contract for all kinds of public property works improvements utilities or services which shall be within the municipal division and principally for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof provided this power shall not be taken to include the construction and maintainance of through-traffic streets and bridges tunnels subways and appurtenances thereof nor main or trunk lines for sewer power and water service running through more than one municipal division and designated as such by the board of commissioners

4 The power to maintain a local police force and local fire department with the necessary buildings appurtenances and equipment therefor which may be supplemental to the police force and fire department of the consolidated city

5 The power to establish a limitation of indebtedness for the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof provided that the total of the indebtedness of the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed the limits of the total indebtedness allowed by the Constitution to the county and to the separate municipalities

6 All other powers not specifically granted by the charter to the consolidated city Provided however That a municipal division may surrender by majority vote of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election any of its powes to the consolidatd city subject to the acceptance thereof by the board of commissioners

The said charter may be amended by the Legislature subject to ratification by a majority of the electors of the consolidated city voting thereon at any general or special election Provided That no amendment reducing the powers of municipal divisions shall be effective unless ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of said divisions

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. McBRIDE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend bill, page 2, line 1, by striking out the words "a majority of" and inserting in lieu thereof "at least two-thirds of all."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title was read and agreed to as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 37, (Senate Bill No. 2), entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws"; providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, development, use in manufacture, brewing, sale at wholesale, storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE BILL NO. 2 MADE A SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker I move that House Bill No. 37 (Senate Bill No. 2) file folio 123, be made a special order of business on third reading and final passage at 1:00 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, February 16, 1926.

Mr. IRVIN. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 38, (Senate Bill No. 3), entitled:

A supplement to the Act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacturing, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possesison of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws"; providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE BILL NO. 3 MADE A SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I move that House Bill No. 38 (Senate Bill No. 3) file folio 141, be made a special order of business on third reading and final passage at 12:00 noon on Tuesday, February 16, 1926.

Mr. IRVIN. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 30, as follows:

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That in all banks banking corporations or trust companies heretofore incorporated under special acts of the Legislature or heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth concerning banks banking corporations or trust companies the board of directors may consist of any number not less than five The number of directors may be increased or diminished from time to time by the stockholders of any such corporations at any regular annual meeting or at any special meeting called for that purpose of which notice shall be given as required by the by-laws but shall not be diminished to a number less than five

Section 2 All acts and parts of acts general local or special inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 39, as follows:

An Act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trusts issued by corporations and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That it shall be lawful for any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or duly qualified or entitled to do business therein and authorized to act as trustee under any corporate mortgage or indenture of trust or authorized to act as transfer agent or registrar of any corporate securities issued thereunder or secured thereby to act as such trustees transfer agent or registrar under a mortgage or indenture of trust which provides for the payment to the holders of interest at a rate not in excess of eight per cent

Section 2 Where such bank or trust company acts as trustee under any corporate mortgage or indenture of trust or acts as transfer agent or registrar of any corporate securities issued thereunder and secured thereby the debtor corporation shall not be entitled to plead usury in any action instituted in the Courts of this Commonwealth for the purpose of the collection of the debt so contracted for unless the rate of interest reserved or contracted for shall be in excess of eight per cent

Section 3 This act shall not be construed as limiting the powers heretofore granted to any bank or trust company to act as trustee under any mortgage or indenture of trust

Section 4 Any acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that those members who have not yet obtained their stamps may do so by applying to the Chief Clerk's office to-day.

SENATE MESSAGE.

PRINTING MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 11, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) that one thousand copies of the memorial proceedings of the Senate held on Wednesday, February 10, in honor of the late Honorable John P. Harris, be printed for the use of the Senate.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE.

TIME OF NEXT MEETING.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 11, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), that when the Senate adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February 15 at 9:00 o'clock; and when the House of Representatives adjourns today it reconvene on Monday evening, February 15, at 9:00 o'clock.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a communication from the Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the communication as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Office of Auditor General, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

Honorable Thomas Bluett,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Speaker: In accordance with joint resolution of the Senate and House I submitted a statement showing the "total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures during the present administration and during each of the four preceding administrations".

Certain criticisms have been made thereto. I would make no reply to the same if they did not reflect upon the competency and creditability of my subordinates. The personnel of the Auditor General's Department is of great credit to the Commonwealth, and sincerely devoted to its welfare, and I challenge anyone to successfully refute their integrity and ability.

Many of these men have given long years of devoted service to Pennsylvania. I am fully responsible for their acts and deeds.

The statement submitted shows the receipts and disbursements as the same are recorded in the control ledgers of the Auditor General's Department. Said statement is in no way a charge or reflection upon any administration, and it contains notes of explanation wherever funds have been transferred from one account to another, or received from an extraordinary source. These notes apply to each administation concerned.

The growing tendency toward Special Funds is one of the reasons for these seeming duplications. Good sense and sound business judgment dictate that they be eliminated and revenue from all sources be placed in one fund and be specifically appropriated by legislative action. An Act passed by the Legislature of 1923 to correct this Special Fund condition was vetoed.

I regret exceedingly that any controversy has arisen over this report, but I believe that a careful reading of the same will show that it is a comprehensive statement of the fianancial condition of the Commonwealth for the period covered. The records of this Department are open for inspection, under proper supervision at any time. If this controversy will cause the people of Pennsylvania who are stockholders of this great corporation to consider and reflect upon our financial condition and the result of our tendency toward continual increase of expenditures, I am entirely satisfied.

Very sincerely,

EDWARD MARTIN,
Auditor General.

The SPEAKER. The communication will be spread upon the Legislative Journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LUCAS, Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn until Monday evening, February 15, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 11:23 A. M.) the House adjourned until Monday, February 15, 1926, at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1926. No. 16.

SENATE

MONDAY, February 15, 1926.

The Senate met at 9 o'clock P. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God: We thank Thee for all the blessings that have come to us since we last met here. We are especially grateful that the coal strike has been settled. During the past months many prayers have been offered for industrial peace. The waiting has been long and painful. It has not been Man waiting for God, but God waiting for Man; for we know that only as we cooperate with Thee can things be brought to pass. We rejoice that at last the trouble is over, and may it never return. And we pray that not only in our own State, but throughout the Country, Capital and Labor may get closer together, and that there may come forth enduring peace, a peace born not of compulsion, but of friendship, of justice and of honor. For Jesus' sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. SNYDER asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Venango, Mr. Phipps, for today and tomorrow.

Mr. BETTS asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Washington, Mr. Sprowls.

Mr. BUCKMAN asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Delaware, Mr. MacDade.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and obtained leave of absence for the Senator from Cambria, Mr. Baumer.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate communication from the Auditor General, which was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Office of Auditor General, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

Honorable Samuel W. Salus, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Senator: I acknowledge receipt of copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 12 asking for certain additional information pertaining to receipts and expenditures of the State during the present administration and the four preceding administrations.

We have started preparation of this report and will give the same in detail as requested and submit it as soon as possible.

Very sincerely,
EDWARD MARTIN, Auditor General.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 15. 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, Philip G. Morgan, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Courtdale Borough, Luzerne County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 15, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

O. T. Albright, Pittsburgh.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

James F. Desmond, Chester.
Miss E. Lillian Winch, Lansdowne.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

Miss Elizabeth Klein, Wilkes-Barre.
Miss Mary R. Mackin, Exeter.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

H. W. Eastman, 235 S. 18th St. Phila.
Miss Clara Edwards, Media.
John C. Geyer, 5820 N. Fairhill St., Phila.
William J. Gilfillan, Darby.
Robt. B. Greenbag, 611 W. Luray St., Phila.
John H. Herke, 5716 N. Mervine St., Phila.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Franklin L. Brobst, Mahanoy City.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

E. R. Criss, New Kensington.

WYOMING COUNTY.

P. J. Clifford, Falls.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

ALDERMAN.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 15, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

William H. Schutter, Hazleton, Pa., to be Alderman in the Sixth Ward of the City of Hazleton, Luzerne County.

Charles E. Ongley, Grand Valley, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Grand Valley Borough, Warren County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
ALDERMEN.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 15, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

Dr. William S. Cook, Beaver Falls, Pa., to be a member of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board.

Stephen Forgacs, Johnstown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Brownstown Borough, Cambria County.

John G. Lundfelt, Renovo, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Renovo Borough, Clinton County.

Harry T. Hatfield, Hazleton, Pa., to be Alderman in the Seventh Ward of the City of Hazleton, Luzerne County.

Frank J. Stahl, Pittston, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in the Borough of Hughestown, Luzerne County.

John Jordon, Pittston, Pa., to be Alderman in the Second Ward of the City of Pittston, Luzerne County.

Martin Luther Clark, Grove City, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Grove City Borough, Mercer County.

Edmund B. Freed, McVeytown, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in McVeytown Borough, Mifflin County.

David G. Horne, Washington, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in South Strabane Township, Washington County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38 which requires nominations made by the Governor to be referred to proper committees be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting on the foregoing nominations,

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Huffman,	Painter,	
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Senate Bill No. 51, entitled:

An Act authorizing the appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys for primary general municipal and special elections providing for their compensation defining their powers and duties providing for reports by them and proceedings by the court after reports filed providing for the correction or rejection by the court of election returns defining penal offenses for neglect of duty by supervisors of election and for interfering with them in the discharge of their duties and providing penalties

Appointment of Supervisors of Election

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of any judicial district may upon the petition of any qualified elector and the district attorney whenever he deems it necessary may appoint any resident of the county as supervisor of election for any primary general municipal or special election to be conducted in any election district in the county in which the judge or district attorney has been duly elected or appointed or to which said judge has been specially assigned Each of said supervisors of election shall be given a certificate duly signed by the judge or district attorney appointing him Upon the presentation of any supervisor's certificates to the prothonotary or the clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions the said official shall attach thereto the seal of said official's office but said seal shall not be necessary to give validity to said certificate Each supervisor of election shall be paid five dollars per day for his services upon the proper voucher being filed by the officer appointing him said payment to be made by the county Before or on election day or on the day following election each officer appointing supervisors of election shall file in the prothonotary's office a list of supervisors said officer appointed

Section 2 Powers and Duties of Supervisors of Election The said supervisors of election are hereby authorized and directed to sit within the guard-rail of the polling-place of the district to which they have been appointed from the opening of the polls until the count of the ballots has been concluded and the returns signed and the ballots and other election papers returned to the ballot-box and sealed and to examine the ballots while they are being read and being counted and tallied and to examine the tally papers while the tallies are being recorded thereon and to examine the returns of the election and other election papers while the same are being made out and to make notes of the conduct of the election officers in said district and to call the attention of the election officers and overseers of said district to any fraud error or violation of law in the conduct of said election and to accompany the officers of election while the ballot-box is being carried to and deposited in the place provided therefor and while the returns of election are being carried to the place provided by law for the filing thereof and in general to observe and supervise in every detail the conduct of the election in said district

Section 3 Report of Supervisors of Election If any supervisor of election discovers any evidence of fraud ir-

regularity or error in the conduct of said election or in the counting of the ballots or in the making of the returns or in any other matter pertaining to said election or if he believes that any such fraud irregularity or error has been committed said supervisor shall within forty-eight hours after the closing of the polls report in writing to the official appointing him any such fraud irregularity or error which he believes to have been perpetrated in his or her district Said official to whom said report is made if he believes that the allegations of said report are well founded may file the same in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county

Section 4 Proceedings after Supervisor's Report After said report is filed the Court of Common Pleas or any judge thereof may order a hearing at a convenient time in open court upon the conduct of the election in said district and the said court or any judge thereof may issue summary process to bring before the court for examination all of the election officers and the overseers and all the supervisors of election for the district in question and the election returns and the ballot-box and its contents and all the ballots and any other papers pertaining to the election in said district and if said court finds that there was fraud irregularity or error in said district it shall correct the returns in conformity with its conclusions from said evidence If the court concludes from the evidence that the fraud irregularity or error committed in said district was sufficient to nullify the will of the voters of said district and if the court finds it impossible from the evidence to determine what the true expression of the will of the voters was at said election in said district the court may reject the entire vote of said district for any or all of the offices voted for at said election Nothing in this act shall be deemed a judicial adjudication to preclude any election contest or as a bar to any election contest for any office

Section 5 Interference with Supervisors If any supervisor of election is ejected from the polling place or otherwise unlawfully interfered with or intimidated in the discharge of his duties he shall notify at once any judge of the Court of Common Pleas of such unlawful act and said judge shall have power to order in writing the sheriff or deputy sheriff or deputy sheriffs or any state policeman or state policemen or any county detective or county detectives or any other officers or citizens to reinstate said supervisor of election in the place where it is his duty to be and said officer officers or citizens may be further directed to remain with said supervisor and prevent further unlawful interference with him in the performance of his duties and said order shall be obeyed as process of the court

Section 6 Criminal Offenses and Penalties If any person shall bribe or offer to bribe any supervisor of election to neglect his duties or if any supervisor shall accept or offer to accept a bribe to neglect his duties or if any supervisor of election shall neglect his duties or if any election officer or overseer or other person shall intimidate or eject or otherwise unlawfully interfere with any supervisor of election in the performance of his duties such unlawful act shall be deemed a misdemeanor and any person convicted thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county for a time not exceeding one year or both in the discretion of the court

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—23.

Barr,	Gelder,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Betts,	Griswold,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Davis,	Heaton,	Miller,	Stites,
Derrick,	Homsher,	North,	Weingartner,
DeWitt,	Huffman,	Norton,	Woodward,
Freeman,	Kunkle,	Painter,	

NAYS—19.

Aron,	Coyne,	Joyce,	Salus,
Baldwin,	Culbertson,	Krause,	Schantz,
Bonbrake,	Daix,	Kutz,	Sones,
Brown,	Earnest,	McNichol,	Vare,
Buckman,	Einstein,	Patton,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—39.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Betts,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Bonbrake,	Einstein,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Brown,	Freeman,	McNichol,	Steele,
Buckman,	Gelder,	Miller,	Stites,
Coyne,	Griswold,	North,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Heaton,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Homsher,	Painter,	Woodward,
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	

NAYS—3.

Barr,	Huffman,	Lanius,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 54, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, before the vote is taken I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, to explain the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President and fellow Senators, this bill that I introduced you will note by the provisions of the bill is not obligatory; it is merely a matter that is placed before the people providing this joint resolution is passed by the Senate and House, and if then passed by the Senate and House in 1927 it will have to go before the voters of the state for their action.

Now it simply means this: The City of Pittsburgh today has a population of 600,000. By taking in the different districts surrounding the City of Pittsburgh it simply means a larger City of Pittsburgh. We want to get some standing in comparison with other cities, especially for manufacturing. It will give us at least 1,750,000. Now it is not a

ripper bill, it simply means this, that it will have to pass any district by a two-thirds majority. In other words, if less than two-thirds of the different districts vote against the bill, as a matter of course, they do not come in. In fact, I have not heard of any protest against this bill. It is not a ripper. When the City of Pittsburgh took in the North Side of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, there was an act passed by the Legislature that gave the City of Allegheny a right to vote and the City of Pittsburgh a right to vote. The City of Pittsburgh had a population three times that of the City of Allegheny, and the City of Pittsburgh voted us in. Our majority was quite a few thousand against annexation. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court and by a majority vote there the bill was declared unconstitutional. Now it was simply this, it was taking a man out in the highway and three men taking a vote, one of them said we want your money, and the other fellow said, you can't get it. The result was that by process of law they took us in. I would not vote for the Greater Pittsburgh Bill, it would not be fair. This bill is a fair bill. I submit to you the bill ought to pass. It will give us standing where we rightfully belong, take in thirty miles of the City of Pittsburgh and give us a million more people. It does not do away with the laws of the community, they can still retain and make their own laws with regard to police, fire, water system, and I think it is really a good thing for the suburbs.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, if this additional territory were annexed to Pittsburgh, would they still be a second class city?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I do not think it will be a second class city, no, sir, it cannot be a second class city.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I would ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, whether he is sure of his ground?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, yes, sir.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will it be the same class as Philadelphia?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I believe it will be a first class city.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, whether there is not a modus operandi set up at the present time by which the same thing can be accomplished under the law as is proposed in this constitutional amendment? I would like to ask him whether or not there have not been on the statute books for years laws that give boroughs the opportunity to vote on the question, whether or not they shall join the City of Pittsburgh?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, yes, there are laws like that.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, tell me then what the purpose of this proposed constitutional amendment is then the modus operandi for annexation is already set up?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I might say it simply means this: It is putting these laws into operation. In other words, take the Borough of Aspinwall, the borough in which Senator Barr resides, suppose they wanted to come into the City of Pittsburgh, and another borough twenty miles from there would like to come in, we could not take them in. This is not a ripper bill, this is a fair bll.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I understand all about the bill, I have read it. What I am trying to get at and have the Senator answer me is what purpose would this proposed constitutional amendment accomplish that cannot be accomplished by the laws row on the statute books?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, it would accomplish a great deal. It would simply mean this, that the people would have a chance to vote on it. If the Borough of Carrick wants to come into the City of Pittsburgh, the result is there is some law there that it could not be done on account of intervening territory there and this would give them the chance to vote on the question. In other words it is putting this bill before the voters of Allegheny County and letting them decide by their vote whether they want to come into the City of Pittsburgh or not.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do not think the Senator means to say that there is no intervening territory between Carrick and Pittsburgh and I do not think the Senator means to say that there is a method now that is not being used by the Borough of Carrick. They have already petitioned their council, am I not right?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, yes, that is right.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, they have already petitioned the City of Pittsburgh to come in and, of course the Court has acted and set a day for the election to take place in the Borough of Carrick. That comes next month. I do not quite get from the answer of the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, what a constitutional amendment will provide that the law does not already provide.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, knows this bill is really a bill that the people of Allegheny County would like very much to go through. It simply means going through all at one time. It is not piecemeal. In other words, Senator Barr knows and I know that the City of Pittsburgh is the greatest manufacturing centre in the United States, and in order to bring manufacturers to our city and to our county we have to show that we have the population, let them know they can get labor. Now with the 1,600,000 people that simply means something. It simply means this, it puts everything together at one time, they all work for this bill or work against it, it means a two-thirds vote. There is no snake in the bill, it is a fair bill. There is one bill I think Senator Barr can vote for with perfect safety.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, whether it is not a fact that for more than sixteen years the politicians—the Senator used the word people of Allegheny County—there are about as many outside, if not more, than there are within the city limits—the Senator will likely recall, if I do not make these questions too long so that the Senator will forget what I am asking, you will likely recall we began this battle in 1910. The people outside of the city were called the League of Boroughs and Townships of Allegheny County and they opposed such a bill that was introduced here by the representative from the late Senator Harris' district by the name of George W. Allen, and the bill was whipped to a finish, as I recall, and I think the Senator will recall that there was a man appeared here by the

name of William A. Magee, who was afterwards Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh, and we beat it to a frazzle. That was forcible annexation. Then they have been angling all these years for some method by which they could reach out and get the boroughs and townships of Allegheny County, seventy-six in number, as I recall, all the boroughs and about fifty-four townships, with an assessed valuation equal to that of the City of Pittsburgh—am I not right?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, that is right.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, is it not true further that certain political divisions, the so-called politicians of the City of Pittsburgh that would like to get their hands on the throat of the boroughs and townships of Allegheny County?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, oh no, I think it is the other way. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, must not believe that. I think it is the greatest benefit, I believe the greatest benefit will come to the suburban districts. They get the benefit of everything and if they like their own laws they can keep them according to this bill. There is nothing wrong about this bill in this respect, it is not forcible annexation. That bill you are speaking about was practically forcible annexation. This bill requires two-thirds of the district affected. It is not forcible, it is a fair bill, it is a just bill.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, does not the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, agree with me that he should beware of Greeks bearing gifts?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, a question, if he is not too tired.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, no, the pleasure is all mine.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator how this bill comes under the Governor's call?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, that is a question. I am not an attorney but I guess that has been looked after by attorneys. I believe the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, is a good attorney and I would rather have him answer that.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I am trying to find out. I cannot see how it comes under the Governor's call. It is not a dry bill, it is not a Giant Power Bill, it is not a banking bill and it is not an election bill.

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, oh yes it is a Giant Power Bill, certainly. I believe in all fairness that this bill comes within the Governor's call. It comes under elections, it is in connection with all these other election bills before us. It is practically an election bill, that is what it is.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—41.

Aron,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Baldwin,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Huffman,	Painter,	
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,	

NAYS—0.

Present and not voting: Barr.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk present said bill to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 56, (House Bill No. 1), entitled:

An act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes

And said bill having been read at length the third time,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL POSTPONED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the question, together with the further consideration of the bill, be postponed for the present.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 57, (House Bill No. 25), entitled:

An act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Huffman,	Painter,	
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 58, (House Bill No. 26), entitled:

A supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws

eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass lnally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson	Homsher,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Huffman,	Painter,	
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	

NAYS—0

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

BILL ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 16, on third reading, postponed for the present, entitled:

An act relating to elections and primary elections providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners their purchase care custody and safekeeping by counties and their preparation for and use at such elections regulating election returns and providing penalties

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 16, entitled:

An act relating to elections and primary elections providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners their purchase care custody and safekeeping by counties and their preparation for and use at such elections regulating election returns and providing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, the bill which I introduced some time ago which exchanges the word in the ballot box opening from "may" to "shall" has been subjected to some adverse criticism. In introducing my remarks on Senate Bill 16 I would simply like to state that in the first place I think a representative should vote in accordance with his judgment, and also that the members of the Legislature are in a position to know the situation very much better than their constituents, or any member of the Executive Department.

As to the two points at issue, the Governor criticized this bill that the three electors who had petitioned the Court to open the ballot box would be subjected to the charge of perjury. This is not so, because a reading of the bill will show that three electors upon information which they consider—

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I am wondering if the Senator from Philadelphia. Mr. Woodward, is not talking on the wrong bill.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, no, this is the preface. Senate Bill No. 16 is the voting machine bill. If the Senator will have a little patience he will see this is the foreword. I wish to dispose of the allegation against this bill that it subjects the three electors to the charge of perjury. There is no such thing in the bill as that.

In the second place, whether the petitioners should reside in the district or whether they should reside anywhere in the county is a matter of opinion, but I maintain that this is the foremost bill to pass the Senate and House.

Mr. President, coming to Senate Bill No. 16, the moral of the story which I have tried to relate is that every Senator ought to vote for Senate Bill 16, which is the bill of the Chairman of the Committee on Elections to introduce voting machines throughout the state. The Senator from Lackawanna told me about this bill, or I heard about this bill and wrote him with great enthusiasm that I would support it, and I have learned since that ten years ago, or in 1913, the Senator from Lackawanna had a similar bill which passed both branches and was vetoed by Governor Tener on the ground of unconstitutionality. It was practically the same bill.

Now, we came here last Thursday morning on what might be called extraordinary Thursday, and we sat out here in this chamber while the Committee on Elections held an executive session in the room back of the Senate, having known of the burning desire of the Senator from Lackawanna for this voting machine and having heard from Mrs. Worthington of Scranton, that joint hearing in the House, which had such a very tragic ending, at that the people in Scranton did not know who was elected Mayor until six weeks after the election,—I understood that the Chairman of the Committee was filled with this burning desire to report out his bill, and after we sat here engaged in meditation and prayer for some time the Committee came back to the Chamber and as a result of their conference this bill was put on the postponed calendar. It seemed to me that, in the language of the street, the Chairman of the Committee, instead of the burning desire, had acquired what might be called "cold feet" and the Committee had cold hearts and a great many had gone to Florida with colds in their heads, I think so, the bill has a very frosty outlook.

All the arguments have been made and I do not propose to bore the Senate by repeating them. I have quantities of literature in my desk here which show that there is no flaw whatever in this bill. I cannot find anybody that has any objection. The nearest approach to an argument was revealed to me in the Senate Annex of Mr. Thompson's here this afternoon, in the barber shop, where you get the real information. The Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, told

me that the voting machine had no human interest in it, that it would have no human interest in the election. Now the trouble is that in Philadelphia County we have had too much human interest, and I am in favor of the voting machine to make voting just as mechanical as a cash register.

The Committee on Elections, instead of putting out this voting machine bill, put out a substitute and I would like the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein—they are going to amend the Constitution—I would like to read you a list of pending constitutional amendments: Permitting the State to do its own printing, State College loan $8,000,000, Forestry loan $25,000,000, Armory loan $5,000,000—I will omit two or three—Soldiers Bonus loan $35,000,000, Highway loan $50,000,000, Welfare Building loan $50,000,000, Memorial Bridge loan $100,000,000, Old Age Pension amendment, reciprocal tax amendment and so forth.

I submit while that is pursuing the primrose path, it will never in the world get voting machines, because people will get so disgusted with the number of amendments offered that they will vote "No" against all of them.

Mr. President, instead of continuing my remarks, I would like unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Legislative Journal, which I will hand up to the desk. It is in the form of a little farce in one scene, and the title is "When in Doubt, amend the Constitution."

WHEN IN DOUBT, AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.
A FARCE IN 22 BILLS.

Scene: Room back of the Senate
TIME: Extraordinary Thursday, Extraordinary Session

Dramatis Personae
- Hon. W. Harry Baker, sitting in with Committee on Elections
- Hon. Albert Davis, Chairman of Committee
- Members of Committee

Senate has recessed for nine minutes to enable Committee on Elections to dispose of twenty-two (22) bills.

Committee retires to room back of Senate, while the Senators who have remained in Harrisburg waste their time in thinking.

Chairman raps for order.

Senator from Allegheny: "Mr. Chairman, a parlimentary inquiry. Is the Secretary of the Senate a Member of the Committee?"

Chairman: "I have invited Mr. Baker, we can't get along without him".

Senator Barr: "What does the Chairman mean when he says, 'We can't get along without him?'"

Chairman: "I mean that the Secretary of the Senate is the only man who knows what action we are going to take."

Senator Barr: "I thought that was it."

Chairman. "We have 22 election bills before us. No one has read them all, except Mr. Baker. We have held several hearings on these bills, and some of us have learned something about some of them. There have been election frauds in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Scranton. The Governor has gone up in the air from W. I. P., and the Radio Public is aroused. The committee must report out something. What is your pleasure?"

Senator Barr: "I move you, Sir, that Senate Bills Numbers 5 to 15 inclusive and Number 40 be reported out."

Several Senators: "Are those the Governor's Bills?"

Senator Barr: "Yes, Sir, they are."

Several Senators: "Then, we are not for them. Put them on the Postponed Calendar."

Chairman: "It is the sense of the Committee that all of the Governor's election bills be placed on the Postponed Calendar. I wish to state, however, that one of these bills ought to be passed. There is a considerable sentiment in favor of voting machines. It seems to me we ought to make at least a gesture to appease this sentiment."

Several Senators: "What does he mean by 'gesture?'"

Senator Barr: "Why not your own bill, Mr. Chairman? Doesn't your bill provide for voting machines throughout the State?"

Chairman. "I will say to the Senator from Allegheny that it does, but that is the point, my bill provides for voting machines; there is no valid argument against my bill, and while I came here with a burning desire to get voting machines for the whole State, I have changed my mind."

Several Senators: "The Senator from Lackawanna has got cold feet instead of a burning desire."

Chairman. "The Committee must preserve order, or we cannot proceed. We must proceed, Mr. Baker must take the one o'clock train to Washington to confer on the question of Davis for Governor."

Several Senators: "Davis? what Davis? Senator Davis, or Lieutenant Governor Davis?"

Chairman. "No, it isn't a Scranton Davis. It is a Mooseheart, Indiana, Davis. (Laughter). Order, Gentlemen. There are several Senators taking the one-five train to Pittsburgh. We must reach a decision on these twenty-two bills."

Secretary of the Senate: "Mr. Chairman, allow me to read you Rule 23 of the Committee on Elections: 'Whenever any member of the Committee on Elections in Executive Session raises the question of inconvenience upon any bill before the Committee, unless objection is made, the question raised by such bill shall be determined by a Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.'"

Chairman: "You mean, Harry, that if the Committee reports out the Governor's bill to amend the Constitution in favor of Local Option on Voting Machines, we can all catch our trains home."

Secretary of the Senate: "Correct."

Several Senators: "Aye."

Chairman: "It is the sense of this Committee that in place of my bill, we shall report out the Governor's bill to amend the Constitution."

Several Senators: "Aye."

Chairman: "It is agreed that we report out two bills, one changing 'may' to 'shall' in opening ballot-boxes, the other, the Governor's Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution in 1928 and let Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and Scranton decide for themselves if they want voting-machines.

Several Senators: "That's easy, they don't want them."

Chairman: "The Executive Session is adjourned; we have fifty minutes on the floor of the Senate to dispose of these twenty-two bills."

One Senator: "How about that 1:05 to Pittsburgh? Do we make it?"

Several Senators: "You bet."

CURTAIN.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, every one knows that the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward, is beyond reproach, therefore I did not hire him to make a speech for this bill. However, I want to correct this one thing: He made the statement that the bill was vetoed by Governor Tener in 1913 because it was unconstitutional, but he forgot to tell the Senate and qualify that the reason it was unconstitutional was because it was not uniform and general. The bill read at that time that the County Commissioners of each county in the Commonwealth "may" adopt voting machines, but the bill that he has called up now for con-

sideration of the Senate provides that the County Commissioners "shall" adopt voting machines. It was a question as to the cost of voting machines. I would just like to read here to the Senate and the House, "In the event voting machines being purchased from our Company we will agree to accept payment from same out of the earnings they make in election expenses over and above the present ballot system of conducting elections". Signed and sealed by the concern that makes machines. So that it does away with the argument against voting machines as to the prohibitive cost. I feel satisfied that if this bill passes tonight that it will do away with most of the dishonesty in elections in Pennsylvania. They speak of Philadelphia, they speak of Pittsburgh, and they speak of Scranton. It seems to me strange that the three largest cities of the state are the places where they have corrupt election boards. However, I am not going to debate that at this time, but inasmuch as the Senator has seen wise to call this bill from the postponed calendar, I am going to ask the Senate to vote for it.

One great reason why this bill has not met with approval is this: That the Governor some time ago appointed a Committee of Seventy-six to draw up some election bills. They did not see fit to draw up a voting machine bill, only an optional bill, and therefore as Chairman of the Committee on Elections I believed it my duty to present to this Legislature a constitutional voting machine bill. You have it tonight to vote for.

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, I am very sorry that I must disagree with the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward, and the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis. I want to say to you that I would have most heartily appreciated it if our friend from Philadelphia had called up the Harris Bill, Senate Bill No. 14, instead of passing over it and taking up No. 16. The Harris bill is an optional bill, which provides that voting machines may be adopted in the counties where the citizens are so inclined. This bill is a general act and yet the Senator from Lackawanna knows that there is not a state in the United States that can say voting by machine is a true way of voting accurately better, than voting by hand, or whether it is not. New York State is moving very slowly and after many years they are still only in various towns and districts, and yet here comes this act, under the pretense of reform, trying to drive down the throats of the people of Pennsylvania a machine that we do not know whether it is going to work or not, and we are told that it is to take the place of the Harris Bill, which is optional. Why, it stands to reason it should be optional until it has proven its worth. As for that guarantee, the guarantee given to the Commissioners of various counties, it is not worth anything except so far as that man himself is concerned and then only to the Senate of Pennsylvania. I will tell you that the people of Pennsylvania are watching this Senate, watching the State Legislature. You can pass this legislation if you will, just like you did the Woodward bill to open ballot boxes, when the real bill the people wanted was put on the postponed calendar. I care not what you do. If I were trying to kill the Governor of Pennsylvania I would vote for the bill and if I were trying to elect him to the United States Senate I would vote against these bills. I am telling you you are dealing with the people of Pennsylvania. The people want a chance to preserve the ballot, and the Legislature of Pennsylvania, without fear or favor, should give a man that opportunity. I am not here for politics. I hold no brief for or against the Governor of Pennsylvania. I represent York County and I know that back of me I have the press and the rank and file. I have loads and loads of letters and telegrams, and I know every other Senator must have the same. I am not surprised that these substitute measures have come here. When I sit here in my chair I am not here to advance the interests of any organization, I am here to tell you, sir, that it is a dangerous bill. It is a very dangerous bill and if this State Senate passes it, it will have more courage than the State of Illinois, the State of New York, or any other state in the United States. Why jump over 14 and take up 16? Where are the men who last Wednesday sat here in silent tribute to Senator Harris? I believe they are here, every last one of them; and I know that when the roll is called the memory of John Harris, sitting there in the House trying to reform things,—you may close your eyes, but you will see him, you should see him and you will see him to your dying day if you will substitute this measure for his.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I desire to interrogate the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator if he knows about how many cities and counties in the United States are using voting machines?

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, I know there is no state as a unit using them, and no state, Mr. President, would be so bold as to make it mandatory on sixty-seven counties at one time, where there is an expense of ten million dollars involved.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate further the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius, permit himself to be interrogated further?

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius, if he knows about how long it would take to put voting machines in use under a constitutional amendment?

Mr. Lanius. Mr. President, I do not know how long it would take with this bill, I do not know where you would get them. There are probably nine or ten thousand voting precincts and you would have more confusion. I want to say to the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, if you go about this thing regularly and let counties adopt it as they adopt the form of voting you will have more satisfaction than a pell-mell rush for machines, for you can get them God knows when.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I just wish to enumerate a few of the cities that are using voting machines at a saving: Oswego, New York, annual saving by machines $1100 a year, Utica, New York saving of $2000 a year, along down to Rochester City, about the same size as Scranton, 94 districts, saving of $7000 a year, with a total saving since 1897 of $122,500.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, you see the machines pay for themselves. It is a question of having a local option bill passed here or whether or not every district in the State of Pennsylvania use the machine. If it were a costly proposition I would not think of putting this bill before you for your consideration, but being placed without any cost to the counties, not a nickel, I think we ought to pass this bill.

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, I want to say to the Senate that it is not a question of the expense as much as it is the efficiency of this particular machine. I may say again, and I warn this Senate that we may well follow the example of the State of Illinois and the State of New

York, where they are using voting machines only sectionally and where only a few of them have been brought into greater New York, as much as it will mean to Pennsylvania, we may surely be conservative on this measure and proceed slowly, if you are going to vote for this bill to place ten thousand machines all over the State of Pennsylvania and you do not know where you are going to get them.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from York if he knows whether or not the Democratic Party are on record for voting machines?

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, the Democratic Party may be on record or not for voting machines, but the Democratic Party is not on record for the state as a unit and the local option principle is our foundation of government.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, whether or not if this bill goes through and is signed by the Governor and becomes a law, whether it will not compel every single municipality in the State of Pennsylvania to adopt the voting machine?

Mr DAVIS. Mr. President, positively, by counties.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, by the county unit?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, no, the county commissioners purchase the machines under the direction of the state.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, that is the county unit. I would like to ask the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, whether that would not compel the county commissioners to put them in townships that only had fifteen votes?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, it would compel the county commissioners to place them in every precinct in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, that is all. Mr. President and members of the Senate, that shows you that this bill is a camouflage as against Senate Bill No. 14, that gives the right of election to the municipality that can use and pay for the machines. There is no question in my mind that the point raised by the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius, is well taken. The Senator from Lackawanna, and other Senators, may argue from the standpoint that Senate Bill No. 14 is unconstitutional. They can continue to argue as long as they please about it being constitutional or unconstitutional, that cannot be decided in this Senate. That bill was drawn by good lawyers, as good laywers as there are in the Senate and there are three or four judges, as I understand it, who say it is constitutional in the State of Pennsylvania.

It seems to me with the great cry that has been raised all over the State for clean elections there is something due the people of the State of Pennsylvania in the shape of laws that will give them clean elections and more efficient elections. I introduced Bill No. 51 that was beaten here tonight on the same basis, with the idea that the Senate would have an opportunity to declare for efficient supervisors, on the same basis as for election machines and it was beaten and beaten to a frazzle, even though I conceded an amendment to the bill. It was not beaten any more than this machine bill will be passed or beaten on the merits of the bill, but was beaten perhaps on the suspicion that there may have been an administration influence behind it. Therefore, it resolves itself again, in my mind that it is not the purpose of the Senate, or a majority of the Senators, to give to the people of Pennsylvania laws that will give you purity of ballot, but it means whether or not it is going to promote vicious politics and continue to promote vicious politics. The vote that was passed against Bill No. 51 is notice to the ballot burglar that he is safe and that the judges of Philadelphia, Scranton and Pittsburgh will not have any opportunity to bother with those men in any way, shape, manner or form and if this bill is passed and you make it by county units and make the cost so that the counties cannot afford to go on with the purchase of the voting machines, it is a cinch that they will not be purchased. There is not a man in this Senate who has knowledge of practical politics but knows that you cannot get beyond the door of an election booth on election night. I know one county officer who told me that out of his great experience in elections machines placed in wards in the City of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton and the larger boroughs and third class cities in the State of Pennsylvania would do much to obviate the conditions that have been brought about by these election crooks. That man is a county officer and he told me that times without number he had elected to go to a polling place at 12 and 1 o'clock at night where he knew fraud was going to be committed, and was committed, regardless of that fact he was never able to get beyond the door, "everything is all right in here, everything is all right in here". Even if the President of the United States were to appear at the door of an election booth in a crooked district he could not get by the door and yet the Senate refuses to have anything to do with any bill here except something that makes it impossible to correct these conditions.

Mr. President and members of the Senate, let me tell you it seems to me that the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius, is giving a sound warning to every man who believes in the purity of the ballot and knows the rotten conditions that exist in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Scranton. Why only here recently there was a judge of election and judge of the common pleas court of the County of Lackawanna who were threatened by a mob of five thousand people and the judge had to call on the state police in order to give him personal protection to carry on his work. They talk about examination of the ballot box, talk about your voting machines and talk about the rest of this business, that judge of Lackawanna county admitted, and he admitted publicly that the opening of the ballot box would not have given him the necessary information to have convicted the crooks, it was only the confession of that judge of election and that inspector that gave them an opportunity to do it, and yet this Senate tonight refused to pass Senate Bill No. 51 in order to give that man Maxey, in order to give that man Edwards, now dead, and Judge Newcomb, and the District Attorney up there, the right to appoint judges, refused the rights of fourteen judges of Allegheny County and the district attorney, fifteen judges in Philadelphia and the district attorney, the right to appoint judges. Where is the consistency, gentlemen? The time has come, if I see it right, that the people of Pennsylvania are going to get wise to this and to the standpoint of sending men into the Senate and men into the House who are not going to do the bidding of the boss, who are going to do the bidding of the people, they are going to undertake to clean up these election crooks, the same as the prohibition enforcement officers and the rest are trying to clean up bootleggers and law-breakers against the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mr. President, I want to say further that as I sat here tonight and looked at the picture to the right, there was a thought came into my mind that covered all the election

bills on these subjects, that there was a certain class of people in existence in those days, they called them Tories. Those Tories said that never, under any circumstances, could they win their freedom from England. It was on Pennsylvania soil that the Liberty Bell rang out and said "You will no longer bend a knee to a king." It was on Pennsylvania soil that the greatest instrument ever written by the hand of man was drawn,—the Constitution of the United States of America. There were men then that said that the colonies could not be gotten together, they could not be coalesced; and the time came when they said we did not dare raise a hand against the Mistress of the Sea in her search and seizure, but America whipped the Mistress of the World; and when Mexico raised her bloody head it was the United States, the Stars and Stripes that were raised at Chapultepec, there on the Mexico side, that gained the first peace that they had from their foundation down to the election of the present President; it was during the Civil War that the whole world said "America is done." The words of the great Senator from Massachusetts have gone over the dam,—"Union and Liberty, now and forever, one and inseparable". It was on Pennsylvania soil that Gettysburg was won and the Union and Liberty were saved. What could not be done Abraham Lincoln did. And later on the whole world pointed its finger at America and said "You do not date interfere for humanity and humanity's sake in the affairs of the Philippine Islands" but America did interfere, and gave the world her answer, and Dewey delivered it at Manila Bay,—"Fire when you are ready, Gridley", and when Carvera's fleet was destroyed by Sampson and Schley in Santiago Harbor. And later on the whole world pointed the finger at America, called her a "dollar-chasing nation" that had no ideals of her own, and did not dare to enter the World War; but she did and she saved the humanity of the world and saved the democracy of the World. And I am warning this State tonight that the people of Pennsylvania will give you their answer, and they will give it to you the same as they gave it to you before. I told the Senator from Lehigh a week ago tonight that there is nothing in his statement that would justify the stand that he took. We judge the future only by the past; and what has there been in the past, either in Pennsylvania or the United States of America to justify the hope of the so-called entrenched faction that is in control of Pennsylvania today that it can get away with it much longer? I agree with the warning that has been delivered by the Senator from York, Mr. Lanius, that either the faction in control of the Republican Party will wake up to their duty and hand the people of Pennsylvania what they demand, or they will bury you so deep in the sepulchre of political oblivion that you will never be heard of again. That is my warning to you.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, that was a wonderful speech, I enjoyed it and no doubt the galleries did, but what has that got to do with voting machines? The statement the gentleman made was that we could not afford to pay for them, when here is a proposition that they put them in free of cost in every district in the State of Pennsylvania. I want to tell the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, this that every woman political organization in Pennsylvania is back of voting machines and they are here tonight to say it.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I deny the statement made by the Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis. I have just as good a knowledge of the process of payment of voting machines as he has, and perhaps a little better than he has, for the simple reason that I have given it intimate study since the days that the late Senator Flynn brought it here to the small districts. Under no circumstances would the voting machine people enter into a contract because it would take a thousand years to pay for them and he knows that just as well as I do.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I would like to make three points: In the first place, I am entirely in favor of a fight on the floor of the Senate. When the Committee on Mines and Mining killed my bill I accepted it because I recognized that they were all experts on anthracite coal mining. The Committee on Elections are no more expert on elections than any member of the Senate. If we were not experts on elections we would not be here. We are perfectly competent to discuss these questions and we have more reason to upset a committee if we can. Scranton, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia are held up as the greatest sinners in this respect, cheating at elections. Now we have an inherent idea that in the city people cheat and in the country they are simon purely honest. I would like to remark that I was in conversation with the Senator from Jefferson, Mr. North, the other evening and he related to me a story of a township where there are 26 voters and he knew of men who had voted for him in this township of Barnett, where there are 26 voters, and the result was zero so far as he was concerned. Mr. President, I submit that they need a voting machine in the Township of Barnett just as much as in Philadelphia.

In the third place, I am sorry to hear the Senator from Allegheny, use that word camouflage. So far as I am concerned I am delighted to prefer a bill that is written and brought here by a member of the Legislature rather than any bill that eminates from the Executive Department and I hope the Legislature will always prefer its own bills to those that come from the Executive Department. We ought to be proud of it.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I just desire to add a word with regard to this bill. I direct attention to page 6 of the bill, section 5: "The County Commissioners of each county shall adopt and purchase for each election district of the county and require the use therein of one or more voting machines of a style or type approved by the State Board of Voting Machine Examiners".

So that this is not the county unit, it is a state unit. If this bill were passed, and I want to say so far as I am concerned, I am personally in favor of voting machines, but I want to say to you further that the voting machine manufacturers state that you could not procure enough machines at one time to supply the State of Pennsylvania and this Act would require it. Secondly, that you could not install at one time voting machines in every district in the State of Pennsylvania, and, third, you could not instruct the officers of the precincts who would have charge of these voting machines so that they could start to use them. So that I say for those three reasons the bill is impossible.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, it is certainly most unparliamentary to discuss the features of a bill after it has been defeated, and most discourteous to the members of this Senate to impugn their motives in the harshest language that any member of this body can spout forth. I have had so much advice from Allegheny County that it rolls off my back like water from the back of a duck. We have heard so much about T-N-T B-u-n-k and E-x-i-t. I want to say this, however, that I am not going to run away from my district, I am going to stay right there and face the music. I am not going to move out and avoid a sound thrashing at the hands of my constituents, I will stay right there, Mr. President, and I will face the music.

Why was Senate Bill 51 defeated? I will tell you why Senate Bill 51 was defeated: It is a piece of legislation fearfully and wonderfully constructed. It is so constructed that nobody, neither God nor man, knows what it means. In the first place, it provides for election supervisors. We have at the present time watchers and overseers. This would provide for supervisors. I do not say that we do not need overseers; we might need them, we might in addition to supervisors need wardens, matrons and governors and I do not know what else. What does this bill provide for? Who can tell me? It says that upon the petition of any qualified elector, any single individual, a judge of the Court of common pleas shall appoint a supervisor of election, but it does not say whether he shall be appointed for each election district or one for each county. And then what in addition to that? That each district attorney shall have the right to appoint a supervisor of elections. Let us assume that the intent was to appoint one supervisor of elections for each election district. Now what would that mean? In a county where you have one district attorney and one judge you would have two supervisors of each election district. In a county like Philadelphia where you have fifteen common pleas judges and a district attorney, it would mean sixteen supervisors, one appointed by each individual judge and one by the district attorney and then after the election each one on his own individual right and authority may demand a hearing and each one might have a hearing at the same time and how could the election boards have opportunity within 48 hours after closing of the polls to have sixteen different hearings at the same time? It is a ridiculous piece of legislation and I say every man that voted against it knew what he was doing and did it honestly and conscientiously, truthfully and justly.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, as to the attack made upon me by the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, I am a good deal in the position of the man who was kicked by a mule, I consider the source, I let it go. As to the inability of the Senator from Lehigh to analyze the bill, the Senator is a lawyer, but he seems to have lost sight of the fact that the courts have rules and courts make rules by which they abide and the courts could agree under this bill that seven judges, three judges, or any other number of judges be appointed overseers necessary to take care of rotten election districts. In Allegheny County we have districts out there which need fourteen supervisors and one appointed by the district attorney, making a total of fifteen. Fifteen honest men to watch six crooks, we need them, and in all probability they need them also in Scranton, from the result obtaining there and they also need them in Philadelphia, God knows, particularly when you can come across at 2 o'clock with stickers and almost carry an election, due to the fact that a man has been announced as dead. There is something rotten in Denmark and because the Senator from Lehigh does not understand court rules and does not understand court procedure, that is no fault of the author of the bill, or the man who drew it.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, at the risk of tiring the Senate I would like to say a word or two on this rather technical discussion. The question under discussion now is Bill No. 16, which has to do with voting machines. The Senate finds itself in this difficulty on the question of voting machines: Senate Bill 16 requires county commissioners of every county to purchase a voting machine for each election district. There is no option, it is mandatory, and every election district, if this bill is passed, must be immediately equipped with voting machines. Senate Bill No. 14, on the contrary, makes it optional and gives the council of the borough or township, as the case may be, the right to say whether it shall have a voting machine in the particular district. That bill, without question, is unconstitutional and worthless. The Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania provides that elections shall be uniform and no power on earth, whether it be this Senate or not, has the right to make elections in Pennsylvania anything else than uniform until we have passed a constitutional amendment correcting that difficulty. Therefore, the Senate the other day, in my judgment, entirely wisely passed a bill as a matter of constitutional amendment, in order that the people of Pennsylvania might vote upon it and decide whether or not we should have voting machines.

We have had three questions submitted to us—opitional voting machines, mandatory voting machines, and voting machines under the constitution. We chose the constitutional method and it seems to me that that was the wise provision and sensible thing to do.

May I just for a moment discuss this question of election reform, In an effort to be as logical and clear thinking as possible, in order that we shall do what we ought to do, without fear or favor, without being influenced by any hue or cry, but with the sole object in mind, if we can, of making elections in Pennsylvania honest, jailing election crooks and giving an honest count after the vote has been cast. Now you might assume from the noise that has been heard in the Senate and out that there are now no laws on the statute books to protect election and no laws whatever to jail dishonest men. Nothing could be farther from the truth. At the present time there are laws to do most of these things. The great difficulty is, of course, that dishonest men, unscrupulous men, defy the law and cheat and defraud the voters. That happened recently in Philadelphia. It happened in some of the other large cities. It may happen in some of the country districts. In Philadelphia the offenders were arrested, they went to trial, the evidence against them was largely overwhelming. Unfortunately the jury system was so faulty, or the consciences of the people had not been brought up to the proper point and guilty men escaped to such an extent that the district attorney, in disgust, resigned his office and went to Europe.

Now the difficulty there lay not so much with the election laws as with the consciences of the people and the jury system, but nevertheless for this Senate, it seems to me, there are certain plain duties that devolve upon us. I am frank to say to you tonight that I am not influenced at all on the question of these bills before us now whether or not the passage of them will enhance the chances of any man to go to any high office in the nation, or the failure to pass them will defeat his chances or aid in any particular respect. That is entirely beside the question. The Senate of Pennsylvania ought to pass upon these bills strictly on their merits. What difference does it make who introduced the bill when it comes in here if it is meritorious and ought to be passed? And what difference does it make who sponsors the bill if it is poorly drawn and ought to be defeated? The sole question before us to-night, in my judgment, is which of these bills are meritorious and ought to be passed and which of the bills ought to be defeated? In my judgment, if I may offer a suggestion to the Senate

we ought to provide it that ballot boxes shall be opened in a mandatory way. We tried to provide for it the other day in Bill No. 46 and our action met with some criticism. The criticism was made that under that bill men might go to jail for perjury in making affidavits charging election fraud. I do not know why that statement was made or from what authority it was made. Nothing could be farther from the truth than that statement. In Bill No. 46 it is provided that upon petition and sworn affidavits of three qualified electors of any election precinct, division or district of any kind that upon information which they considered reliable they believed an act of fraud or error has been committed they may petition the court to open the ballot box.

Nothing in the world in that clause could convict a man of perjury if he makes an affidavit to open a ballot box upon information which he believes to be reliable. The judges ought not to be in a position to defeat a voter who wants a ballot box opened, and when three voters want a ballot box opened in all good conscience, if they believe fraud or error has been committed, they ought to be willing to say what fraud or error they think has been committed, because if they have no information in their possession to show upon what basis they consider fraud or error has been committed, how can they make an affidavit? And I submit to you that the bill that we passed the other day for the opening of ballot boxes substituted the word may for shall. It gave three voters of an election district the right to come in and upon information which they believed to be reliable petition the court to open the ballot box and under those conditions the court had no option but must open the ballot box.

In my judgment this Senate has already passed an act which makes the opening of ballot boxes mandatory. Somebody says that the right ought to exist entirely within the county. Well, that is a matter of opinion. I do not stand so much upon that, I do think, however, that if three voters in the Borough of Aspinwall, for instance, want a ballot box opened over in the other end of Allegheny County they ought to be willing to allege upon what basis they think fraud or error has been committed. Now, it seems to me that is only fair.

We have tried thus far to make mandatory the opening of ballot boxes, now let us see what further we ought to do. We ought to try to guarantee an honest count, because I said on this floor the other day that anybody who was cheap enough and fraud enough to falsify election returns, deserved to be in jail, and that is where he ought to be. Anybody who tries to defeat the effort of the voter to register an honest vote deserves all the condemnation and all the penalty that the people of Pennsylvania, through their Legislature, can give. I think further that we ought to insist upon it that we have an honest count and we tried to cover that by providing for voting machines through the only method we can get voting machines and that is through a constitutional amendment.

I know some of my friends will differ with me on what I am about to say now. I think we ought to pass a law and ought to pass one of these bills now upon the calendar of the Senate relating to voter's assistance. I believe that this business of voter's assistance is carried to a point where all kinds of fraud are committed. When any division worker can guarantee you 603 majority on election day and delivers 603 majority the next morning, something is wrong. But there are a great many bills on this calendar that we ought not to pass, because they do not help the cause of honest elections,—they make honest elections difficult; they put red tape around them and do not help the situation at all. I refer to bills like those providing for permanent registration. I have received letters since that bill came on the calendar from prominent reformers in Philadelphia saying to me, "For gracious sake don't pass that bill. We now have a chance of getting rid of the phantoms once a year and if you pass that bill for permanent registration we won't have that chance." There is a bill on this calendar now requiring the elector to sign his name and one provision of that bill says that if the election officer in charge does not find the signature that he makes to agree with some signature that he has had before he does not get his ballot. What does that mean? It means that the crooked election officer who wants to prevent twenty honest men from voting will find fault with their signatures and they will not get their ballots, and there are four or five other bills in this list from No. 5 to 15, we have heard so much about, which have no more basis for passing than that. I think the duty of this Senate tonight is to provide an honest court, to provide for mandatory opening of the ballot boxes, to make honest elections in reducing the power of voter's assistants. When we have done that we have gone forward a tremenduous step in making honest elections in Pennsylvania and doing the duty of honest men, and it makes no difference to me tonight who is a candidate for the United States Senate, it makes no difference to me tonight who introduced these bills; the only question is have these bills any particular merit? And I say tonight I resent the imputation that any present management of factional politics in Pennsylvania is dictating my course, or the course of any other Senator here upon these matters. I believe that we are all honest in trying to do our duty. I believe the men in Pennsylvania, in a large measure, who have had to do with elections in the past years are earnestly concerned in seeing that the vote of the voter shall be protected and whether or not our action enhances the chances of any man to receive any office is quite beside the question, and the only question to be decided tonight is whether or not the particular measure we are considering has merit in it that can appeal to the conscience and the hearts and the honesty of the members of this Senate.

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, I heartily agree with the Senator from Montgomery when he said it does not matter as to the candidacy of any man. That is just exactly what I tried to impress upon the Senate when I was speaking, that I had no interest in any man's ambition, that the people of Pennsylvania are vitally interested in these laws irrespective of how many are on the statute books upon that subject at this time. Why does not the Senate proceed in the most orderly fashion and take up that postponed calendar in its regular order. Mr. President, now I certainly would appreciate it if some one, after this bill has been passed, who is interested in the program and who would desire to do so, would make that motion. I would make it myself but for the fact that I am personally here representing York County, I am not here to dictate the policies of this Senate or engineer its policies.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—4.

Betts,	Davis,	Huffman,	Woodward,

NAYS—38.

Aron,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Baldwin,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Schantz,

Barr,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Stites,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	
Derrick,	Krause,	Patton,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I received in the Senate Post Office to-day a communication from His Excellency, the Governor of this Commonwealth, which he has requested me to read. I have a cold and would rather have the clerk of the Senate read the communication.

The communication was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 15, 1926.

Hon. Albert Davis, Chairman, Committee on Elections,
Senate of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

My dear Senator Davis: All the bills recommended by the Commission of Seventy-six, with the exception of two proposals to amend the Constitution, are on the postponed calendar of the Senate. Unless they are brought before the Senate and passed tonight there will be no chance to enact them at this extra session. Accordingly, I am writing to ask you as Chairman of the Committee on Elections to see to it that all of these bills are brought up and voted upon in open session.

All of these bills are necessary; all of them have the support of the decent citizens of Pennsylvania; all of them will be passed if the will of the citizenship of this Commonwealth is obeyed by the Senate of Pennsylvania.

There is one of these bills to which I desire to direct special attention. It is No. 7, which provides for the mandatory opening of ballot boxes after primary, municipal, general, or other elections. This is the most important of all of the bills proposed by the Commission of Seventy-six.

A substitute for it (Senate Bill No. 46) has already passed the Senate. This bill in its present form is a bold attempt to fool the people of Pennsylvania. In the first place, while it makes the opening of ballot boxes mandatory upon the sworn affidavit of three qualified voters, it provides, as does the present law, that the petitioners must reside within the district whose ballot box they desire opened.

In the recent election frauds in Philadelphia there were many districts in which many more than three persons made affidavits that they had cast their votes for Judge Renshaw. But when they were asked to sign a petition to open the ballot boxes it was impossible to find three persons in these districts who had the courage, in the face of threatened retaliation by the gang, to sign their names to such a petition.

Senate Bill No. 7 provides that any such petition may be signed by any five persons in the county containing the precinct, division, or district involved. No one can doubt for a moment that this means a better chance to detect fraud.

Moreover, Senate Bill No. 46 as amended has a new provision which in effect requires the complainants to allege the specific fraud under oath. The legal result of this is that the ballot box is opened and the fraud is not found the complainants would themselves be subject to prosecution for perjury. Thus this amendment would produce a situation in which the very people who were trying to clean up elections would find themselves branded as criminals. Bill No. 46 with this latter provision included is far worse than the present law, bad as that is, and would be far less effective in preventing fraud.

I ask that Bill No. 7 in particular be submitted to the Senate for a vote, and I ask every Senator who is in favor of clean elections to vote for it. Furthermore, I make the special request that you will be good enough to read this letter before the Senate in advance of the voting.

Sincerely your,
GIFFORD PINCHOT.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, This is a request coming from the Governor of this great Commonwealth to pass upon Senate Bill No. 7. I, therefore, move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 7, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act providing for the opening of ballot boxes after primary municipal general or other elections upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas under certain circumstances and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the Court the prothonotary and the county treasurer

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 7, entitled:

An act providing for the opening of ballot boxes after primary municipal general or other elections upon petition to the Court of Common Pleas under certain circumstances and imposing certain duties in connection therewith upon the court the prothonotary and the county treasurer

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—17.

Barr,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Betts,	Homsher,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Derrick,	Huffman,	North,	
DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Painter,	
Freeman,	Lanius,	Snyder,	

NAYS—25.

Aron,	Culbertson,	Heaton,	Patton,
Baldwin,	Daix,	Joyce,	Salus,
Bonbrake,	Davis,	Krause,	Schantz,
Brown,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Sones,
Buckman,	Einstein,	McNichol,	Stites,
Coyne,	Griswold,	Norton,	Vare,
			Woodward.

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I am already on record as voting for a similar bill last Thursday morning I voted "no" on Senate Bill No. 7.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 14, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An Act to provide for the optional use of voting machines in cities counties boroughs and townships at elections and primaries defining rights and prescribing powers and duties of electors watchers election officers county commissioners city councils borough councils township commissioners and supervisors controllers treasurers and fiscal officers of cities counties boroughs and townships inspectors and custodians of voting machines and the Secretary of the Commonwealth in connection therewith and imposing penalties

Mr. STEELE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 14, entitled:

An act to provide for the optional use of voting machines in cities counties boroughs and townships at elections and primaries defining rights and prescribing powers and duties of electors watchers election officers county commissioners city councils borough councils township commissioners and supervisors controllers treasurers and fiscal officers of cities counties boroughs and townships inspectors and custodians of voting machines and the Secretary of the Commonwealth in connection therewith and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—16.

Barr,	Freeman,	Kunkle,	North,
Betts,	Gelder,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Davis,	Homsher,	Mansfield,	Steele,
DeWitt,	Huffman,	Miller,	Woodward,

NAYS—26.

Aron,	Daix,	Krause,	Schantz,
Baldwin,	Derrick,	Kutz,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Earnest,	McNichol,	Stites,
Brown,	Einstein,	Norton,	Vare,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Coyne,	Heaton,	Patton,	
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Salus,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An Act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary municipal general and other elections specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots requiring voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballot which they receive from the election officers prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers for the enforcement of this act and providing penalties for its violation

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 12, entitled:

An Act to preserve secrecy in voting at primary municipal general and other elections specifying the circumstances and conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots requiring voters to deposit in the ballot box the same ballot which they receive from the election officers prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers for the enforcement of this act and providing penalties for its violation

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question.

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—16.

Barr,	Gelder,	Lanius,	Steele,
Betts,	Homsher,	Miller,	Stites.
DeWitt,	Huffman,	North,	Weingartner,
Freeman,	Kunkle,	Snyder,	Woodward,

NAYS—26.

Aron.	Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,
Baldwin,	Davis,	Krause,	Salus,
Bonbrake,	Derrick,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Brown,	Earnest,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Buckman,	Einstein,	McNichol,	Vare,
Coyne,	Griswold,	Norton,	
Culbertson,	Heaton,	Painter,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

MOTION TO ADJOURN.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

A division being called for, 21 Senators voted in the affimative and 21 in the negative, whereupon the question was determined in the negative.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 6, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof

Mr. STEELE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 6, entitled:

An act permitting any citizen to inspect certain election records and obtain certified copies thereof

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—20.

Barr,	Freeman,	Kunkle,	Painter,
Betts,	Gelder,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Coyne,	Griswold,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Derrick,	Homsher,	Miller,	Weingartner,
DeWitt,	Huffman,	North,	Woodward,

NAYS—22.

Aron,	Daix,	Krause,	Sones,
Baldwin,	Davis,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Bonbrake,	Earnest,	McNichol,	Stites,
Brown,	Einstein,	Norton,	Vare,
Buckman,	Heaton,	Patton,	
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Salus,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 9, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at primary municipal general or other election any ballot other than that received from the election officers and imposing penalties

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 9, entitled:

An Act providing a method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at primary municipal general or other election any ballot other than that received from the election officers and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—13.

Barr,	Gelder,	Lanius,	Woodward,
Betts,	Griswold,	Miller,	
Derrick,	Huffman,	North,	
DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Snyder,	

NAYS—29.

Aron,	Davis,	Kutz,	Sones,
Baldwin,	Earnest,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Bonbrake,	Einstein,	McNichol,	Stites,
Brown,	Freeman,	Norton,	Vare,
Buckman,	Heaton,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Patton,	
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Salus,	
Daix,	Krause,	Schantz,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act providing penalties for violations of laws governing the holding of primary municipal general or other elections

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 13, entitled:

An act providing penalties for violations of laws governing the holding of primary municipal general or other elections

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—17.

Barr,	Gelder,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Betts,	Homsher,	North,	Woodward,
Derrick,	Huffman,	Painter,	
DeWitt,	Lanius,	Snyder,	
Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,	

NAYS—25.

Aron,	Daix,	Krause,	Schantz,
Baldwin,	Davis,	Kunkle,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Stites,
Brown,	Einstein,	McNichol,	Vare,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Norton,	
Coyne,	Heaton,	Patton,	
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Salus,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 8, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An Act providing for the prompt computation of the vote at primary municipal general or other elections and the custody of the ballot boxes after the completion of the computation prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers prothonotaries and county commissioners and imposing penalties

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 8, entitled:

An act providing for the prompt computation of the vote at primary municipal general or other elections and the custody of the ballot boxes after the completion of the computation prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers prothonotaries and county commissioners and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, this bill is a sample of some of the bills voted on in the last few minutes and carried with it the reason why most of these bills are being swamped. This particular bill has in it a provision that the election officers may have the next day until six o'clock if they want to carry the election box around with them. There is no requirement that the election box shall be deposited in the proper office until night on the second day. The present law requires that the election box shall be handed in to the proper officers the next morning; and this bill is a sample of most of this half baked legislation that we have been voting upon on the subject of election reform. I simply call that to the attention of the Senate in passing. Some of these bills we have had, as I indicated a few minutes ago, have merit and should be passed. We have passed some of the most desirable but this particular bill is a sample of the half dozen bills that were offered as a part of the election reform program, having in them absolutely no merit and being intended, perhaps, for some special purpose which it is not necessary to discuss.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

NAYS—42.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Huffman,	Painter,	
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	

YEAS—0.

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 10, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act relating to elections providing that at every primary municipal general or other election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists and electors unable to write with certain exceptions to make affidavit of their inability to write prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers and the officers preparing the ballot check lists and imposing penalties

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 10, entitled:

An act relating to elections providing that at every primary municipal general or other election election officers shall require all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists and electors unable to write with certain exceptions to make affidavit of their inability to write prescribing certain duties to be performed by election officers and the officers preparing the ballot check list and imposing penalties

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—7.

Barr,	Huffman,	Lanius,	Woodward,
Betts,	Kunkle,	North,	

NAYS—35.

Aron,	Derrick,	Joyce,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Krause,	Schantz,
Bonbrake,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Brown,	Einstein,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Buckman,	Freeman,	McNichol,	Steele,
Coyne,	Gelder,	Miller,	Stites,
Culbertson,	Griswold,	Norton,	Vare,
Daix,	Heaton,	Painter,	Weingartner,
Davis,	Homsher,	Patton,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 17, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act regulating elections and primary elections providing for the appointment by the court of quarter sessions of custodians of ballot boxes to distribute collect and safeguard with the aid of assistants appointed by them ballot boxes and election papers and of a central counting board to count in the presence of watchers the votes cast at such elections and make return thereof prescribing their powers and duties and providing for the payment of their compensation and all incidental expenses incurred under this act by the county changing and restricting the powers and duties of election officers and providing penalties

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Wil the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WEINGARTER. Mr. President, I second the motion

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 18, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An Act to further amend section fourteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An Act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I mobe that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 20, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing amendments to sections seven fourteen and sixteen of article eight of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act to regulate elections and primaries and to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first second and third classes as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commissions members and appointees of registration commissions election officers city councils city treasurers city controllers police officers civil service commissions courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registers of vital statistics and boards of school directors imposing penalties.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recuring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 15, entitled:

An act to regulate elections and primaries and to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the first second and third classes as a condition of their right to vote at elections and their enrollment as members of political parties as a further condition of their right to vote at primaries prescribing the powers and duties of citizens parties bodies of electors registration commission members and appointees of registration commissions election officers city councils city treasurers city controllers police officers civil service commissions courts judges prothonotaries sheriffs county commissioners peace officers county treasurers county controllers registers of vital statistics and boards of school directors and imposing penalties.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

And the amendments made thereto having been printed as required by the Constitution,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WEINGARTNER. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, the bill under consideration is the so-called permanent personal registration bill. Mr. President, I have no experience with personal registration in first and second class cities, but as commissioner of my county for five years it was one of my duties to administer, or help to administer, the present registration law for third class cities. That original Act, as you will recall, was the Act passed in the extra session twenty years ago, when Governor Pennypacker called this body into extra session, and one of the things enacted was the provision for a personal registration law.

Mr. President, I was a member of that session in the branch across the hall. I was thoroughly familiar with all the arguments for personal registration at that time. I want to say to you to-night that the personal registration law in our third-class cities is working satisfactorily; Mr. President, much as I dislike to disagree with the Committee of Seventy-six and all those who are urging this bill, in my opinion, it is a step backward in personal registration.

I would be very glad, if it were possible without throwing down some of the safeguards that we have now by personal registration thrown around the ballot box, to vote for permanent registration,—to make it easier for the voter to be qualified, to make it easier for him to vote; but I cannot, vote for a bill, even though it would make it easier to vote, if it throws down some of these safeguards.

If you will look at this bill you will find there is nothing in it that requires the voter when he registers to produce a tax receipt showing he has paid his State or county tax to within two years, to qualify him under the constitution. That is one of the objections to this bill.

I have sat in every public hearing of the Elections Committee, although I am not a member of that committee myself. I have listened to every hearing, and I have not heard a sigle argument presented for this bill by anyone that insisted that this bill would further safeguard the elector or would safeguard elections; but it seems to me that it would make it easier for people to qualify to vote. One of the arguments is that this Act, if passed, would permit the purging of the roll by giving thirty days preceding the election. Now, I agree that that is commendable; but the same thing could be accomplished by amending your present law, requiring personal registration thirty days ahead of a primary or general election. That would give you thirty days to purge your roll, and would give your commissioners and election officials time to get their supplies in the hands of the board. Under the existing law, on the question of purging rolls, the roll, as Senator Stites has well said, is absolutely purged every year, because your old registration list is thrown away and you are required every year to make a new one.

Mr. President, much as I dislike to disagree; I see no merit in this bill; and I shall vote against it, believing it to be a step backward in personal registration.

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I simply want to say that this bill has been amended to provide for personal registration every four years, every presidential year; and it is not permanent. In the second place, as you will note on page 39 of the bill, every person challenged for production of his tax receipt must produce his tax receipt or lose his registration.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I have from a very learned gentleman of Philadelphia reasons against this bill and I would like to have them made a part of the record of this session:

1612 Market Street, Philadelphia,
February 8, 1926.

Hon. Albert Davis, Chairman Committee on Elections, Senate of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa.

Dear Senator: The very sad and abrupt termination of the hearing of January 26th made it impossible for me to say anything. I was present to point out what seemed to me to be the defects of Senate Bill No. 15, relating to Permanent Registration. I was counsel to the Registration Commission of Philadelphia from the time it was created by the Act of 1919 until January 11, 1926, when I resigned because of the turmoil caused by the Governor's interference.

I am opposed to Permanent Registration in principle because I am convinced from my study of it in other places that it cannot be made effective in a City the size of Philadelphia, with its cosmopolitan and shifting population.

In my opinion, the repeal of the "Dunn Act" of April 26, 1921, P. L. 292, would do away with practically all the improper registrations that have been discovered by the intensive investigation of the 1925 registration by the Commission. That Act provides that the registers of the pre-

ceding year shall be sent to the division registration boards with the new books for the current year. In practically all the cases I have examined for the Commission the names of those improperly registered were copied from the books of the preceding year. A registrar who is inclined to "pad" the lists has in such books a ready made list of names with full descriptions, and does not have to draw on his imagination for his "phantoms".

I have drafted and enclose a bill for the repeal of this Act. I am convinced that this is the only change needed at this time.

Now as to Senate Bill No. 15:

Section 4, sub-section (a) provides: "which assistance said officers as well as the judges of said courts shall render. * * " This leaves nothing for the Courts to pass on, and make the Judges and all "officers subservient thereto" merely automatons subject to orders of the Commission.

Section 4, sub-section (c) attempts to give the Commission or any commissioner power

(1) "to summon and interrogate any person concerning the registration of electors or any matter related thereto."

(2) * * *

(3) * * *

(4) to require the production of any relevant books and papers.

These seem to me as a lawyer to be rather broad and undefined powers to give any board. They are such powers as, in the hands of the wrong individuals, might be used improperly and in ways repugnant to our constitutional rights, which still exist despite some ideas to the contrary.

Section 5, sub-section (b) seems to me to offend against constitutional rights. It provides that "any inspector of registration on his own motion or on complaint of any person known to him may, and when directed by the Commission of his city shall

(1) Investigate all questions relating to the registration of electors and for that purpose shall have power to enter and inspect any house, dwelling, building, inn, lodging house or hotel within such city and to interrogate any inmate, householder, lodger, lessee, keeper, caretaker, owner, proprietor or agent thereof or therein regarding any person or persons residing or claiming to reside thereat or therein without being required to show any warrant for so doing except his certificate of appointment aforesaid,

(2) * * *

(3) Arrest any person without warrant except any herein privileged from such arrest who in the presence of the inspector of registration violates or attempts to violate any of the provisions of this act when such violation is punishable as a crime.

(4) Call on any police or peace officer of such city or of the county to assist the inspector of registration in the maintenance of peace at any place of registration or in making any arrest as aforesaid."

These last two paragraphs attempt to make the inspector judge, jury, district attorney and policeman in one, and overlook entirely the rights of the citizen and of the police or peace officer. They are dangerous.

Section 13, sub-section b, which attempts to give any watcher, among other things, the right to interrogate any person regarding his rights to be registered, seems to me to "invite" trouble.

Section 16, sub-section (a). There seems to me to be no good reason for providing that no one may be registered within 30 days of any primary or election. The constitutional requirement as to taxes might be assigned as a reason for this "dead" period before elections, but why should an elector who has paid his tax and is otherwise qualified be denied the right to become registered?

Section 16, sub-section (c) Only the county commissioners can tell how much money this will cost, but, even assuming that the places can be secured, it is certain that the expense will be very great. There are now 1492 election districts in Philadelphia.

Section 16, sub-section (d). The cry in this city has been for a long time that the school buildings are not adequate for educational purposes.

Section 16, sub-section (e). In a city the size of Philadelphia, very few people would benefit by this form of notice.

Sections 17 and 18. These sections prescribe the machinery of registration. It is much more complicated than that under the present law, and will take much more time for each registration.

Section 24. This will mean approximately 500,000 loose sheets or cards. If they are only sheets of paper, of such thickness that 500 may be filed in each vertical file drawer, it would take at least 1,000 drawers or 250 four-drawer files to hold them. These files are approximately a foot and a half wide and two feet deep. This would mean a set of files taking up floor space of 375 feet, for this alphabetical file alone. These could not be built up in tiers, because other sections require constant reference to and correction of these files.

Section 25. This provides for another set of records, duplication of the above, but filed according to election districts. This set would necessarily require even more floor space and likewise could not be built up in tiers.

Sections 26 and 27. Under these sections the burden would be on the registrant to follow up his notice of removal to make sure that his registration had been changed. Under the present law he knows where and when he is registered.

Section 28. The same criticism applies to this section as to section 16.

Section 29. This provides for striking off, without any procedure of any kind, the name of anyone reported as dead by the register of vital statistics and further—that "any person falsely reported deceased may appear in person &c." How is such person to know, until he attempts to vote, that the Commission has acted without notice to him?

Section 30, sub-section (a) Provides for correction of "mistakes" by compelling the elector, under penalty of losing his right to vote, to call at the office of the Commission to prove his right. All the entries on the loose-leaf or card registers are required to be made by the employes of the commissioner, so any "mistakes" must be theirs. Why should the elector have this burden placed on him.

Section 30, sub-section (b) is also unfair to the elector. Our experience is that when an inspector calls at a house, particularly in the poorer neighborhoods, the people in the house not knowing who he is, are apt to deny all knowledge of the existence of the person inquired for.

Section 31 provides for a canvass. It is unfair to the elector, but sub-sections (d) and (f) are such flagrant violations of personal rights that the other sections can be overlooked.

Sub-section (d) provides that the Commission may appoint as many special investigators as there are districts to be canvassed. There are 1492 districts in Philadelphia.

Sub-section (f) is an "improvement" on the draft laws. It provides that any elector, from any part of the city, may be appointed and that, having picked him, the commission shall notify him of such action and "afford him opportunity for reply within a time specified in the notice and unless the commission shall excuse him because of ill-health or for other good and sufficient reason each such person shall serve as special inspector of registration subject to the penalty hereby provided. It is hereby made the duty of commissions and their individual members to make complaint against each person so offending." By Section 42 (b) the failure to serve is made a misdemeanor and the penalty is fixed at a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $200.

Sections 32 and 33 provide for printing two sets of street lists. The one set used now costs about $45,000. a year. The time allowed for getting out each of these lists, 1492 separate ones, containing in the aggregate about 500,000 names, is absurd and impossible.

Section 35. "Permits" the use of copies of the corrected street lists as voting check and ballot check lists, but was drawn by someone who has had no experience with printing. The "make-up" must be different for pages large enough to contain the printing and a place for the electors' signature than for pages with only the list of names. The use of the street lists would be impossible. It would then be necessary to prepare two separate authentic lists for each of the 1492 districts.

Sub-section (c) makes the use of cards impossible. How could entries be made on a card securely held in the file? It would be possible for a dishonest election officer to dis-

franchise an elector by tearing out the card or sheet containing the elector's registration.

Section 39. The elector who has been improperly taken off the list must appeal and pay a filing fee of $3. There is no provision for getting this $3 back if the Court finds that the improper treatment was the fault of the Commission.

Section 42. Crimes and penalties, merely adds to the already too long list of crimes that a citizen may be guilty of, either intentionally or otherwise. Take (a) for instance. I cannot imagine any jury convicting any one of a misdemeanor for failing to obey a subpoena issued by the commission. As the law now stands, the Common Pleas Court will fine for contempt those who disregard the Commission's subpoenas. This was done within the last month.

Please pardon the length of this letter. The bill is so full of curious provisions that I could not refrain from calling your attention to some of them.

Very truly yours,
HAROLD B. BEITLER.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, vizz:

YEAS—12.

Betts,	Homsher,	Lanius,	Schantz,
Freeman,	Huffman,	North,	Steele,
Gelder,	Kunkle,	Painter,	Woodward,

NAYS—30.

Aron,	Daix,	Joyce,	Salus,
Baldwin,	Davis,	Krause,	Snyder,
Barr,	Derrick,	Kutz,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	DeWitt,	Mansfield,	Stites,
Brown,	Earnest,	McNichol,	Vare,
Buckman,	Einstein,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Coyne,	Griswold,	Norton,	
Culbertson,	Heaton,	Patton,	

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 44, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An Act to repeal the act approved the fifth day of March one thousand nine hundred and six (Pamphlet Laws sixty-three) entitled "An Act to provide for the personal registration of electors in cities of the third class of this Commonwealth to make such registration a condition of the right to vote in such cities and to provide penalties for violation of its provisions" and the amendments and supplements thereto

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 45, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An Act providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of the third class for the purpose of performing duties relating to elections and fixing their compensation to be paid by the respective counties

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 50, on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An act requiring assessors for election purposes in cities to sit at the polling-places to receive payment of poll or occupation taxes imposing certain duties on assessors registration commissions and receivers and collectors of taxes and providing penalties

Mr. NORTH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the bill?

BILL RECOMMITTED.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. NORTH. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed, the Senate will be in order.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

HOUSE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented for concurrence bills of the House of Representatives, as follows:

House Bill No. 30 (Senate Bill No. 59) entitled:

An act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

Which was committed to the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations.

House Bill No. 34 (Senate Bill No. 60) entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

Which was committed to the committee on Judiciary General.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make reports from committees at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DAIX, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 60, (House Bill No. 34), entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

Also, from the Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, reported as committed, Senate Bill No. 59, (House Bill No. 30), entitled:

An act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I move that all bills reported from committee at to-day's secction be read the first time.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 59, (House Bill No. 30), entitled:

An act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the first reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 60, House Bill No. 34), entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 11:35 P. M., until Tuesday morning, February 16, 1926, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, February 15, 1926.

The House met at 9:00 o'clock P. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we commence the session in these last days of this Legislature, we pray Thee that we may be guided in all that we do by Thy infinite wisdom. Help us to deal justly and wisely with everything which may come before us. Help us to see that which is right and then give us courage to do that which is right, and may we have the spirit of conciliation; keep us from bigotry; keep everyone of us from thinking that we know everything about any topic. May we be open-minded and open-hearted. Keep us in our fellowship and friendship for one another no matter what disputes we may have in our political lives. May we be guided by the spirit of true brotherliness in everything that we do. Be with the Speaker, guide him and bless him in all that he does and be with all of the members of the House tonight and especially be with those who have passed through sorrow since last we met here. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 11, 1926.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 11, 1926, when, on motion of Mr. Bickett, the further reading was dispensed and the Journal approved.

REPORT OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia for the year 1925.

(For report see Appendix.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Speaker laid before the house the following report from the Auditor General:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Office of the Auditor General, Harrisburg, February 11, 1926.

Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Speaker: I acknowledge receipt of copy of Concurrent Resolution No. 12 asking for certain additional information pertaining to receipts and expenditures of the State during the present administration and during each of the four preceding administrations.

We have started preparation of this report and will give the same in detail as requested and submit it as soon as possible.

Very sincerely,
(Signed) EDWARD MARTIN,
Auditor General.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. McCANN asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Luke J. Sullivan on account of the death of his brother, a former member of this House.

Mr. MARCUS asked and obtained leave of absence for Mr. Mangan, on account of illness.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Concurrent Resolution No. 13, file folio 129.

The SPEAKER. The resolution will be read by the Clerk.

The resolution was read by the Clerk as follows:

Whereas The Members of the House of Representatives and the committees of the House have been greatly handicapped during the present session of the Legislature for want of sufficient office space and other conveniences and

facilities necessary for the prompt dispatch of public business therefore be it

Resolved That the Speaker of the House of Representatives is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of three members of the House whose duty it shall be to confer with the Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings with the view of securing for the House of Representatives or the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven sufficient and adequate rooms for the meetings of its committees for the use of the House stenographers and with the further view of securing additional telephone service and such other conveniences and facilities as may be deemed necessary by the committee for the prompt dispatch of public business

Resolved That the committee shall make a report to the House of Representatives of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven with the recommendations which it has laid before the said Board of Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings in accordance with the intent of this resolution

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, I believe that every manufacturer, every businessman, every merchant and every travelling man today realizes that the facilities and equipment of his business tend to greater efficiency. When the men who designed this capitol made their plans they provided for us adequate facilities for carrying on the business of this Legislature, but it seems to me that we have sold this right for a mess of pottage. I understand it is not beyond the grounds of reason that the hall of this House may be taken away from the members of this Legislature and that offices might be provided in it. We have seen an example of that down stairs in the caucus room, where a large vault has been erected, the House dispossessed and the caucus room put on the next floor. Not long ago I heard a criticism of a meeting of a committee held in a corner of the hall of this House and yet we all realize we only have two committee rooms, and several times two committees have met in the same room. It seems to me, members of this House should have ample facilities for telephoning, ample space for stenographers' rooms and committee rooms. There is no proper place, no facilities, and you have to have proper offices to get proficiency. So, Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this resolution.

Mr. BURD P. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to the fact that there seems to be an error in this resolution. On line 1 of the resolution, the word "or" should be "of", as I understand it.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as such committee, the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Turner, the gentleman from Dauphin, Mr. Hall, the gentleman from Lebanon, Mr. Behney, to carry out the terms of the resolution.

RESOLUTION.

ADJOURNMENT IN MEMORY OF THE SINKING OF THE MAINE.

Mr. FRATT offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted:

February 15, 1926.

Resolved, that when this House of Representatives adjourns tonight, it adjourns in memory of our brave heroes who lost their lives with the sinking of the United States Battleship Maine, which was sunk in Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898, at 9:40 o'clock, at night.

RESOLUTION.

DIRECTING DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE TO PUBLISH REPORT.

Mr. ORR offered the following resolution, which was twice read and laid over under the rules:

In the House of Representatives, February 15, 1926.

Whereas, The last annual report of the Department of Insurance made available for public use was for the year of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and no report of said department has been made public since that time, and

Whereas, Section five hundred and four of the Administrative Code provides for biennial reports of State departments, and section twenty-one hundred and four of said code provides for the printing of said reports, and

Whereas, In the act of May sixth, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (P. L. 513), creating the Insurance Department Fund specific provision was made to allow the Insurance Commissioner, at his discretion, to pay the cost of printing department reports from said fund, and

Whereas, Persons engaged in the Insurance business are greatly in need of the reports of the Insurance Department and are dissatisfied with the present failure of the department to have these reports made public, therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the Department of Insurance is hereby directed to make and have published as early as possible for the use of the public, a report of said department in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth, and to thereafter provide for the regular printing of the reports of said department as contemplated by the laws of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall, upon its passage, be transmitted to the Insurance Commissioner by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE.

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which Senate Bill No. 3, file folio 141, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

passed on second reading in this House on February 11th, be reconsidered for the purposes of amendment.

Mr. DRINKHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the reason I offer this motion is because since I left Harrisburg last week and went to Philadelphia I received two letters from very large corporations, which are located in my district. They are engaged in the manufacture of syrups, and so on, and they asked me to be kind

enough to offer an amendment protecting their business as far as the manufacture and sale of syrups is concerned. They had made arrangements with the chairman of the Law and Order Committee in the Senate at the time of the public hearing that this amendment should be inserted, and I understand Mr. Snyder gave his full consent and promised he would see to it that the amendment was inserted. As the bill appears at present, this amendment was left out and all other amendments were put in. The amendment is simply to protect the industry of the manufacture and sale of flavoring extracts and syrups, and I ask you to be kind enough, ladies and gentlemen, to vote for this motion. The letters which I have here are from Aschenbach & Miller, and Valentine H. Smith & Company, of Philadelphia. I have the letters here, and I am willing to have the clerk read them to the House.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, may we have the amendment read at this time?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no objection, although the Chair does not think it is in proper order.

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I have the amendments here.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dilsheimer?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dilsheimer, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. DILSHEIMER. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Philadelphia exactly what the amendment is?

Mr. DILSHEIMER. The purpose of the amendment is by inserting before the word "flavoring extracts" as follows: "a person or persons who manufacture or sell". At the present time the way the bill is drafted, if it would become a law any industry could manufacture but it could not sell the goods which it manufactures. Therefore, it is no more than just and fair, and there is not a lady or gentleman in this House who wants to cause any hinderance to a legitimate business. It is our duty to protect every fair and honest business, therefore, what these people are asking for is only justice and fairness to their business, and that is all that I am interested in. It is embodied in this bill in all the other clauses with the exception of the clause pertaining to the flavoring extracts, where it is left out. Why it was done I don't know. It was promised that the amendment should be inserted.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, as I read this bill at the present time the manufacturer of flavoring extracts and syrups is exempted from taking out a permit. I will read the whole section in order that we may get the benefit of it.

"Section 5 It is hereby declared that registration of a federal permit or securing a permit hereunder shall not be required from any registered pharmacist or a physician licensed by the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure or a person or persons who make and sell vinegar non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices or a person or persons who make methanol distilled from wood or a person or persons who conduct a wholesale drug business or a person or persons who conduct a mercantile business chiefly devoted to the sale of food stuffs and having an established place located within the Commonwealth or a person or persons who manufacture alcoholic liquids and preparations not fit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes a person or persons engaged in the manufacture of patent patented or proprietary medicines toilet medicinal or antiseptic preparations or solutions or flavoring extracts or syrups"

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Armstrong?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Armstrong permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I will.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Does the gentleman from Armstrong think that a person who manufactures patented or proprietary medicines—no, I will withdraw that question and change that question to this: does the gentleman from Armstrong think that a person who sells patented or proprietary medicines, toilet, medicinal or antiseptic preparations or solutions or flavoring extracts or syrups is protected under this act?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I do.

Mr. ALEXANDER. This seems to be that "a person or persons engaged in the manufacture". Now, while it exempts a manufacturer of patented or proprietary medicines, toilet, medicinal or antiseptic preparations or solutions it does not exempt the sale of these articles.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. That is true, Mr. Alexander, but if you insert the word "sell" you kill the intent of the bill entirely. It is impossible to follow the sales of this liquid. This matter was all gone over with the gentlemen who manufacture these articles and they were perfectly satisfied. I don't know why they raise this question at this time. The bill was drawn with the intent that no legitimate business was to be interfered with and they were perfectly satisfied last week.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Why does this not interfere with legitimate business? Here is a man manufacturing patented or proprietary medicines, toilet, medicinal or antiseptic preparations. Now, while he is protected in the manufacture he is not protected in the sale of it.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. What protection for the sale of it does he want. It comes under the same law that the others do in the general intent of the bill. Paint manufacturers, you will notice, are excepted both in the manufacture and sale for the simple reason that they use a different class of alcohol.

Mr. ALEXANDER. He is not protected in the sale of it. Why protect the man in the manufacture of it and not protect him in the sale of it? That is what I am asking. Why should the proprietary medicine manufacturer be protected and not the man who sells it.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. When you protect him in the sale of it that is taking him without the pale of this bill. You cannot follow the sale of these products as you could through the manufacture. It is absolutely impossible to follow them, that is why.

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker ladies and gentlemen of this House, for your information I was present over in the Senate at the public hearing when Mr. Belstering who is president of Aschenbach and Miller, Incorporated, also Valentine Smith of Valentine H. Smith and Company, spoke to Mr. Snyder and showed him the different amendments which they asked to have embodied in the bill. Mr. Snyder looked over them and this amendment which I am about to introduce tonight is one of those amendments which was on that slip of paper. Mr. Snyder said, he could see no objection to it, and he would see to it that this amendment was embodied in the bill. The way the bill is today all the other amendments are in but this one. Now, I don't see why this amendment was left out. You must bear in mind that the state government allows you to manufacture an article and at the same time does not give you the right to sell it. What is the use of having the privilege of manufacturing if you don't have the right to sell. Therefore, I claim they are justified in asking for this amendment. I am satisfied, ladies and gentlemen of this House, that both

of these corporations in the City of Philadelphia, which are known throughout the United States, are reputable houses, and they would not ask for anything unfair or unjust. They have a right to protect their business as far as they are concerned, and I believe it is our duty to protect their business. I cannot see where any harm can come to this bill. It must be a mighty weak bill if the framers of it expect harm from this innocent amendment for the reason that all the amendment says is what the other amendments say "manufacture and sale". That is all there is to it, and nothing else. I cannot see why there should be any objection raised by any member of this House to that innocent amendment.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I sincerely hope that this motion to reconsider the vote by which this bill passed second reading be agreed to by the House at this time. In my district there is located a manufacturing plant which manufactures pepsin, which all of you know about and use time and time again. In the manufacture of pepsin a large percentage of alcohol goes into its manufacture. Unless it is added to it it will not keep. The women who use it in various places in the house know its value. If you take page seven of this bill, file folio 147, I take it that pepsin would come under proprietary medicines. You will see by reference to line 15, "a person or persons engaged in the manufacture of patent patented or proprietary medicines, toilet, medicinal or antiseptic preparations" and so on,—now, the words there are very narrow. The words say it shall be lawful to manufacture pepsin but there is nothing there that says that it shall be lawful to possess it; there is nothing there to say that it shall be lawful to sell it. Now, if you refer to the words above, take line 7 where it says referring to a person or persons who shall make and sell vinegar, cider and fruit juices who shall make and sell? Now, if the word sell be needed there for cider and fruit juices then why should not the word be added here, "manufacture, possess and sell a proprietary medicine". What is the manufacturer going to do with it but sell it, what is the woman who has it in her kitchen going to do with it but possess it, what is the grocery man at the corner to do with it but sell it to the legitimate and proper consumer? I hope, members of the House, that you will reconsider this vote on second reading and correct this error.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, I think probably to understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from Philadelphia it will be necessary to discuss briefly some of the provisions of the bill. On page 5 of the bill, section 3, it is declared unlawful for any person without a permit from the Commonwealth obtained, as hereinafter provided, except as exempted by Section 5 thereof, "to manufacture, produce, distill, develop, or use in the process of manufacture," and so forth, any alcohol or alcoholic liquid of any kind. It is a fact that alcohol is denatured into two general uses, one is the specially denatured alcohol and the other is the completely denatured alcohol. Alcohol that is completely denatured is accomplished under seven separate formulas, and when so treated is absolutely unfit for beverage purposes for the reason that the denaturants cannot be removed from the alcohol, while specially denaturated alcohol is denatured under seventy-three separate formulas. Under some of these formulas it is possible to render the alcohol fit for beverage purposes, if you want to take a chance, by simply heating it and adding water to it. Now, section 3 provides that a permit shall be required for the manufacture of all products using alcohol, except as provided in section 5. Section 5 provides that a person or persons engaged in the manufacture of "patent, patented or proprietary medicines, toilet, medicinal, or antiseptic preparations or solutions, or flavoring extracts or syrups", shall not be required to take out a permit for the manufacture, but if they propose to sell it then they must have a permit. The permit is required because the alcohol that they will use is so easily rendered fit for beverage purposes; and that is the whole intent of the bill, to require specially denatured alcohol to come under the permit provisions of the bill. Therefore, if you add in this line the word "sell" after the word "manufacture" then you permit any person to manufacture and sell the products of specially denatured alcohol and defeat the entire purpose of the bill. It is further provided in this section that persons who are engaged in the manufacture of "paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, stains, or paint or varnish removing or reducing compounds or wood fillers" may manufacture and sell their product without a permit for the reason that in the process of their manufacture they use the completely denatured alcohol which under no circumstances can be made available for beverage purpose. The entire purpose of the bill is to bring within control, by permit, all the specially denatured alcohol. It is therefore properly provided that it may be manufactured without a permit but when the manufacturer comes to sell it, sell the products of specially denatured alcohol, then he must have a permit, and, if you insert the word "sale", as I say, you defeat the entire purpose of the bill. I, therefore, hope this amendment will not prevail.

Mr. STADTLANDER. Mr. Speaker, I am not here stating that I am speaking for this bill or against the bill, but we are getting down to a little common sense. Let us figure this, "manufacture and sell". You know what it means if you don't insert the word "sell". It means that every private soda water fountain needs a permit, as the gentleman just preceeding me has told you that is what it means. Every soda fountain place will need a permit which means a hundred dollars a year, under the act. If that is the case, you will find a number of these small concerns that don't earn a hundred dollars from their soda fountains; they have them as a side issue to their places of business. If you have the privilege to manufacture and especially manufacture flavoring extracts, who is going to make use of the alcohol contained therein, unless for preserving purposes. I honestly and sincerely hope you will look at this matter from a logical standpoint and bring it to an issue and say this; if they have a right to manufacture, give them the right to sell, because the flavoring extracts which they are attempting to sell will never make a man drunk.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I ask the postponement of this motion for a few minutes.

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I don't see why the motion should be delayed. It is properly before the House. I want to be fair to the gentleman from Armstrong, but the gentleman knows all about this amendment. I spoke to him about it this evening only a couple of hours ago. How much time will you need?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, some time before we adjourn today we will take action on the motion.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Dilsheimer, that the vote by which Senate Bill No. 3, file folio 141, passed second reading on February 11th be reconsidered for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to interrogate the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Armstrong.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Armstrong, Mr. Armstrong, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I will.

Mr. ALEXANDER. So that the members of the House may know what happened in the little discussion over here, I understand the gentleman from Armstrong is satisfied that this vote be reconsidered.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, sir, and that the amendment be inserted as follows: Insert in line 16, after the word "manufacture" the words "possession or sale."

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was agreed to.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE.

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which the House agreed to Sections 3 to 25 inclusive to the title of the bill and the transcribing of it for a third reading be reconsidered.

Mr. DRINKHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the amendments as follows:

Amend Section 3, page 5, line 28, by inserting after the word "liquid" the following: "but nothing contained in this act or in the laws of the Commonwealth shall prohibit or make it unlawful to manufacture, furnish or possess exclusively for use in a private dwelling, with or without a store attached, cider and fruit juices matured and aged by natural and not artificial process, and without the adding of sugar or any other thing to raise the alcoholic content thereof, beyond such as results from the natural fermentation of the unadulterated apple juice and fruit juices."

Amend Section 13, page 15, line 8, by striking out the words "Dauphin county" and inserting in lieu thereof "the county in which the permittee is resident".

Amend Section 13, page 15, line 29, by striking out the words "of Dauphin county".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, the amendments—

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ARMSRONG. Mr. Speaker, we have not yet voted on the Dilsheimer motion.

The SPEAKER. It has already been voted on.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, the amendment I offered is merely trivial in purpose as to the way the law is amended by the terms of the bill before you. I heard the Governor of this Commonwealth from the rostrum where our Speaker stands, say, "I do not intend to in any way interfere with cider". I heard him from that rostrum make a political speech and bid for the vote of the farmer. I heard him make a cry there that he wanted to go out all over the state and wanted you men to go home and say to your constituents, "Why did God make apples grow on farmers' trees"? Now, by your vote on this amendment you will try to answer that question. Never in my life did I dream that our governor was going so far as he has on page 7, file folio 147, line 6, where he says that the bill shall not apply to a man who makes and sells cider and fruit juices. Why, it has been heralded over the Commonwealth that Vare was coming out on a moist platform, and here is the Governor with a bill trying to steal his thunder. Where is our Governor? Here he is with a bill that he asks our O. K. to, with the most moist feature in it that the most ardent anti-prohibitionist ever dared to propose. Here is the Governor wanting to make wine lawful. The amendment that I have offered is an amendment in entire harmony with natural law, in harmony with God's law and I assume is in harmony with the Governor's law.

Now I have offered another amendment. Never in the history of Pennsylvania has Mohammed been reincarnated like he has recently. Never in the history of Pennsylvania has a man lived who said, "Believe as I believe, or to the sword or to the prison you shall go". The amendment I have offered here is in harmony with the Christian religion, and is utterly opposed to Mohammedism. I would rather stand with Christ every day than with Mohammed for a minute. Now I know of one religion, and only one religion, and that is Mohammedism, that takes the stand that all intoxicating beverages shall be prohibited, but I know that our Christian religion has said, and does say in many places, and has been so practiced by our fathers, and handed down to us by tradition that a little wine is good for your belly's sake. I want to say to you this, that if our bible is true, if one part is wrong, if you deny one part of it, if you say this is an error, if you say this part is a lie, then your whole bible is gone, because a chain cannot be stronger than its weakest link.

The bill provides that everybody who is under suspicion, who may be unjustly charged, your constituents, shall travel from their homes to Harrisburg. The bill says your home has no just and honest men in it, that they cannot trust your courts, but they must trust "my" courts here. Now, are you going to say by your vote on this bill that your court is under suspicion, and it cannot administer justice evenly and fairly? I ask by this amendment to put the jurisdiction back where it belongs, in your court and not down here.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, Ladies and gentlemen of the House, I don't believe the gentleman from Philadelphia has missed a single word that he told in the law and order committee last week about the cider question; it sounded just exactly like what he told us down below. In House Bill No. 16, file folio 115, which was reported to this House with a negative recommendation, you will find the amendment which Mr. Sowers has offered to this bill. I think there were thirty some members of that committee and either thirty or thirty-one voted to negative this measure; two voted in favor of it. He tries to slip it in on this bill. He had a special bill of his own. He knows as well as he is talking to us that the farmer is amply protected in the Snyder-Armstrong bill, and from what he told us in committee he has friends in Philadelphia who deal largely in cider, some of them as high as 30,000 gallons. I don't know whether they raise all the apples or not but they are farmers. Gentlemen and ladies of the House, if this amendment is inserted in this measure it simply takes away from the Armstrong-Snyder act, or the Snyder-Armstrong act.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I have no desire to call anyone to order, but I think those from the Governor's office should take seats along the side. the chairman of the law and order committee has been a member of this House long enough to take care of himself without any coaching.

The SPEAKER. The point of order is well taken. Those who have no right on the floor of the House will please keep away from the members during session.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. It will remove from the Snyder-Armstrong bill a very vital portion to protect the cider from getting into the hands of the commonly known bootlegger who gathers in large quantities such as has been referred to in Philadelphia and other large cities, and I therefore ask this House to vote this amendment down.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I thought what was said in committee is secret, but since it is not—it is true I was before the committee. Now Mr. Speaker, I am not complaining about the complexion of the law and order committee, because those who know anything, those who can run, those who can read, know it is lopsided and top heavy, and when it has a measure before it for consideration requiring reason and logic—it is left to Armstrong; that is another name for Mohammed. Mr. Speaker, my friend complains of the merchant in Philadelphia who sold cider; why doesn't he complain of the farmer who raised the apples and sold them to him. What, Mr. Chairman, did the farmer raise the apples for but to sell them to the gentlemen in Philadelphia; what, Mr. Speaker, does the farmer grow peaches for, but to sell them to the people in the city; what does the farmer grow his crops for, but to unload them on the city, and would my friend from Armstrong take from the farmers of this Commonwealth the market for their product?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, It seems to me from the amount of talk on this bill that a great many of these apples that go to Philadelphia are made into apple-sauce.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I notice that the gentleman from Armstrong is in Philadelphia very often, and I guess he only indulges in apple-sauce.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I dislike to interrupt this airy dialogue, but I would like to call the attention of the members of the House to the fact that while the amendment may be in harmony with the Governor and the other amendments offered, they are not in harmony with the rules of the House. The first amendment is to section 3, line 24, by adding a whole lot of words after the word "liquid", but as I read section three, line 24, which is, "manufacture, produce, distill, develop or use in the", the word "liquid" does not appear there. Similarly, in the second amendment it does not appear at the place where the gentleman thinks it ought to be. My feeling is that these amendments are chaos, if they should be carried at the present time, unless there has been some change made in the amendment since the clerk read it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is looking at the wrong file folio. The wrong file folio was given to us, but it has since been corrected.

Mr. EDMONDS. May we have the correct file folio,

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the correct file folio.

The Clerk read the file folio as follows:

File Folio 141, amend section 3, page 5, line 28, by adding after the word "liquid" the following: "but nothing contained in this act or in the laws of the Commonwealth shall prohibit or make it unlawful to manufacture, furnish or possess exclusively for use in a private dwelling, with or without a store attached, cider and fruit juices matured and aged by natural and not artificial process, and without the adding of sugar or any other thing to raise the alcoholic contents thereof, beyond such as results from the natural fermentation of the unadulterated apple juice and fruit juices".

The SPEAKER. That is at the end of the page.

The Clerk read the further amendments as follows:

Amend section 13, page 15, line 19 by striking out the words "Dauphin County", and inserting in lieu thereof "the county in which the permittee is resident"; amend section 13, page 16, line 11, by striking out the words "of Dauphin County".

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SOWERS. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The last amendment, Mr. Sowers, in section 13, page 16, line 11, as I understand, is by cutting out "Dauphin County". It does not seem to make sense with that out.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, the amendment has been corrected to page 16, line 11, to take out "of Dauphin County".

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of information.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. Speaker, are we voting on all of the amendments at the same time, or are we to vote on them separately? I feel I might be in favor of some of them, and might be against others.

The SPEAKER. We should vote on them separately. We will therefore vote on the first amendment submitted by the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers, to section 3, page 5. The Clerk will read the section.

The Clerk read section 3 as follows:

Section 3 It shall be unlawful for any person without a permit from the Commonwealth obtained as hereinafter provided except as exempted by section five hereof to manufacture produce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk.

The amendment was read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend Section 3, page 5, line 28 by inserting after the word "liquid" the following: "But nothing contained in this act or in the laws of the Commonwealth shall prohibit or make it unlawful to manufacture, furnish or possess exclusively for use in a private dwelling, with or without a store attached, cider and fruit juices matured and aged by nature and not artificial process, and without the adding of sugar or any other thing to raise the alcoholic content thereof, beyond such as results from the natural fermentation of the unadulterated apple juice and fruit juices."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The SPEAKER declared the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Whereupon, a division was called for, and ninety-one members having voted in the affirmative and one hundred and three in the negative, the question was determined in the negative and the amendment was not agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section?

It was agreed to.

The fourth section was read and agreed to as follows:

Section 4 Every person except as exempted by section five hereof holding a federal permit under the National Prohibition Act to manufacture reproduce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall within thirty (30) days after this act takes effect file a true and exact copy of the same with the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board and every person thereafter obtaining such a federal permit shall file forthwith a true and exact copy of the same with said Board Said Board shall keep a record of said federal permits and register therein the name and address of each person to whom said federal permit is issued the date of the federal permit the date of its expiration and a brief description of the provisions of the federal permit and shall file said copy in its office Provided however That no federal permit shall be registered for any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States or who has within two (2) years prior to the making of such application been convicted of a violation of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States relating to intoxicating liquors

Conviction of a violation of any of the statutes of this Commonwealth or the laws of the United States relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the holder of any federal permit shall operate as a revocation of the registration of such federal permit

The fifth section was read as follows:

Section 5 It is hereby declared that registration of a federal permit or securing a permit hereunder shall not be required from any registered pharmacist or a physician licensed by the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure or a person or persons who make and sell vinegar non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices or a person or persons who make methanol distilled from wood or a person or persons who conduct a wholesale drug business or a person or persons who conduct a mercantile business chiefly devoted to the sale of food stuffs and having an established place located within the Commonwealth or a person or persons who manufacture alcoholic liquids and preparations not fit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes a person or persons engaged in the manufacture of patent patented or proprietary medicines toilet medicinal or antiseptic preparations or solutions or flavoring extracts or syrups or a person or persons who manufacture or sell paints varnishes enamels lacquers stains or paint or varnish removing or reducing compounds or wood fillers or a person or persons who manufacture any substance where the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is changed into other chemical substances and does not appear in the finished product as alcohol or alcoholic liquid or such common carriers as are subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, I now offer my amendment to section 5 of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the amendment as follows:

"Amend section 5, line 16, by inserting after the word "manufacture" the words "possession or sale".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth sections were separately read and agreed to as follows:

Section 6 There is hereby created in the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board consisting of the Secretary of Welfare the Secretary of Health and the Attorney General to be known as the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board hereafter in this act called the Board Provided That if any of the said officers shall have any business or other interests which in the judgment of the Governor render it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the said Board the Governor may designate a deputy in the department of which such officer is the head to act in the place and stead of such officer as a member of the said Board Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum The Board shall select from among its members a chairman and may elect a secretary who need not be a member of the Board and said Board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereafter in this act set forth

The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks stenographers inspectors and other assistants or employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board The number and compensation of all employes appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor

None of the regular employes of the Department of Welfare shall be authorized or permitted to engage or assist in the work of the Board and no part of the appropriation to the Department of Welfare other than the appropriation made by this act shall be expended for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation or for the purchase of supplies or equipment for the Board

The Department of Property and Supplies shall furnish to the Board such forms and other printed matter and such furniture office equipment and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board until such time as the Board shall be able to purchase its furniture supplies equipment and printing out of the special fund hereinafter created All furniture equipment and supplies purchased out of said special fund shall be purchased through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agent

The Board shall in all respects be subject to the laws of this Comomnwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards with regard to the expenditure of money and prescribing the duties of departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports the furnishing of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports

Section 7 Every applicant for a permit under this act shall file with the Board a petition in writing duly verified in such form as the Board shall from time to time prescribe setting forth—

1 The legal names of the applicant and of the owner of the place where business under the permit will be carried on with their residence addresses by street and number if a partnership of each separate partner and if a corporation of each individual officer thereof

2 The exact location of said place of business and of every place to be occupied or used in connection with such business the productive capacity of each plant where any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused the capacity of every warehouse or other place where such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be held in bond or stored for hire the storage capacity of every place where a wholesale business in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be conducted or the equipment to be used where a transportation business is to be carried on under the permit

3 The period of time the applicant has been carrying on the business for which the permit is desired

4 If the permit is for the manufacture production distillation development or denaturization holding in bond holding in storage of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the maximum quantity per month to be manufactured developed or stored and if the permit is for the use redistillation recovery or reuse of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the purpose or purposes for which the same is to be used

5 That no one of the applicants has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of the manufacture possession and traffic in any intoxicating liquor

6 That each and every one of the applicants is a citizen of the United States of America

7 Such other relevant information as the Board shall from time to time require by rule or regulation

This petition must be verified by affidavit of the applicant made before any officer legally qualified to administer oaths and if any false statement is wilfully made in any part of said petition the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties

Section 8 Upon the filing of the application in the form herein provided and upon execution of a bond to the Commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) with surety to be approved by the Board which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the manufacture sale offering for sale bartering furnishing transporting possessing delivering within or importing into or exporting out of this Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors and the conditions of the permit the Board may grant to such applicant a permit to engage in the manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacturing denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale and transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

Section 9 All persons except as exempted by section five hereof manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacture denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale or transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid under the provisions of this Act of Assembly shall securely and permanently attach to every container ready for shipment thereof as the same is manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused a label stating name of manufacturer kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein and the date of its manufacture together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof and all persons possessing such alcohol or alcoholic liquid in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of alcohol or alcoholic liquid when sold a label setting forth the kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein by whom manufactured the date of sale and the person to whom sold which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized

Section 10 Every permit issued under the provisions of this act for the manufacture production distillation development denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall specify the maximum quantity of such alcohol or alcoholic liquid per month which may lawfully be manufactured produced distilled developed denaturized redistilled reused held in bond or stored under such permit Any permit issued for the use of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in the process of manufacture shall specify the purpose or purposes for which such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be used and the maximum quantity per month which may lawfully be used under such permit Every permit shall specify by definite location every place to be occupied or used in connection with the business to be conducted thereunder It shall be unlawful for the holder of any permit to manufacture produce distill develop denaturize redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage or use a greater quantity of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in any month than that specified in his permit or to use any alcohol or alcoholic liquid for any purpose other than that specified in his permit or to occupy or use any place in connection with any business authorized under a permit other than the place or places designated therein

Section 11 Every person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall keep daily permanent records which shall show (a) the quantities of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored as bailee for hire received or used in the process of manufacture by him and of all other materials used in manufacturing or developing any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (b) the sales or other disposition of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (c) the quantities thereof if any stored in bond for hire or transported for hire by or for the permittee and (d) the names and addresses of the purchasers or other recipients thereof Provided however That persons holding permits issued under the provisions of this act for the transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall not be required to keep the above records but shall keep daily permanent records showing the names and addresses of the persons from whom any alcohol or alcoholic liquid was received and to whom delivered

Section 12 Every place operated under permit secured hereunder where any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond stored for hire or in connection with a permittees business or sold at wholesale shall be subject to inspection by members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board at any and all times of the day or night as they may deem necessary (a) for the detection of violations of this act or of the rules and regulations of the Board promulgated under the authority of this act or of the act to which this a supplement or (b) for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the records required by this act to be kept by permittees and the books and records of permittees and the books and records of their customers insofar as they relate to purchases from said permittees shall at all times be open to inspection by the members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board for the purpose of making inspections as authorized by this section Members of the Board and the persons duly authorized and designated by the Board shall have the right without fee or hindrance to enter any place which is subject to inspection hereunder or any place where records subject to inspection hereunder are kept for the purpose of making such inspections

The thirteenth section was read as follows:

Section 13 Upon learning of any violation of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board under the authority of this act or of any provision of the act to which this is a supplement by the holder of a permit issued under the provisions of this act the Board shall cite such permittee to appear before it not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the date of sending such permittee by registered mail a notice to show cause why the permit should not be revoked And upon such hearing if satisfied that any such violation has occurred the Board shall immediately revoke such permit notifying the permittee thereof by registered letter

Any permittee aggrieved by any decision of the Board may file within thirty days thereafter in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County a petition against the Board as defendant alleging therein the action and decision complained of and praying for a reversal thereof Upon personal service of a summons on any member of the Board returnable within three days of the date thereof the Board shall within one week from such return date file an answer in which it shall allege by way of defense the grounds for its decision and such other grounds as shall in the meantime accrue or be discovered. All allegations of the answer shall be deemed to stand denied without further pleading and upon application of either party the cause shall be advanced and heard without delay Mere technical irregularities in the procedure of the Board shall be disregarded A judgment sustaining the revocation of a permit by the Board shall not bar after one year a new application by the plaintiff for a permit nor shall a judgment in favor of the plaintiff prevent the Board from thereafter revoking or refusing a permit for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered The court shall have full power to dispose of all costs From the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County appeals may be taken as in other actions at law but during the pendency of any such appeal in which a former permittee is appellant such former permittee shall not carry on any business of the kinds regulated by this act

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

"Amend section 13, page 15, line 19 by striking out the words "Dauphin County" and inserting in lieu thereof "the county in which the permittee is resident"; also amend section 13, page 16, line 29 by striking out the words, "of Dauphin County".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The Speaker declared the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Whereupon, a division was called for, and one hundred and eleven members, or more than a majority of the whole House, having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, and twenty-fifth sections and title were separately read and agreed to as follows:

Section 14 All permits shall expire at the close of the calendar year but new permits for the succeeding year shall be issued upon written application therefor duly verified by affidavit stating that the facts in the original petition are unchanged and upon payment of the fee as hereinafter provided without the filing of further statements or the furnishing of any further information unless specifically requested by the Board Provided however That a permit issued to a corporation under the provisions of this act shall expire thirty (30) days after any change in the officers of such corporation unless the name and address of the new officer or the names and addresses of the new officers of such corporation shall within that period be reported to the Board by certificate duly verified Applications for renewals must be made not less than thirty (30) nor more than sixty (60) days before the first day of January of the ensuing year All applications for renewals received otherwise shall be treated as original applications

Section 15 All persons now carrying on any business requiring a permit under the provisions of this act must apply for the same within sixty (60) days after its passage and any such business may continue if a permit has been so applied for until it is granted or refused The fee for every permit issued under the provisions of this act shall be one hundred dollars ($100.00) All fees shall be paid to the Board which shall deposit the same in the State Treasury where they shall be kept apart from all other funds in the State Treasury in a separate fund to be known as the "Permit Fund" The moneys from time to time in the said fund are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board for the payment of any and all expenses of every kind and description which may be necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this act Moneys shall be paid out of the said fund by warrant of the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer after requisition by the Secretary of Welfare

Section 16 Permits shall be issued by the Board under the official seal of the Department of Welfare Every permit so issued must at all times be posted in a conspicuous place where the business is carried on under it and said place of business must be kept open during general business hours of every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays No permit shall be issued hereunder to any person unless (a) in case of individuals he or she is a citizen of the United States of America (b) in case of companies or unincorporated associations of individuals each and every one is a citizen of the United States of America (c) in case of corporations each and every stockholder thereof is a citizen of the United States of America or to any person who has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of traffic in any alcoholic liquor

Section 17 The Board shall have the power to make and promulgate appropriate rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act Provided That as far as practicable the rules and regulations of the Board shall conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the appropriate agency of the government of the United States for carrying into effect the provisions of any act or acts of Congress regulating the manufacture development storage sale or transportation of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid or intoxicating liquor

Section 18 Any place within this Commonwealth in which any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored for hire or sold at wholesale by a person without a permit as required by the provisions of this act and any place in which a person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall violate any provision of this act or any rule or regulation of the Board or any provisions of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby declared to be a common nuisance and upon such violation the permit if any held by such person shall be automatically suspended Any nuisance as in this section defined may be abated under the provisions of the act of the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pamphlet Laws thirty-four to which this is a supplement

Section 19 Whenever any person or persons withdraw or remove any alcohol or alcoholic liquid which has not been denatured from any distillery industrial alcohol plant denaturing plant dealcoholizing plant brewery or bonded warehouse for the purpose of denaturing the same it shall be unlawful for any such person or persons to use sell or conceal or attempt to use sell or conceal or be concerned in the sale use or concealment of any such alcohol or alcoholic liquid unless before such sale or use the said alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall be denatured by adding thereto denaturing material or materials or admixtures thereof which render it unfit for beverage purposes

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to recover and reuse or attempt to recover and reuse by redistillation or by any other process or means whatsoever any alcohol or alcoholic liquid from denatured alcohol or to knowingly use sell conceal or otherwise dispose of alcohol or alcoholic liquid so recovered or redistilled

Section 20 Any person or persons who knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act or any person who shall violate any of the conditions of any permit or who shall falsify any record or report required by this act to be kept or who shall violate any rule or regulation of the Board or who shall interfere with hinder or obstruct any inspection authorized by this act or prevent any member of the Board or any person duly authorized and designated by the Board from entering any place which such member of the Board or such person is authorized by this act to enter for the purpose of making an inspection or who shall violate any other provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00)) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5,000.00) or undergo imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or both at the discretion of the Court

Section 21 No property rights shall exist in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond held in storage as bailee for hire sold at wholesale or transported for hire in violation of any of the provisions of this act and the same shall be deemed contraband and forthwith destroyed No alcohol or alcoholic liquid in the custody of any officer of the law shall be seized or taken from him on any writ of replevin injunction or other like process.

Section 22 It shall be unnecessary in any complaint information indictment or other pleadings to negative any provision or exception contained in this act

Section 23 No person shall be excused on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture from attending and testifying or producing books papers documents and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction matter or thing as to which in obedience to a subpoena and under oath he may so testify or produce evidence but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying

Section 24 If any section or provision of this act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional such judgment shall not affect any other section or provision of the same It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been passed had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein

Section 25 All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed The repeal of any such acts shall not operate to revive any act general local or special heretofore repealed or superseded

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE COMMITTEE.

Mr. FRANK D. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the Committee on Banks and Banking be discharged from further consideration of concurrent resolution No. 4, file folio 17, as follows:

Whereas The Department of Banking of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has direct jurisdiction over all State Banks Trust Companies and Building and Loan Associations and

Whereas During the past few years there has been an increase in the failure of these institutions to an alarming extent and

Whereas The failure of these institutions directly affects the welfare of the communities in which they are located therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concurs) That a committee is hereby constituted to be composed of five Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker and five Members of the Senate to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate which committee in joint session shall have power to investigate the acts of the Department of Banking its records its expenditures and its personnel and generally to ascertain and advise the General Assembly whether said Department is in an efficient and thorough manner executing the laws of the Commonwealth

Said Committee shall have all the powers to call before it any persons and to require the production of any books and papers and for such purpose the chairman of the commission shall have power to issue his subpoenas

Mr. LOTZ. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. BALDI. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, as Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, I wish to inform the members of the House that this resolution had proper consideration. It was the will of the committee to postpone it indefinitely, and I therefore ask that you vote down this motion.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the motion?

It was not agreed to.

RESOLUTION.

ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT TO THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN C. SULLIVAN.

Mr. McCANN offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted.

In the House of Representatives, February 15. 1926.

Whereas, Death in a sudden and tragic fashion has decended on the family of Representative Luke J. Sullivan of the second district of Allegheny County, and has removed from among us Dr. John Cummings Sullivan, himself a former member of this House, who was a brother of Representative Luke Sullivan; and

Whereas, The Hon. John C. Sullivan served in this House with distintion and fidelity to his duties and to the public interest during the sessions of 1915, 1917 and 1919; and

Whereas, In private as in public life he distinguished himself by his broad human sympathies, his adherence to his ideals and his willingness to lend a helping hand to all those who were distressed;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in extraordinary session assembled, does convey to the relatives of former Representative Sullivan and in particular to his brother—Representative Luke J. Sullivan—its condolences and its sympathy and does express its appreciation of the many lovable qualities and of the splendid public record of Dr. John C. Sullivan; and

Be it further resolved, That when the House adjourns tomorrow it adjourn out of respect to the memory of the Hon. John Cummings Sullivan.

SENATE MESSAGE.

SENATE BILLS FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented for concurrence bills numbered and entitled as follows:

SENATE BILL No. 5. (HOUSE BILL No. 40).

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

SENATE BILL No. 46. (HOUSE BILL No. 41).

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled, "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen, a method whereby electors of such political partes may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States, and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same, authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter, amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation," by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners.

Referred to the Committee on Elections.

SENATE BILL No. 55. (HOUSE BILL No. 42).

An Act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or in-

denture of trusts issued by corporations and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent.

Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

SENATE BILL No. 53. (HOUSE BILL No. 43).

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation.

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE BILL No. 54. (HOUSE BILL No. 44).

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary General.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 24, entitled:

An Act to amend section six as amended and section eight of an act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers, a question?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SOWERS. I will.

Mr. EDMONDS. Does this prevent the election of judges by unanimous consent when they have served the community twenty years?

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, this bill requires the people of this Commonwealth to have an election and not an acclamation meeting. With reference to judges, I understand that if this bill is passed the Senate will amend it so that the bill will not apply to the judiciary.

Mr. EDMONDS. In its present form it would apply to the judiciary?

Mr. SOWERS. Yes, sir. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the bill before you is a very simple bill and requires very little reading in order to understand it. It has in it one principle. That principle I will illustrate by what happened when I went to see the Honorable David H. Lane, who for many years was the political leader and the political saint of the Republican party in the county of Philadelphia. I went in and said, "Mr. Lane, this time I am going to get the Prohibition nomination, and I am going to get the Socialist nomination, and I am going to get the Democratic nomination." He laughed at me and he said, "You have the Republican nomination," and I said, "I believe I have." Then he looked at me a while and he said, "Clint, what are you, a Republican, Democrat or Prohibitionist," and I said, "I am a Republican." He then said, "Leave the other crowd alone."

Mr. PEELOR. Mr. Speaker, May I interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. SOWERS. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PEELOR. On page 81, line 5, in the affidavit of candidate—I understand that the petitions are now prepared and in the hands of the county commissioners and every one is entitled to receive them, but does the certificate and affidavit they make contain these words? How would a petition not having these words included in it be a proper petition to file by any one in the coming primary election. I only ask that now so as to get correct on that.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, in answer to the interrogation of my friend from Indiana, Mr. Peelor, the petitions may have been printed but ink has not yet been exhausted and they can still add the requirement of this bill; it can be caratted in. Merely because the petition has already been printed does not say that the bill should not be passed. They could very easily carat in the necessary words to make it comply with this bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, it is with some reluctance that I arise to oppose the motion or amendment offered by my friend from Philadelphia, but I don't see for the life of me why if the Democrats think enough of a Republican to put him on their ticket, why anybody should complain. I have in mind now an honorable member of this House from Elk county who has the nomination on all the tickets, prohibition, democratic and republican, and I, for one, if for no other reason, would hesitate a long while in voting for a bill that would deprive my friend and that honorable member of this House from receiving all those nominations. The only thing I am sorry for is that there are not some other parties who can endorse him and send him down here also with their endorsement, because there is no man in this House that is more valuable to this House than our friend, John Flynn, from Elk County, and for that reason alone, if for nothing else, I would vote against this bill. I think another thing, with the law as it is where the Democrats and Prohibitionists and Republicans can all endorse one man, it does away with the mugwump party and that is the party after all that we all despise. We never hesitate—we have no fight with the Democrats. They have their views; they are entitled to them; and so long as the Democratic party stays within its lines, we have no objection to them. The same way with the Prohibitionists or whatever they may be; but it is the mugwump, that is a man or woman that is a detriment to every party, the man or woman without a party, without affiliations. I believe that with the law as it is, where all the parties may endorse a candidate, there is less likelihood of that independent party being in the field. Therefore, for those two reasons, I am opposed to the passage of this measure.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I am obliged to join with my friend from Delaware in opposing the passage of this bill. I see very plainly what my friend from Philadelphia has in mind, and to a great

extent I sympathize with his views. His idea is to promote the cohesiveness of the political party so it might become more effective, but in his bill here are included not only political offices but also a great many administrative offices to which you elect people year after year, and it does not matter a rap whether they are Republicans or Democrats. You have judges, members of school boards and poor boards and other offices of that kind to which honorable men and women in their community are re-elected unanimously year after year. Now why end that sort of thing? It seems to me a sensible move to give more cohesiveness to a political party as an entity would be a good thing, but I don't believe this bill will do it. Therefore, like my friend from Delaware, I shall have to vote against the bill.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I have always voted in this House fairly and candidly and to the point. Mr. Edmonds well understands what there is to this bill. I was born and I am and I will be until I die a Republican. I know no Democratic ticket, I know no Prohibition ticket, I was born a Republican and am a Republican and always will be for my party, and this bill is a bill meant to cement the Republicans of Pennsylvania into harmony and into strength to meet their common foe. I have never been on a Democratic ticket; I am not like my friend Mr. Edmonds from Philadelphia who can see good here, there and everywhere. My country is first, and my party next. Now, what kind of an election can you have when a man is on all the tickets? Suppose you as an American citizen go to the polls and want to express your Republican sentiments in a community overwhelmingly dominated by the Democratic party and you find the Republican nomination has been taken by a Democrat. Is it fair as a Republican in that district? The privilege to vote—it has been taken away from us. I didn't write this bill for the purpose of interferring with my good friend, John Flynn, of Elk County. Those who know him like I know him —a fine gentleman and a good statesman—know that even if he was in the House on the Mugwump ticket from that county he would have the respect of every member of the House. But I would ask you that are Republicans, you that are party men, to stand up and say that to run on the other party's ticket is neither fair, right nor just; neither does it promote a fair, honest election on election day, because it gives the people no opportunity to express their wishes and their desires.

Mr. SCHWARTZ. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, I cannot for the life of me see why the constituents of any member of this House who may see fit to give a candidate the nominations on both the Republican and Democratic ticket should be denied that right and privilege. I have had the honor of being the Republican candidate in my own district, the fifth district of Luzerne County, since 1920. I announced myself in the newspapers as a Republican but I added that my name would appear on the Democratic ballot, and if the Democratic constituents had a mind to nominate me, I would appreciate it. The result was I was nominated by both Republicans and Democrats in 1920. My conduct here evidently met with the approval of my constituents and they honored me once again in 1922 as a Republican member by endorsing me also for the Democratic nomination, and in 1924 my conduct evidently meeting with the approval of my constituency met with no opposition on that ticket; no one filed against me on any of the tickets. So I feel and it seems to me to be unfair to my constituents to not permit them to give me, or any other candidate who may see fit to be a candidate on the Republican ticket, the Democratic nomination as well. We see very little of partisanship in this House. I have heard one of my Democratic friends, Mr. Schilling, who said to me, I think in the session of 1923, that he had six bills and only a handful of Democrats in this House, and yet the House saw fit to pass them; the bills had merit. So I cannot see why the House should deny any one the right to have his friends support him on both tickets if they see fit.

Mr. FRED W. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I will vote for this bill for one reason. In my county we have persons down there who have sneaked on the Republican ticket of their own accord. They are not sought after by the Democratic Party, and at the last primary when I was a candidate my Democratic opponent got out a petition and forced himself on the ticket. Now, I have no objection to a man's running on three tickets if he is invited, but when he sneaks on a ticket as many of them do I think it is a shame. Now then this bill in my mind will prevent such action. In a few days we will all be going around with petitions. In my county we as Republicans will take a Republican petition around to get signers, and perhaps some man who wants to oppose you will get a candidate out against you and get him on both tickets. Now, it is not fair for a man to be on a ticket when he is not entitled to vote that ticket. You all remembered Mr. Schleiter who was here before me, no doubt. He did that on the Republican ticket. He was not wanted at all. Now then I had to go to work and defeat him on the Republican ticket and other candidates who were selected by the Republican Organization. I did it. Now then I think you ought to support this bill so long as it prevents a man from taking a paper out and getting signers. In other words he sneaks on, that is what he does. I think it is a shame. So I think in defense of good Republicanism a man should only to be on one ticket by his own seeking. You ought to support this, because in counties like Beaver where there is here and there a little faction, they cannot win, of course they think they are still winning because they forget the saloon is gone. I hope, members, that you will look at this thing in a sensible way. It is wrong to let a man take a paper out and get signers when he is not wanted. Like Mr. Alexander, if they want him that is all right. If a Democrat comes to me and says, "Fred, I will put you on my ticket," I say "Sure, that is all right", but I didn't ask to be put on. Now, gentlemen, think that over a little bit.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken.

Mr. SCHILLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified as follows:

YEAS—97.

Adam,	Earley,	Lynch,	Riddle,
Allman,	Emhardt,	Malie,	Royle,
Armstrong,	Fockler,	Marcus,	Sautter,
Aston,	Frye,	Mathay,	Scott,
Bagshaw,	Fuller,	McCann,	Shambach,
Behney,	Gelnett,	McClure, J. F.,	Smith, H. J.,
Bell, F. A.,	Gilchrist,	McClure, J. H.,	Soffel,
Bentley,	Goehring,	McDaniel,	Sowers,
Berkheiser,	Goss,	McGowan,	Spencer,
Bickett,	Greeby,	McLaughlin,	Stadtlander,
Blair,	Greenstein,	Memolo,	Sterling,
Blumberg,	Grenet,	Metzger,	Stock,
Bromley,	Grimes,	Metzinger,	Storer,
Brown, E.,	Guerin,	Millar,	Strayer,
Brown, E. P.,	Hall,	Morrison,	Voltz,
Burke,	Hart,	Myers,	Watson,
Calhoun,	Haws,	Nolte,	Wettach,
Canon,	Heffernan,	Patterson, B.H.,	Whitehouse,

Colville,	Himes,	Patterson, F.W.,	Wilson,
Davies,	Holtzman,	Patterson, M.,	Witherspoon,
DeFrehn,	Howe,	Pennock,	Witkin,
Derby,	Hricko,	Perry,	Bluett,
Dilsheimer,	Huber,	Pitts,	Speaker.
Drinkhouse,	Lockhart,	Posey,	
Eaches,	Lucas,	Powell,	

NAYS—103.

Alexander,	Fratt,	McBride,	Shaffer,
Anderson,	Goodnough,	McCormick,	Sheffer,
Bartley,	Griffith,	McDermott,	Smith, G. A.,
Bell, W. T.,	Haas,	Miller, C.,	Speer,
Bidelspacher,	Haines,	Miller, H. A.,	Stark,
Bray,	Hantz,	Moffatt,	Staudenmeier,
Brewster,	Harding,	Moore,	Stavitski,
Brown, T. J.,	Harer,	Muldowney,	Storb,
Burchinal,	Heffran,	Munley,	Talbot,
Bush,	Henderson,	Neely,	Thomas, L. D.,
Critchfield,	Hess,	Nicholson,	Thomas, M. G.,
Cross,	Holcombe,	North,	Toepfer,
Davis,	Holmes,	Nothnagle,	Towner,
Deibler,	Hoover,	Orr,	Trescher,
Dengler,	Horn,	Parkinson,	Turner,
Diehm,	Irvin,	Patchin,	Washington,
Dietz,	Jones,	Peelor,	Weamer,
Donnell,	Kelly,	Phillips,	Wells,
Drumbor,	Labar,	Prosser,	Welty,
Duddy,	Lauver,	Pryor,	Wheeler,
Ede,	Leidich,	Raymond,	Williams,
Edmonds,	Little, J. T.,	Rhodes,	Wood, N.
Evans, B. P.,	Long,	Sarig,	Wood, W. P.,
Evans, F. D.,	Ludlow,	Schilling,	Wright,
Flinchbaugh,	MacMillan,	Schoener,	
Flynn,	Marshall,	Schwartz,	

Mr. LOTZ. Mr. Speaker, I desire to be recorded as voting "aye".

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman did not vote when his name was called on the roll call, therefore he has let the time go by to vote.

Mr. LOTZ. I voted "aye".

The SPEAKER. Did the gentleman vote when his name was called?

Mr. LOTZ. I did not.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman cannot now be recorded.

Mr. MATHAY. Mr. Speaker, I did not hear my name called. I desire to be recorded as voting "aye".

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has a right to vote if he did not hear his name called.

Mr. FLYNN. I protest. He has not the right to vote, the only time he would have a right to vote is when his name is passed on the roll call, not when the roll is verified.

The SPEAKER. It has not yet been verified, it has not been announced.

Mr. FLYNN. I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Mathay, will be so recorded.

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill falls.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 34, as follows:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

Section 1 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be and the same is hereby proposed in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof

Section 4 The General Assembly is hereby authorized to provide for the consolidation of the county poor districts cities boroughs and townships of the county of Allegheny and the offices thereof into a consolidated city and county with the constitutional and legal capacity of a municipal corporation to be known as the City of Pittsburgh and to provide for a charter for its government The said charter shall be submitted to the electors of said county at a special election to be provided for therein If the majority of the electors voting thereon in the county as a whole and at least two-thirds of all the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of the cities boroughs and townships thereof vote in the affirmative the act shall take effect for the whole county If rejected the said charter may be resubmitted to the electors in original new or modified form at any subsequent election until adopted

It shall be competent subject to the police power of the State for the Legislature to provide in said charter

1 For the exercise by the consolidated city of all the powers and duties vested in the county of Allegheny and the poor districts thereof and such other powers appropriate to a municipality as may be specified therein except such powers as are specifically reserved by this section to the municipal divisions herein provided for

2 For the election by the people of the consolidated city of a board of commissioners the number to be fixed by the charter in lieu of present county commissioners in which board shall be vested all the powers of the consolidated city and county except as otherwise provided in the charter

3 For the organization of a government for the consolidated city and county and for the election or appointment of the constitutional and other necessary officers thereof and for their powers and duties

4 For the organization of all courts other than those of record in the consolidated city and for the procedure thereof and for the appointment of judges and officers thereof which courts shall exercise the jurisdiction powers and duties of the magistrates aldermen and justices of the peace and such other powers as may be conferred by law

5 For the transfer to the consolidated city of the property and indebtedness of the county of Allegheny and the poor districts thereof and of such property and indebtedness of the cities boroughs and townships thereof as relate to the powers and duties of said consolidated city and to provide for an equitable adjustment and payment of such indebtedness and for this purpose any taxation therein shall be uniform taxation within the meaning and intent of other provisions of this Constitution

6 For the assessment of property for taxation the levying and collection of taxes and the payment of the cost of any public improvement in whole or in part by special assessment upon abutting and non-abutting property materially benefited thereby and for this purpose real estate charged shall be classified as urban suburban and rural and assessments made in accordance with such classifications

7 For the creation by the board of commissioners of districts for the purpose of regulating the location height area bulk and use of buildings and premises

8 For the creation by the board of commissioners of special districts for the purpose of acquiring constructing maintaining operating or contracting for any public property work improvement utility or service not for the exclusive benefit of any one municipal division and for the payment of the costs and maintenance of such property work improvement utility or service there may be special taxes levied throughout such special districts respectively separate and apart from the general city tax

Provided however That it is the intent of this section that substantial powers be reserved to the cities boroughs and townships situated in Allegheny County To this end the charter shall provide for the continued existence of the said cities boroughs and townships as municipal divisions of the consolidated city under their present names and forms of government subject to the laws provided for government of municipalities of their respective forms and classes except as provided in the charter and with their present boundaries provided that the city of Pittsburgh may be designated by a term other than city and may be divided into two or more municipal divisions and that any two or more municipal divisions of the consolidated city may with the consent of a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of such divisions at any general or special election be united to form a single municipal division

The said municipal divisions shall have and continue to possess the following powers

1 The constitutional and legal capacity of municipal corporations except as limited in the charter

2 The power to lay and collect taxes and to incur indebtedness subject to the limitations which are or may be imposed by law upon cities boroughs or townships of corresponding classification for the purpose of carrying out any lawful power of said divisions

3 The power to acquire own construct maintain operate or contract for all kinds of public property works improvements utilities or services which shall be within the municipal division and principally for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof provided this power shall not be taken to include the construction and maintenance of through-traffic streets and bridges tunnels subways and appurtenances thereof nor main or trunk lines for sewer power and water service running through more than one municipal division and designated as such by the board of commissioners

4 The power to maintain a local police force and local fire department with the necessary buildings appurtenances and equipment therefor which may be supplemental to the police force and fire department of the consolidated city

5 The power to establish a limitation of indebtedness for the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof provided that the total of the indebtedness of the consolidated city and the municipal divisions thereof shall not in the aggregate exceed the limits of the total indebtedness allowed by the Constitution to the county and to the separate municipalities

6 All other powers not specifically granted by the charter to the consolidated city Provided however That a municipal division may surrender by majority vote of the electors voting thereon at any general or special election any of its powers to the consolidated city subject to the acceptance thereof by the board of commissioners

The said charter may be amended by the Legislature subject to ratification by a majority of the electors of the consolidated city voting thereon at any general or special election Provided That no amendment reducing the powers of municipal divisions shall be effective unless ratified by a majority of the electors voting thereon in each of a majority of said divisions.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—176.

Adam,	Earley,	Lauver,	Royle,
Alexander,	Ede,	Leidich,	Sarig,
Anderson,	Edmonds,	Little, J. T.,	Sautter,
Armstrong,	Emhardt,	Lockhart,	Schoener,
Aston,	Evans, B. P.,	Long,	Schwartz,
Bagshaw,	Flinchbaugh,	Lucas,	Scott,
Baldi,	Flynn,	Ludlow,	Shaffer,
Bartley,	Fockler,	Lynch,	Shambach,
Behney,	Fratt,	MacMillan,	Sheffer,
Bell, F. A.,	Frye,	Malie,	Smith, G. A.,
Bell, W. T.,	Fuller,	Mangan,	Smith, H. J.,
Bentley,	Gelnett,	Marcus,	Soffel,
Berkheiser,	Gilchrist,	Martz,	Sowers,
Bickett,	Goehring,	Mathay,	Stadtlander,
Bidelspacher,	Goss,	McCann,	Stark,
Blair,	Greeby,	McCormick,	Stavitski,
Blumberg,	Greenstein,	McDaniel,	Sterling,
Brewster,	Grenet,	McDermott,	Stock,
Bromley,	Griffith,	McGowan,	Storb,
Brown, E.,	Grimes,	McLaughlin,	Strayer,
Brown, E. P.,	Guerin,	Metzger,	Talbot,
Brown, T. J.,	Haas,	Millar,	Thomas, L. D.,
Burchinal,	Haines,	Miller, C.,	Thomas, M. G.,
Burke,	Hall,	Moffatt,	Trescher,
Calhoun,	Hantz,	Moore,	Turner,
Canon,	Harding,	Morrison,	Voltz,
Colville,	Harer,	Munley,	Washington,
Conner,	Hart,	Myers,	Watson,
Critchfield,	Haws,	North,	Weamer,
Cross,	Heffernan,	Nothnagle,	Wells,
Davies,	Heffran,	Orr,	Welty,
Davis,	Henderson,	Parkinson,	Wettach,
DeFrehn,	Hess,	Patterson, M.,	Wheeler,
Deibler,	Himes,	Peelor,	Whitehouse,
Dengler,	Holcombe,	Pennock,	Williams,
Derby,	Holmes,	Perry,	Wilson,
Diehm,	Holtzman,	Phillips,	Witherspoon,
Dietz,	Hoover,	Pitts,	Witkin,
Dilsheimer,	Horn,	Posey,	Wood, N.
Donnell,	Hricko,	Powell,	Wood, W. P.,
Drinkhouse,	Huber,	Pryor,	Wright,
Drumbor,	Jones,	Reader,	Bluett,
Duddy,	Labar,	Rhodes,	Speaker.
Eaches,	Lafferty,	Rieder,	

NAYS—23.

Bray,	McBride,	Patterson, B.H.,	Speer,
Evans, F. D.,	McClure, J. F.,	Patterson, F.W.,	Spencer,
Goodnough,	McClure, J. H.,	Prosser,	Storer,
Howe,	Neely,	Raymond,	Toepfer,
Irvin,	Nicholson,	Riddle,	Towner,
Kelly,	Patchin,	Schilling,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 30, entitled

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—188.

Alexander,	Fratt,	Lynch,	Sautter,
Aston,	Frye,	Malie,	Schilling,
Bagshaw,	Fuller,	Mangan,	Schoener,
Bartley,	Gelnett,	Marcus,	Schwartz,
Behney,	Goehring,	Marshall,	Scott,
Bell, F. A.,	Goodnough,	Martz,	Shaffer,
Bentley,	Goss,	Mathay,	Shambach,
Berkheiser,	Greeby,	McCann,	Sheffer,
Bickett,	Greenstein,	McClure, J. F.,	Smith, G. A.,
Bidelspacher,	Grenet,	McClure, J. H.,	Smith, H. J.,
Blair,	Griffith,	McCormick,	Soffel,
Blumberg,	Grimes,	McDermott,	Sowers,
Bray,	Guerin,	McGowan,	Speer,
Brewster,	Haas,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Bromley,	Haines,	Metzger,	Stadtlander,
Brown, E.,	Hall,	Metzinger,	Stark,
Brown, E. P.,	Hantz,	Millar,	Staudenmeier,
Brown, T. J.,	Harding,	Miller, C.,	Stavitski,
Burchinal,	Harer,	Miller, H. A.,	Sterling,
Calhoun,	Hart,	Moffatt,	Stock,
Canon,	Haws,	Morrison,	Storb,
Colville,	Heffernan,	Muldowney,	Storer,
Conner,	Heffran,	Munley,	Strayer,
Critchfield,	Henderson,	Myers,	Talbot,
Davies,	Hess,	Neely,	Thomas, L. D.,
Davis,	Himes,	Nicholson,	Thomas, M. G.,
DeFrehn,	Holcombe,	Nolte,	Towner,
Deibler,	Holmes,	North,	Trescher,
Dengler,	Holtzman,	Nothnagle,	Turner,
Derby,	Hoover,	Orr,	Voltz,
Diehm,	Horn,	Parkinson,	Washington,
Dietz,	Howe,	Patchin,	Watson,
Dilsheimer,	Hricko,	Patterson, B.H.,	Wells,
Donnell,	Huber,	Patterson, F.W.,	Welty,
Drinkhouse,	Irvin,	Patterson, M.,	Wettach,
Drumbor,	Jones,	Peelor,	Wheeler,
Duddy,	Kelly,	Pennock,	Whitehouse,
Eaches,	Labar,	Perry,	Witherspoon,
Earley,	Lafferty,	Phillips,	Williams,
Ede,	Lauver,	Pitts,	Wilson,
Edmonds,	Leidich,	Posey,	Witkin,
Emhardt,	Little, J. T.,	Prosser,	Wood, N.
Evans, B. P.,	Lockhart,	Pryor,	Wood, W. P.,
Evans, F. D.,	Long,	Raymond,	Wright,
Flinchbaugh,	Lotz,	Rhodes,	Bluett,
Flynn,	Lucas,	Rieder,	Speaker.
Fockler,	Ludlow,	Royle,	

NAYS—3.

Adam, Burke, Toepfer,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 39, entitled

An Act regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages or indenture of trust issued by corporations and limiting the right of the debtor corporations to plead usury where the rate of interest reserved or contracted for in such indenture is not in excess of eight per cent

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

BILL DROPPED FROM CALENDAR.

Mr. MATHAY. Mr. Speaker, a similar bill to that which is now before the House has been passed by the Senate, and I therefore move that this bill be dropped from the calendar.

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILL ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 28, (Senate Bill No. 42), entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the Act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for third reading.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will declare a recess for fifteen minutes. The Chair hears none.

Whereupon, the House took a recess for fifteen minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

SPEAKER BLUETT IN THE CHAIR.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection the Chair will take up Report of Committees. The Chair hears none.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARCUS, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, House Bill No. 40, (Senate Bill No. 5), entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MARCUS, from the Committee on Elections, reported as committed, House Bill No. 41, (Senate Bill No. 46), entitled:

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners.

Mr. MARCUS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have House Bill No. 40, (Senate Bill No. 5) and House Bill No. 41, (Senate Bill No. 46), read for the first time.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give unanimous consent to read these bills for the first time? Is there objection? The Chair hears objection, and unanimous consent is not granted.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until 11:00 o'clock tomorrow morning out of respect to the brave heroes who lost their lives in the sinking of the Maine.

The motion was agreed to, and, (at 11:45 P. M.), the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

ERRATUM.

In the remarks of Mr. Edmonds of Philadelphia, on page 195 of the Legislative Journal, where he refers to the value of the anthracite mine property, Mr. Edmonds is reported as fixing this value at $1,989,000,000. This should read: "$989,000,000, or approximately $1,000,000,000."

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal.

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG, PA., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1926. No. 17.

SENATE

TUESDAY, February 16, 1926.

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father: We pray Thee to bless these Senators. At no time during the special session have they needed Thy leadership as they do now. Important matters must be decided in the next forty-eight hours. We know that the Senators are earnest and well-intentioned, but we are all human, and at times we do not see eye to eye. Grant that every decision may be determined by a high sense of duty; not mere personal desire, or the clamor of constituents, or party mandate, but duty toward Almighty God; for it is with Thee, and Thee alone, that the final reckoning must be made. Bless the Senators. Give them strength and wisdom and courage. We ask it in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications in writing from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

APPROVAL OF RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR PRINTING OF MEMORIAL PROCEEDINGS IN HONOR OF THE LATE SENATOR HARRIS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 16, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved and signed a Resolution of the Senate and House, providing that one thousand (1,000) copies of the Memorial procedings of the Senate, held Wednesday, February tenth, in honor of the late Honorable John P. Harris, be printed for the use of the Senate.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 16, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Chas. J. Liptak, Pittsburgh.

BERKS COUNTY.

Nelson L. Rothermel, Temple.
Percy E. Shepherd, Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY.

Miss Emily Parker, Duncansville.
Ralph D. Rodgers, Tyrone.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Albert S. Rosenberg, Scranton.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

C. S. Grube, Lancaster.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary Levin, 6235 Hazel Ave., Phila.
John C. O'Brien, 928 Ridge Ave., Phila.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Henry Beckers, Slickville.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38 which requires nominations made by the Governor to be referred to proper committees be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into executive session, for the purpose of acting on the foregoing nominations,

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,

Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Huffman,	Painter,	
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL No. 42.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the 9th day of July, 1919, (P. L. 814) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commisison for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion; and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden bridge by vehicles and to maintain, repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendment.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PRINTING INSURANCE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

He also presented extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives, which was twice read as follows:

Whereas The last annual report of the Department of Insurance made available for public use as for the year of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and no report of said department has been made public since that time and

Whereas Section five hundred and four of the Administrative Code provides for biennial reports of State departments and section twenty-one hundred and four of said code provides for the printing of said reports and

Whereas In the Act of May sixth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws five hundred thirteen) creating the Insurance Department Fund specific provision was made to allow the Insurance Commissioner at his discretion to pay the cost of printing department reports from said fund and

Whereas Persons engaged in the insurance business are greatly in need of the reports of the Insurance Department and are dissatisfied with the present failure of the department to have these reports made public therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the Department of Insurance is hereby directed to make and have published as early as possible for the use of the public a report of said department in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth and to thereafter provide for the regular printing of the reports of said department as contemplated by the laws of the Commonwealth

Resolved That a copy of this resolution shall upon its passage be transmitted to the Insurance Commissioner by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires concurrent resolution be referred to appropriate committee be suspended and that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of the resolution just read.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senote Bill No. 59, (House Bill No. 30), entitled:

An act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The Senate proceeded to the second reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 60, (House Bill No. 34), entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

PRESENTATION TO SENATE LIBRARIAN, HERMAN P. MILLER.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, members of the Senate; fifty years ago when the country was about celebrating the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, after one hundred years, a little page boy came into the Senate of Pennsylvania. He had quick ways and sparkling eyes and he endeared himself to the members of the Senate in that day, as he has continued to do throughout the passing years. That period is so far remote that many of us have forgotten the leading figures in Pennsylvania politics in that day. Those were the days of Simon Cameron and his son, Don Cameron, and the man who now sits before the Bar of this Senate could perhaps tell more stories of Pennsylvania politics passing under his own eyes than any man within our knowledge. But with the passing years Herman Miller has broadened and deepened and grown in the affection of those who have come in

contact with him. Words sometimes are completely useless. They say you cannot paint the lily or gild the sunset, and I am quite certain that any thought of mine would be quite insignificant to express just how you fell about the courtesy and kindness of the Senate Librarian. The soft sweet air of the June morning with the south breeze rippling over the fields of red clover is not more graceful and charming than the kindly smile and generous bearing of this splendid man, and the stony slopes of the Rockies are not more sincere and straightforward in their ruggedness than his desire to do the right thing. The simple, kindly efforts after all are the things that make life the sweet thing it ought to be. Whittier caught the real emphasis in life when he said:

He lives to learn in life's hard school,
How few who pass above him
Lament their triumph and his loss,
Like her, because they love him.

We are continually searching for the heroic in life when as a matter of fact the simple performance of daily duties well done makes up the great sum of human achievement. I think often of Herman Miller when I recall those words of Edwin Markham, the poet:

We men of earth have here the stuff of Paradise,
We have enough; we need no other thing
To build the stair into the unfulfilled;
No other ivory for the door,
No other marble for the floor,
No other cedar for the beam
And dome of man's immortal dream.
Here on the road of every day
Here on the common human way
Is all the busy Gods would take
To build a Heaven,
To mold and make new Edens,
Ours the stuff sublime
To build Eternity in time.

And Herman Miller is the living embodiment of those words of Tennyson when he referred to the "larger heart" and the "kindlier hand". The members of this Senate have felt that to allow the fiftieth anniversary of the splendid services of this generous, kindly man to pass without recognition would be an act of gross neglect, and they have deputized me to offer to him this morning something of the tribute they feel he is entitled to. There is a certain air of family spirit about this Senate. The splendid Secretary of the Senate, who joined Herman Miller in 1889 often brings home to us the thought that kindly, sincere courtesy is the finest flower of human achievement, and today we honor Herman Miller. For myself, if I passed out of politics tomorrow and out of public life, I could feel a wealth of achievement in the simple statement that I knew Herman Miller.

Mr. Miller, we honor you this morning. We congratulate you on your fifty years of splendid public service and we trust that the advancing years will bring to you much health, much happiness and a real feeling that joy comes from knowing many men and loving them and feeling that they love you and reciprocate true friendship. On behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania I offer you, sir, this purse of gold, and hope that the advancing years may bring you joy unconfined.

Mr. MILLER. Senators and friends, I am truly overwhelmed this morning. I lack words to express my feelings. My fifty years here have been fifty years of real pleasure, during which time I have made some genuine friends, friends who have become Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the Commonwealth, United States Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet Officers of the United States and Commonwealth, Supreme Court Judges, Justices of the Courts and leading business men of the State; wherever I go I meet some of them and they have the glad hand for me. I do not know why the greeting is so warm, because I have only tried to do my duty here and that is all, and in so doing, I have gained their friendship. I thank you.

RECESS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until three o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed the Senate will be in order.

NOMINATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 16. 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, F. E. Crawford, Northpoint, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in West Mahoning Township, Indiana County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38 which requires nominations made by the Governor to be referred to proper committees be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting on the foregoing nominations,

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—42.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Salus,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Barr,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Freeman,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Coyne,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	Norton,	Woodward,
Daix,	Huffman,	Painter,	
Davis,	Joyce,	Patton,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 11:00 o'clock.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:28 P. M., until Wednesday morning, February 17th, at 11:00 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, February 16, 1926.

The House met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God our heavenly Father, a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past. Teach us we beseech Thee to know the value of storms and tempests and frosts and strife. Help us to see that these beautiful mountains and river valleys and rich meadows of springtime and summer have all been produced through the upheavals of the ages gone by. Help us to realize that out of the strife and discord existing in the world now there will come a better world and a brighter world and a happier world. Teach us the value the strife and conflict, but also teach us how to fight, to fight without malice, to fight without bigotry, to realize that our antagonists are worthy of our steel and help us to know how to forgive and how to forget when we are defeated; to never lose heart; to keep up our hope and go forward always. We thank Thee that this House has thus far come to the closing days of this session with no unkind words, with no bitterness, and we beseech Thee that these last few days may keep, up the record which we have made so that when we go away from this place we may go away with friendship and love in our hearts to every sincere and honest fellow-worker in the Legislature of this State. We ask this and Thy blessing upon us this day, in Christ's name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Bidelspacher, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

SENATE MESSAGE.

HOUSE BILLS CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

HOUSE BILL No. 26.

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usuable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. McBRIDE, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported as committed, House Bill No. 43, (Senate Bill No. 53), entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation.

BILL ON FIRST READING.

Mr. McBRIDE asked and obtained unanimous consent to have House Bill No. 43 (Senate Bill No. 53), read for the first time.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 43, (Senate Bill No. 53), entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Greene, Mr. Parkinson, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker, on February 9th in Mr. Davies' motion to place on the calendar notwithstanding the negative recommendation of the Committee House Bill No. 3, there seems to be a printer's error in the Journal. It states in the record that "On the question recurring, will the House agree to the motion? It was agreed to". I think that is an error. I think it should read, "It was not agreed to."

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman refer to the page in the Legislative Journal.

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker, it is on page 197 of the Legislative Journal.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's point is well taken. It is evidently a printer's error. We will direct that same be corrected on today's journal.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 15.

Mr. ORR., Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up at this time Concurrent Resolution No. 15 and ask that it be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution was read as follows:

Whereas The last annual report of the Department of Insurance made available for public use as for the year of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and no report of said department has been made public since that time and

Whereas Section five hundred and four of the Administrative Code provides for biennial reports of State departments and section twenty-one hundred and four of said code provides for the printing of said reports and

Whereas In the Act of May sixth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws five hundred thirteen) creating the Insurance Department Fund specific provision was made to allow the Insurance Commissioner at his discretion to pay the cost of printing department reports from said fund and

Whereas Persons engaged in the insurance business are greatly in need of the reports of the Insurance Department and are dissatisfied with the present failure of the department to have these reports made public therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the Department of Insurance is hereby directed to make and have published as early as possible for the use of the public a report of said department in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth and to thereafter provide for the regular printing of the reports of said department as contemplated by the laws of the Commonwealth

Resolved That a copy of this resolution shall upon its passage be transmitted to the Insurance Commissioner by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

It was adopted.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

BILL ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 28, (Senate Bill No. 42), entitled

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the Act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—206.

Adam,	Evans, F. D.,	MacMillan,	Rieder,
Alexander,	Flinchbaugh,	Malie,	Royle,
Allman,	Flynn,	Mangan,	Sarig,
Anderson,	Fockler,	Marcus,	Sautter,
Armstrong,	Fratt,	Marshall,	Schilling,
Aston,	Frye,	Martz,	Schoener,
Bagshaw,	Fuller,	Mathay,	Schwartz,
Baldi,	Gelnett,	McBride,	Scott,
Bartley,	Gilchrist,	McCann,	Shaffer,
Behney,	Goehring,	McClure, J. F.,	Shambach,
Bell, F. A.,	Goodnough,	McClure, J. H.,	Sheffer,
Bell, W. T.,	Goss,	McCormick,	Smith, G. A.,
Bentley,	Greeby,	McDaniel,	Smith, H. J.,
Berkheiser,	Greenstein,	McDermott,	Soffel,
Bickett,	Grenet,	McGowan,	Sowers,
Bidelspacher,	Griffith,	McLaughlin,	Speer,
Blair,	Grimes,	Memolo,	Spencer,
Blumberg,	Guerin,	Metzger,	Stadtlander,
Bray,	Haas,	Metzinger,	Stark,
Brewster,	Haines,	Millar,	Staudenmeier,
Bromley,	Hall,	Miller, C.,	Stavitski,
Brown, E.,	Hantz,	Miller, H. A.,	Stock,
Brown, E. P.,	Harding,	Moffatt,	Storb,
Brown, T. J.,	Harer,	Moore,	Storer,
Burchinal,	Hart,	Morrison,	Strayer,
Burke,	Haws,	Muldowney,	Talbot,
Bush,	Heffernan,	Munley,	Thomas, L. D.,
Calhoun,	Heffran,	Myers,	Thomas, M. G.,
Canon,	Henderson,	Neely,	Toepfer,
Colville,	Hess,	Nicholson,	Towner,
Conner,	Himes,	Nolte,	Trescher,
Critchfield,	Holcombe,	North,	Turner,
Cross,	Holmes,	Nothnagle,	Voltz,
Davies,	Holtzman,	Orr,	Washington,
Davis,	Hoover,	Parkinson,	Watson,
DeFrehn,	Horn,	Patchin,	Weamer,
Deibler,	Howe,	Patterson, B.H.,	Wells,
Dengler,	Hricko,	Patterson, F.W.,	Welty,
Derby,	Huber,	Patterson, M.,	Wettach,
Diehm,	Irvin,	Peelor,	Wheeler,
Dietz,	Jones,	Pennock,	Whitehouse,
Dilsheimer,	Kelly,	Perry,	Williams,
Donnell,	Labar,	Phillips,	Wilson,
Drinkhouse,	Lauver,	Pitts,	Witherspoon,
Drumbor,	Leidich,	Posey,	Witkin,
Duddy,	Little, J. T.,	Powell,	Wood, N.
Eaches,	Lockhart,	Prosser,	Wood, W. P.,
Earley,	Long,	Pryor,	Wright,
Ede,	Lotz,	Raymond,	Bluett,
Edmonds,	Lucas,	Reader,	Speaker.
Emhardt,	Ludlow,	Rhodes,	
Evans, B. P.,	Lynch,	Riddle,	

NAYS—1.

Sterling,

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed the same without amendment.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 40 (Senate Bill No. 5), entitled

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 41 (Senate Bill No. 46), entitled

An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

And said bill having been read at length the first time,

Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the Speaker will declare a recess until 11:55 o'clock A. M. The Chair hears none.

Whereupon, the House took a recess until 11:55 o'clock A. M.

AFTER RECESS.

SPEAKER BLUETT IN THE CHAIR.

BILL ON THIRD READING (SPECIAL ORDER).

The SPEAKER. The hour of 12:00 o'clock having arrived, the Special Order of business fixed for that time will now be taken up. The Special Order for this hour is House Bill No. 38 (Senate Bill No. 3) file folio 421 of the Senate.

Section 5 It is hereby declared that registration of a federal permit or securing a permit hereunder shall not be required from any registered pharmacist or a physician licensed by the State Board of Medical Education and Licensure or a person or persons who make and sell vinegar non-intoxicating cider and fruit juices or a person or persons who make methanol distilled from wood or a person or persons who conduct a wholesale drug business or a person or persons who conduct a mercantile business chiefly devoted to the sale of food stuffs and having an established place located within the Commonwealth or a person or persons who manufacture alcoholic liquids and preparations not fit for use as a beverage or for intoxicating beverage purposes a person or persons engaged in the manufacture possession or sale of patent patented or proprietary medicines toilet medicinal or antiseptic preparations or solutions or flavoring extracts or syrups or a person or persons who manufacture or sell paints varnishes enamels lacquers stains or paint or varnish removing or reducing compounds or wood fillers or a person or persons who manufacture any substance where the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is changed into other chemical substances and does not appear in the finished product as alcohol or alcoholic liquid or such common carriers as are subject to regulation by the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Section 6 There is hereby created in the Department of Welfare a departmental administrative board consisting of the Secretary of Welfare the Secretary of Health and the Attorney General to be known as the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board hereafter in this act called the Board Provided That if any of the said officers shall have any business or other interests which in the judgment of the Governor render it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the said Board the Governor may designate a deputy in the department of which such officer is the head to act in the place and stead of such officer as a member of the said Board Two members of the Board shall constitute a quorum The Board shall select from among its members a chairman and may elect a secretary who need not be a member of the Board and said Board shall exercise the powers and perform the duties hereafter in this act set forth

The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks stenographers inspectors and other assistants or employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board The number and compensation of all employes appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor

None of the regular employes of the Department of Welfare shall be authorized or permitted to engage or assist in the work of the Board and no part of the appropriation to the Department of Welfare other than the appropriation made by this act shall be expended for the payment of salaries wages or other compensation or for the purchase of supplies or equipment for the Board

The Department of Property and Supplies shall furnish to the Board such forms and other printed matter and such furniture office equipment and supplies as may be necessary for the conduct of the work of the Board until such time as the Board shall be able to purchase its furniture supplies equipment and printing out of the special fund hereinafter created All furniture equipment and supplies purchased out of said special fund shall be purchased through the Department of Property and Supplies as purchasing agent

The Board shall in all respects be subject to the laws of this Commonwealth limiting the powers of departmental administrative boards with regard to the expenditure of money and prescribing the duties of departmental administrative boards with reference to the making of financial reports the furnishing of financial and budgetary information to the department with which it is connected and the making of biennial reports

Section 7 Every applicant for a permit under this act shall file with the Board a petition in writing duly verified in such form as the Board shall from time to time prescribe setting forth—

1 The legal names of the applicant and of the owner of the place where business under the permit will be carried on with their residence addresses by street and number if a partnership of each separate partner and if a corporation of each individual officer thereof

2 The exact location of said place of business and of every place to be occupied or used in connection with such business the productive capacity of each plant where any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused the capacity of every warehouse or other place where such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be held in bond or stored for hire the storage capacity of every place where a wholesale business in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be conducted or the equipment to be used where a transportation business is to be carried on under the permit

3 The period of time the applicant has been carrying on the business for which the permit is desired

4 If the permit is for the manufacture production distillation development or denaturization holding in bond holding in storage of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the maximum quantity per month to be manufactured developed or stored and if the permit is for the use redistillation recovery or reuse of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid the purpose or purposes for which the same is to be used

5 That no one of the applicants has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of the manufacture possession and traffic in any intoxicating liquor

6 That each and every one of the applicants is a citizen of the United States of America

7 Such other relevant information as the Board shall from time to time require by rule or regulation

This petition must be verified by affidavit of the applicant made before any officer legally qualified to administer oaths and if any false statement is wilfully made in any part of said petition the applicant or applicants shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury and upon indictment and conviction shall be subject to its penalties

Section 8 Upon the filing of the application in the form herein provided and upon execution of a bond to the Commonwealth and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) with surety to be approved by the Board which bond shall be conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the manufacture sale offering for sale bartering furnishing transporting possessing delivering within or importing into or exporting out of this Commonwealth of intoxicating liquors and the conditions of the permit the Board may grant to such applicant a permit to engage in the manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacturing denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale and transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

Section 9 All persons except as exempted by section five hereof manufacturing producing distilling developing or using in the process of manufacture denaturing redistilling recovering reusing holding in bond holding in storage as bailee for hire selling at wholesale or transporting for hire of alcohol or alcoholic liquid under the provisions of this Act of Assembly shall securely and permanently attach to every container ready for shipment thereof as the same is manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused a label stating name of manufacturer kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein and the date of its manufacture together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof and all persons possessing such alcohol or alcoholic liquid in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of alcohol or alcoholic liquid when sold a label setting forth the kind and quantity of alcohol or alcoholic liquid contained therein by whom manufactured the date of sale and the person to whom sold which label shall likewise be kept and maintained thereon until the alcohol or alcoholic liquid is used for the purpose for which such sale was authorized

Section 10 Every permit issued under the provisions of this act for the manufacture production distillation development denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall specify the maximum quantity of such alcohol or alcoholic liquid per month which may lawfully be manufactured produced distilled developed denaturized redistilled reused held in bond or stored under such permit

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 38, (Senate Bill No. 3), as follows:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of anuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also athuorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That this entire act is an exercise of the police power of this Commonwealth for the protection of the public welfare health peace safety and morals of the people of this Commonwealth and all of its provisions shall be liberally construed for the accomplishment of these purposes

Section 2 (Definitions) For the purpose of this act the following terms shall have the following meanings respectively designated for each

(a) The phrase "intoxicating liquor" as used in this act shall mean anything found and determined from time to time to be intoxicating by act of Congress passed pursuant to and in the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States of America

(b) The word "person" shall mean and include natural persons associations partnerships and corporations for whatever purpose organized

(c) The phrase "alcohol and alcoholic liquid" whenever used in this act shall mean and include alcohol and all distilled redistilled denatured recovered iquids or substances and any compound or admixture thereof from whatever source or by whatever process produced which contain any alcohol by volume capable of being use for beverage purposes or as intoxicating liquor during or after manufacture production distillation redistillation denaturization or recovery

(d) The term "application" shall mean a formal verified written request under oath or supported by a verified statement of facts for a permit for the privilege authorized by law

(e) The term "permit" shall mean a formal written authorization by the Board setting forth specifically therein the things that are authorized

(f) The term "board" shall mean the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board authorized and created by this supplemental act

(g) The term "regulation" shall mean any regulation prescribed by the Board for carrying out the provisions of this act

(h) The term "container" shall mean and include any receptacle vessel or form of package tank vat cask barrel drum keg can bottle or conduit used or capable of use for holding storing transferring or shipment of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

(i) The term "federal permit" as used in this act shall be construed to mean what is commonly known as the basic permit issued by authority of the United States of America in conformity with the National Prohibition Act and the regulations issued pursuant thereto and shall not include a subsidiary or installment permit for a particular transaction issued to the holder of a basic permit

(j) The phrase "National Prohibition Act" shall be construed to mean the act of Congress approved October twenty-eighth one thousand nine hundred and nineteen known as the National Prohibition Act as supplemented and amended

(k) The term "industrial alcohol plant" shall mean and include any plant or distillery wherein alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured made and distilled from raw materials or any place wherein alcohol or alcoholic liquid is produced by any method suitable for the production of alcohol

(l) The term "denaturing plant" shall mean and include all plants used exclusively for the denaturization of alcohol either specially or completely by the admixture of such denaturing materials as shall render the alcohol or any compound in which it is authorized to be used unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage

(m) The phrase "dealcholizing plant" shall mean and include all premises and plants where alcohol or alcoholic liquids or beverages are produced by the process by which beer ale porter or wine is produced or premises and plants wherein liquids such as beer ale porter or wine are produced by wasting the alcohol or by arrested ferrementation and all premises and plants where alcohol alcoholic liquids or beverages are treated so that the percentage of alcohol is diminished

(n) The term "bonded warehouse" shall mean and include all places and warehauses legally established under the provisions of the National Prohibition Act and the administrative provisions of the internal revenue laws of the government of the United States of America for the storage concentration distribution and holding in bond of alcohol or alcoholic liquid

(o) The term "manufacture" shall mean and include all means methods and processes used employed and made use of to produce and make alcohol or alcoholic liquid from raw materials and shall mean and include the production

recovery or reuse of alcohol in the making developing using in the process of manufacture denaturing redistilling or recovering of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in distilleries industrial alcohol plants denaturing plants breweries and dealcoholizing plants

(p) The term "denatured alcohol" shall mean and include all alcohol or alcoholic liquid or any compound thereof which by the admixture of such denaturing material or materials is rendered unfit for use as an intoxicating beverage

Section 3 It shall be unlawful for any person without a permit from the Commonwealth obtained as hereinafter provided except as exempted by section five hereof to manufacture produce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid

Setcion 4 Every person except as exempted by section five hereof holding a federal permit under the National Prohibition Act to manufacture produce distill develop or use in the process of manufacture denature redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage as bailee for hire sell at wholesale or transport for hire within this Commonwealth any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall within thirty (30) days after this act takes effect file a true and exact copy of the same with the Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board and every person thereafter obtaining such a federal permit shall file forthwith a true and exact copy of the same with said Board Said Board shall keep a record of said federal permits and register therein the name and address of each person to whom said federal permit is issued the date of the federal permit the date of its expiration and a brief description of the provisions of the federal permit and shall file said copy in its office Provided however That no federal permit shall be registered for any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States or who has within two (2) years prior to the making of such application been convicted of a violation of the laws of this Commonwealth or of the United States relating to intoxicating liquors

Conviction of a violation of any of the statutes of this Commonwealth or the laws of the United States relative to the traffic in intoxicating liquors by the holder of any federal permit shall operate as a revocation of the registration of such federal permit

Any permit issued for the use of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in the process of manufacture shall specify the purpose or purposes for which such alcohol or alcoholic liquid is to be used and the maximum quantity per month which may lawfully be used under such permit Every permit shall specify by definite location every place to be occupied or used in connection with the business to be conducted thereunder It shall be unlawful for the holder of any permit to manufature produce distill develop denaturize redistill recover reuse hold in bond hold in storage or use a greater quantity of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid in any month than that specified in his permit or to use any alcohol or alcoholic liquid for any purpose other than that specified in his permit or to occupy or use any place in connection with any business authorized under a permit other than the place or places designated therein

Section 11 Every person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall keep daily permanent records which shall show (a) the quantities of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored as bailee for hire received or used in the process of manufacture by him and of all other materials used in manufacturing or developing any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (b) the sales or other disposition of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid (c) the quantities thereof if any stored in bond stored for hire or transported for hire by or for the permittee and (d) the names and addresses of the purchasers or other recipients thereof Provided however That persons holding permits issued under the provisions of this act for the transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall not be required to keep the above records but shall keep daily permanent records showing the names and addresses of the persons from whom any alcohol or alcoholic liquid was received and to whom delivered

Section 12 Every place operated under permit secured hereunder where any alcohol or alcoholic liquor is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufactured denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond stored for hire or in connection with a permittee's business or sold at wholesale shall be subject to inspection by members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board at any and all time of the day or night as they may deem necessary (a) for the detection of violations of this act or of the rules and regulations of the Board promulgated under the authority of this act or of the act to which this is a supplement or (b) for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the records required by this act to be kept by permittees and the books and records of permittees and the books and records of their customers insofar as they relate to purchases from said permittees shall at all timse be open to inspection by the members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board for the purpose of making inspections as authorized by this section Members of the Board and the persons duly authorized and designated by the Board shall have the right without fee or hindrance to enter any place which is subject to inspection hereunder or any place where records subject to inspection hereunder are kept for the purpose of making such inspections

Section 13 Upon learning of any violation of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated by the Board under the authority of this act or of any provision of the act to which this is a supplement by the holder of a permit issued under the provisions of this act the Board shall cite such permittee to appear before it not less than ten (10) nor more than fifteen (15) days from the date of sending such permittee by registered mail a notice to show cause why the permit should not be revoked And upon such hearing if satisfied that any such violation has occurred the Board shall immediately revoke such permit notifying the permittee thereof by registered letter

Any permittee aggrieved by any decision of the Board may file within thirty days thereafter in the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the permittee is resident a petition against the Board as defendant alleging therein the action and decision complained of and praying for a reversal thereof Upon personal service of a summons on any member of the Board returnable within three days of the date thereof the Board shall within one week from such return date file an answer in which it shall allege by way of defense the grounds for its decision and such other grounds as shall in the meantime accrue or be discovered All allegations of the answer shall be deemed to stand denied without further pleading and upon application of either party the cause shall be advanced and heard without delay Mere technical irregularities in the procedure of the Board shall be disregarded A judgment sustaining the revocation of a permit by the Board shall not bar after one year a new application by the plaintiff for a permit nor shall a judgment in favor of the plaintiff prevent the Board from thereafter revoking or refusing a permit for any proper cause which may thereafter accrue or be discovered The court shall have full power to dispose of all costs From the judgments of the Court of Common Pleas appeals may be taken as in other actions at law but during the pendency of any such appeal in which a former permittee is appellant such former permittee shall not carry on any business of the kinds regulated by this act

Section 14 All permits shall expire at the close of the calendar year but new permits for the succeeding year shall be issued upon written application therefor duly verified by affidavit stating that the facts in the original petition are unchanged and upon payment of the fee as hereinafter provided without the filing of further statements or the furnishing of any further information unless specifically requested by the Board Provided however That a permit issued to a corporation under the provisions of this act shall expire thirty (30) days after any change in the officers of such corporation unless the name and address of the new officer or the names and addresses of the new officers of such corporation shall within that period be reported to the Board by certificate duly verified Applications for renewals must be made not less than thirty (30) nor more than sixty (60) days before the first day of January of the ensuing year All applications for renewals received otherwise shall be treated as original applications

Section 15 All persons now carrying on any business requiring a permit under the provisions of this act must apply for the same within sixty (60) days after its passage and any such business may continue if a permit has been so applied for until it is granted or refused The fee for every permit issued under the provisions of this act shall be one hundred dollars ($100.00) All fees shall be paid to the Board which shall deposit the same in the State Treasury where they shall be kept apart from all other funds in the State Treasury in a separate fund to be known as the "Permit Fund" The moneys from time to time in the said fund are hereby specifically appropriated to the Board for the payment of any and all expenses of every kind and description which may be necessary for the proper administration and enforcement of this act Moneys shall be paid out of the said fund by warrant of the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer after requisition by the Secretary of Welfare

Section 16 Permits shall be issued by the Board under the official seal of the Department of Welfare Every permit so issued must at all times be posted in a conspicuous place where the business is carried on under it and said place of business must be kept open during general business hours of every day in the year except Sundays and legal holidays No permit shall be issued hereunder to any person unless (a) in case of individuals he or she is a citizen of the United States of America (b) in case of companies or unincorporated associations of individauls each and every one is a citizen of the United States of America (c) in case of corporations each and every stockholder thereof is a citizen of the United States of America or to any person who has been convicted of a violation of this act or of any law or regulation of the United States of America or of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the control of traffic in any alcoholic liquor

Section 17 The Board shall have the power to make and promulgate appropriate rules and regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act Provided That as far as practicable the rules and regulations of the Board shall conform to the rules and regulations promulgated by the appropriate agency of the government of the United States for carrying into effect the provisions of any act or acts of Congress regulating the manufacture development storage sale or transportation of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid or intoxicating liquor

Section 18 Any place within this Commonwealth in which any alcohol or alcoholic liquid is manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused stored in bond stored for hire or sold at wholesale by a person without a permit as required by the provisions of this act and any place in which a person holding a permit issued under the provisions of this act shall violate any provision of this act or any rule or regulation of the Board or any provisions of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby declared to be a common nuisance and upon such violation the permit if any held by such person shall be automatically suspended Any nuisance as in this section defined may be abated under the provisions of the act of the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three Pamphlet Laws thirty-four to which this is a supplement

Section 19 Whenever any person or persons withdraw or remove any alcohol or alcoholic liquid which has not been denatured from any distillery industrial alcohol plant denaturing plant dealcoholizing plant brewery or bonded warehouse for the purpose of denaturing the same it shall be unlawful for any such person or persons to use sell or conceal or attempt to use sell or conceal or be concerned in the sale use or concealment of any such alcohol or alcoholic liquid unless before such sale or use the said alcohol or alcoholic liquid shall be denatured by adding thereto denaturing material or materials or admixtures thereof which render it unfit for beverage purposes

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to recover and reuse or attempt to recover and reuse by redistillation or by any other process or means whatsoever any alcohol or alcoholic liquid from denatured alcohol or to knowingly use sell conceal or otherwise dispose of alcohol or alcoholic liquid so recovered or redistilled

Section 20 Any person or persons who knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act or any person who shall violate any of the conditions of any permit or who shall falsify any record or report required by this act to be kept or who shall violate any rule or regulation of the Board or who shall interfere with hinder or obstruct any inspection authorized by this act or prevent any member of the Board or any person duly authorized and designated by the Board from entering any place which such member of the Board or such person is authorized by this act to enter for the purpose of making an inspection or who shall violate any other provision of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars ($100.00) nor more than five thousand dollars ($5.-000.00) or undergo imprisonment of not more than three (3) years or both at the discretion of the Court

Section 21 No property rights shall exist in any alcohol or alcoholic liquid manufactured produced distilled developed or used in the process of manufacture denatured redistilled recovered reused held in bond held in storage as bailee for hire sold at wholesale or transported for hire in violation of any of the provisions of this act and the same shall be deemed contraband and forthwith destroyed No alcohol or alcoholic liquid in the custody of any officer of the law shall be seized or taken from him on any writ of replevin injunction or other like process

Section 22 It shall be unnecessary in any complaint information indictment or other pleadings to negative any provision or exception contained in this act

Section 23 No person shall be excused on the ground that it may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture from attending and testifying or producing books papers documents and other evidence in obedience to a subpoena of any court in any suit or proceeding based upon or growing out of any alleged violation of this act but no natural person shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction matter or thing as to which in obedience to a subpoena and under oath he may so testify or produce evidence but no person shall be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying

Section 24 If any section or provision of this act shall be held by any court to be unconstitutional such judgment shall not affect any other section or provision of the same It is hereby declared as the legislative intent that this act would have been passed had such unconstitutional provision not been included therein

Section 25 All other acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed The repeal of any such acts shall not operate to revive any act general local or special heretofore repealed or superseded

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, during a membership in this House of three terms I have never ventured to debate one of the prohibition enforcement measures, because I realized that there are a great many members of the House on both sides who have made a special study of the questions involved, such as I have not made. Consequently I felt it would be more informing for the members of the House to have the debate come from those experts rather than from a beginner like myself, and I should not now venture to take the time of the members of the House in discussing this measure if it were not for my respect and my regard for the gentleman from Armstrong, who, during by three terms in the House, has sponsered practically all of the enforcement legislation. He has done so with a courage and a fairness, with a breadth of point of view and with a good humor that I think has commended the respect, the regard and affection of every member of this House, and when he put to me an invitation to speak upon his bill I was glad to accept. In accepting his invitation to state what my own point of view is on legislation of this kind, I want to start out by saying that I have never been one of those who believed

that taking a drink containing alcohol is a moral sin that forever damns one in eternity. Prior to the passage of the prohibition law I suppose I could not have been called a total abstainer. Since the prohibition amendment has been enacted I have done my level best to fulfill is requirements, both as regards the law and the spirit of the law, and I have done so because I recognized that the prohibition amendment was enacted in deference to a strong insistent demand for the improvement of economic and social conditions throughout the country. I do not believe that it is a moral question that is expressed in the prohibition amendment, I believe that it is an economic question that is there expressed. I believe that the friends of prohibition can do nothing better than to continually direct attention to the economic advantages that can be wrought for this country if prohibition can be successfully maintained. Let me give you an illustration which has been very effective in helping me make up my own mind. Three years ago there was a period of industrial depression in one of the districts in this State—I will not name the district although I fancy that its representatives will not agree with me in my point of view on this bill. I went up to the large populous high school which I had known for many years. I knew that the fathers and the mothers of those boys and girls worked in the mills, and I knew that when there was an industrial depression the children were taken out of school and put to work. I asked the question, "How has your past winter been here?" And their answer was this, "We have never had a winter in which so few of the boys and girls have been withdrawn for employment. We have never had a winter in which from the point of view of clothing and food our pupils have been so well equipped as during this past winter." Then I asked the question, "To what do you attribute that condition?" Their answer was, "The only answer that we can make is that it is working out on the economic advantages of prohibition in the homes of the boys and girls of this school." Now frankly, that is the kind of testimony that I like and personally I believe that it is the point of view of a very large number of the citizens of the district which I represent. There is still a small percentage of people to whom prohibition has some of the aspects of religion, and their belief in it is so strong that they have become fanatical about it. There are some to whom anti-prohibition has also the aspects of a religion, and they are so much opposed to it that they become hot when they talk about it, but I think the great majority of the people of the Commonwealth are insistent upon the desire that prohibition be given a fair trial, and if given a fair trial and it produces the economic advantages that are claimed for it, then it is a good thing and will have a permanent place upon our statute books. Now personally, that is my own point of view with reference to the general question of prohibition. I do not believe that the people of the United States will ever consent to a repeal or a modification of the Eighteenth Amendment until prohibition has been enforced and tried, and if when enforced and tried it does not produce the economic advantages that are claimed for it, then some of those who take the same point of view as myself will be the first to say, "We must try to amend it". But until that trial has been given I don't think that the American people will consent to do away with the Eighteenth Amendment. That I said by way of a preliminary, because frankly I wanted to have a chance to explain my point of view on prohibition and the duties of this House. This is certainly the last chance that I shall have in this session.

Now, turning to Senate Bill No. 3, I do not regard it as a prohibition measure so much as I do an anti-poison measure. To my mind it belongs in the same class of legislature as the legislation which seeks to protect the public from having poisons unfairly foisted upon it. I believe that a measure of this kind would have eventualy become necessary whether we had prohibition or not, if we would have had this extraordinary increase in the production of denatured alcohol. I am reading from the Legislative Journal of the Senate, page 153. The figures that were there given have not been contradicted, and therefore, I think they may be accepted as true: "Completely denatured alcohol which now requires no permit increased in production from 16,194,000 gallons in 1921 to 46,983,000 gallons in 1925. Specially denatured alcohol increased from 17,-153,000 gallons in 1921 to 34,820,000 gallons in 1925. The production of alcohol for barber's supplies, under two of the formulae (since revoked), has increased from zero in 1920 to 9,153,000 gallons in 1925. For the year ending June 30th last more denatured alcohol was produced and was withdrawn in Philadelphia alone than any locality in the United States expect the entire States of Maryland, Louisiana and Illinois".

Now, I say if there had been that increase in the production of denatured alcohol, even if we did not have prohibition it would have been time for the members of this House to take notice of the fact that there was a menace circulated among the community for personal profit, and that means it would be the duty of the Legislature to consider in what way it could check that menace and bring it to an end. That is what the bill that is before us proposes to do. It proposes to create a state alcohol permit board composed of three officials in the executive cabinet, and to require a permit for those who manufacture and circulate alcohol so that the production itself may be placed under control and the tracing of it more easily accomplished. There are certain exceptions to the bill, which exceptions have been very carefully and broadly drawn so as not to interfere with any legitimate business in the course of which alcohol is needed in the arts. The consequence is that this is a bill that is simply designed against the circulation of poison, and my feeling is that it stands on an entirely different status from the ordinary piece of prohibition legislation. I appeal to my friends who are ordinarily prohibitionists to support the bill, and I appeal equally to those who have been opposed to the 18th amendment to consider whether or not the time has not come when there should be some check put upon the circulation of poison for profit. If this were dope, or morphine or cocaine or anything of that kind, and the figures of increase were what this record presents, there would be no question but that the bill itself would receive favorable consideration from this legislature. It is because the circulation of this alcohol has become such a menace to the community that this bill is now submitted for your consideration. I have tried to find out what were the objections to it. One of my friends said to me, "It gives too much power to the governor". Don't we want to give power to the governor for the purpose of stopping the circulation of poison? As an actual matter of fact, isn't it fair that the executive of the state should be the power to whom we would appeal in order to stop a pernicious practice of this kind? As a matter of fact has not civilization advanced its characteristics so that more and more things that are bad for the community generally have to have the exercise of the legal functions of the state take control over them? That is precisely what is happening here, in order that the people

of the state may be protected from a poison flood that is reaping bad results in every corner of our community. We appeal to you today to give your support to this bill.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I have much pleasure today in saying a few words in behalf of this bill now before the House, a bill which has for its single purpose the control of denatured alcohol—poison alcohol—providing sufficient quantities for legitimate use for industrial purposes, and preventing its use as a beverage; a bill which well might be entitled "An act to protect the public health". I well know how poor and inadequate to express my feelings will be the faultering phrases that I may form, but I stood in the Senate of Pennsylvania as a spectator a few days since and listened to eloquent words that came from the souls of men and I thought of all the sorrow and suffering, the pain and anguish of travil that have gone into the building up of the institution that we so proudly call "My Country". I think of those grand old patriots down in Philadelphia signing the Declaration of Independence and to its support pledging "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor." I thought of Washington and his force of immortals and their blood-stained footprints in the snows of Valley Forge. I thought of those days in 1812 when again the forces of patriotism burned so fiercely, and for the second time the Mistress of the World was unable to quench them. And I thought of Lincoln, of Grant, of Sherman, and all the other men who sleep beneath the sunshine, the dews and rains, of our own southland, and I thought of these latter days when America's bravest and best, many of whom I cen see before me today, upon the fields of France, were "trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored." And then the thought comes, is it possible that the institutions of this country, builded as they are upon the blood of the bravest and the best, builded as they are upon the prayers and the tears of the widow and fatherless, builded by the best thought, the best mind, the best brain, of all time, all symbolized by that flag which we delight to honor and which has never been lowered to foes from without or to foes within; must now surrender to a few, a comparatively few bootleggers and murderers who for the sake of wicked gain contrary to the provisions of the constitution sell and distribute poison drink among their fellowmen. But there is relief in the thought that surely the God of nations will permit no such murderous thing, that there is so much of the Patrick Henry spirit in the land that regardless of what others may do, for myself, who have stood at the bar of this House with uplifted hand, or in some manner binding on my conscience, have sworn that I would support, obey and defend the constitution of the United States. I say that the activity of the bootlegger is a direct attack upon the constitution and institutions of this country. Abraham Lincoln said, "This nation cannot exist half slave and half free," and I say what probably many others have said before that this nation cannot exist half wet, and half dry. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that we are now leading up to a situation such as existed in 1860. I am not unaware that many honest, earnest men and women honestly believe that the eighteenth amendment and its supporting laws are not advisable. With this contention I cannot for a moment agree, because my experience in the communities where I have an opportunity to know convinces me past question to the contrary; but I grant to every man the same right to support his convictions that I claim for myself. Is it not true that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it, and if the law is bad, then public opinion will speedily bring about its repeal. I count among my proudest possessions the friendships among the members of this House, and I do wish that I had the language that I had the ability to make you see this thing as I see it, and if I could, then the bootlegger and all with him would sink into insignificance when compared with the great need of putting this bill through. All I can do is to implore your careful consideration and support for surely "we have put our hands to the plow and we cannot turn back."

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, permit me to say how glad I am to be back again with my colleagues of this House. For personal reasons you may perhaps understand my remarks will be very brief. I do, however, feel so strongly about this particular bill I am going to ask you to hear me for a moment. There does not seem to me to exist any honest reason why any man here, whether he drinks or whether he doesn't, should refuse to support this bill. That goes for every man, whether he is dry by conviction or whether he may be wet by inclination, he must still believe in law enforcement. Now there is one phase, particularly, of this question to which we as legislators ought to give consideration. You are all aware that the Federal administration, the Republican administration of the Federal government, has recently adopted certain measures looking toward a more efficient enforcement of the prohibition law. These measures were taken up under the sanction of that amazingly strong man, President Coolidge. They were initiated by our very distinguished fellow Pennsylvanian, Secretary Mellon, and endorsed by that fine old soldier, Colonel, or is it now, General Andrews. It seems to me in this regard something is expected of us in this House. The very least that can be expected of us is co-operation. Frankly, the prohibition laws are now upon trial. These new measures on the part of the administration at Washington reflect an honest effort to give prohibition a fair trial. We as members of the House of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania can at the very least give our co-operation. Down in the bottom of our hearts—we all know whether we drink or whether we don't—we all know that this bill is right. I appeal to every man in this House, no matter what his personal inclinations may be, to lay aside any prejudices he may have entertained, lay aside any sentimental associations he may have, vote his honest convictions, and put in a vote for this bill.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, before I start I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. EDMONDS. With pleasure, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Philadelphia if my hearing was right, if in his conception the support of this bill would stop the flow of poison alcohol?

Mr. EDMONDS. Your hearing was correct, sir.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, without anticipating the gentleman's vote on any other bill that may be presented here today, I would ask the gentleman from Philadelphia whether he knows of any or expects any poison flow of beer from breweries?

Mr. EDMONDS. As far as I understand, that is not involved in this bill except where the breweries themselves use alcohol for the purpose of strengthening the alcoholic content.

Mr. PERRY. If the gentleman will bear with me, I said I did not anticipate his vote on any future bill. I asked him with reference to this particular bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. The gentleman may very fairly anticipate my vote on the future bill if he wants so to do.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I first want to clarify the position of the delegation of which I have the honor to be chairman,—that is, the Philadelphia members of this House. A lot of propaganda has gone forth that the Philadelphia delegation was divided as far as these bills are concerned. I wish to assure you, Mr. Speaker, and men and women of this House, that Philadelphia is not divided upon these bills; furthermore, I say that Philadelphia is not divided on any question of any right that gives to any one man the sole power to govern the State of Pennsylvania as he in his wisdom may see fit. I shall go further, and say that Philadelphia is always loyal and true to the principles of the Republican party of the State and nation, and Philadelphia never tried to evade any question. Now, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, this is one act made in two separate bills for the purpose of confusing the members of the Assembly, as a careful perusal of the same will satisfy any one. They carry the same provisions in every particular, with the exception that in one bill cereal beverage is mentioned, and in the other bill alcohol is mentioned, and I say by passing either one of these bills you pass them both as far as the provisions of both bills are concerned. So it behooves you, members of this House, to be careful and watch your step. If you pass one or either of these bills you create a power that is too great for any man in these United States, let alone the State of Pennsylvania, to have. Now Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, if we will turn to page 2 of this bill, and I read this, and refer to it later, in line 17, "the word person shall mean and include natural persons, associations, partnerships and corporations, for whatever purpose organized." I merely read that to you, ladies and gentlemen, to call your attention to that paragraph, as I shall have occasion later on in the discussion of this bill to show you what that means what, the right is of every man forming a partnership or forming a company and defining his rights. Now we will turn to page 4 of this bill, in line 18 to 28:

"every person thereafter obtaining such a federal permit shall file forthwith a true and exact copy of the same with the Board Said Board shall keep a record of said federal permits and register therein the names and address of each person to whom said federal permit is issued the date of the federal permit the date of its expiration and a brief description of the nature of the federal permit and shall file said copy in its office Provided however That no federal permit shall be registered for any applicant who is not a citizen of the United States"

That, gentlemen, is a paragraph I want to call to your attention. A man may own stock in a company; he may be part of that company, but if he happened to have the accident of foreign birth and is not a citizen of this great United States, then that company, or person as it is designated here, from this paragraph,—then that permit board will not issue his a permit. In other words it denies a man who is not a citizen of the United States the right to invest his capital in any enterprise which he thinks will be a good investment for him. Now, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, we turn to page 5 of this bill, from lines 12 to 19, and we find:

"Provided That if any of the said officers shall have any business or other interests which in the judgment of the Governor render it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the said Board the Governor may designate a deputy in the department of which such officer is the head to act in the place and stead of such officer as a member of the said Board"

Now, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, what interpretation can any one place upon that bill? The bill means, the Governor, if he in his judgment thinks that any member of that permit board will not do probably as he thinks he should do, that he very readily will tell him that he in his judgment thinks that the business of his own department is so onerous and heavy that he had better take care of his department; then the Governor himself goes into that department and selects one of these deputies from that department and appoints him as a member of that board. Wherever you go in that bill you will find that the Governor is the manager, sole and solely, and the Governor is the permit board. And on page 5 also, from line 23 to 28: "The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks, stenographers, inspectors and other assistants or employees as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board. The number and compensation of all employees appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor." Now Mr. Speaker and members of this House, what does that mean? What does a weapon and equipment of that kind and character carry with it? He shall in his judgment appoint as many employes as he thinks fit. God help the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I say to you, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, with a weapon of that kind in a bill of this character and kind, in the hands of an ambitious man of this kind, and does any man, woman or child think the Governor of this State is not ambitious? I think it is a crime to consider the passing of a bill of this kind to give any man the power such as is herein contained—employees, and fix salaries—an army if you may wish so. There are no restrictions whatsoever. The only restriction is the Chief Executive of this Commonwealth himself, and I think no member of this House should so far forget himself as to think for a moment that the Governor is not ambitious, and has the honest regard of the public at heart.

Then we find on page 7 again, in line 27 to 28, "that each and every one of the applicants is a citizen of the United States of America." God forbid, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, that we as American citizens ever fail and forget the rights and the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States wherein it says that we guarantee a haven for each and every oppressed man, woman and child of any foreign country, and invite them here to give them a home, and when they come here under the immigration laws with whatever they may have, under a bill of this kind, they have no right to invest their money. Turn to page 14, lines 1 to 4, "shall be subject to inspection by members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board at any and all times of the day or night as they may deem necessary." Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I care not who the man is that carries on a legitimate business, is he to be harassed, is he to be subjected to any appointee—whoever this board may select—to visit his place of business any hour of the day or night, and for any alleged infraction or violation thereof his permit is summarily revoked. Is that a fair proposition, without notification, that these inspectors are coming to inspect the plant? In other words, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, these inspectors are expected to sneak in on you and every one else like a thief who comes at night, for why? To try to find out some alleged infraction or violation of this act. For what purpose, may I ask? It is not a far stretch of the imagination to think that these appointees can be used politically, as I said before, to further the political am-

bitions of an ambitious man. We go further, from line 9 on down, "The records required by this act to be kept by permittee and the books and records of permittees and the books an records of their customers insofar as they relate to purchases from said permittees shall at all times be open to inspection by the members of the Board or by persons duly authorized and designated by the Board for the purpose of making inspections as authorized by this section. Members of the board and persons duly authorized and designated by the Board shall have the right without fee or hindrance," Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, "In any place subject to inspection." And further, "Upon learning of any violation of this act or of any rule or regulation promulgated by the board under the authority of this or any provision of the act to which this is a supplement by the holder of a permit issued under the provisions of this act the board shall cite such permittee before it not less than ten nor more than fifteen days from date of sending such permittee a notice by registered mail." In other words, Mr. Speaker, and ladies and gentlemen of the House, that section compels every man no matter what part of the State he is from, to come to Harrisburg and file his reasons to show that he has not violated the law, inasmuch as the permit board has stated he has. It gives you no redress whatsoever; "notice to show cause why the permit should not be revoked." In other words, Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, no matter how far off in the corner of the State of Pennsylania you live on a mere summons from the permit board, appointed by the governor of Pennsylvania, every legitimate man in business shall appear before this permit board for a hearing, for a hearing because some inspector comes back and reports some alleged violation of this act and that alleged violation, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, might consist of that man's buisness not being open at three o'clock in the morning when they got there. Is a man to have a day and night shift because we say they must have this permit board? I think it is the height of nonsense to think legitimate business shauld be hampered by a bill of this kind. Aye, aye, far better, Mr. Speaker and members of this House, had those that drafted this bill and wanted to relegate to themselves this great power, how much better they would have done had they in their wisdom delegated that power to the courts in the various counties wherein the business is conducted. Then there could be no semblance of politics or stain attached to those who drafted this bill and who wanted this great power. I don't believe one man in this House would have raised his voice in opposition to this bill if they would have been honest and open with the members of this House and the citizenship of Pennsylvania by saying that they who conduct the business of the manufacture and the redistilling and the selling of alcohol must go into the county courts and get a permit and let the judges of that court decide the question. Let this Legislature pass an act and put a penalty for the violation thereof, and I don't think there is anybody in this House would have stopped a moment to consider the bill but they would have said, "Yes, far better that we give it." I want to say, Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I was never reconciled to the repealing of the Brooks High License law. I say here without fear of contradiction, whether it comes from the dry side or from the wet side, or wherever it may come from, that the Brooks High License law with its provisions was a better enforcement act than was ever written on the statute books of Pennsylvania or any other state of these great United States of ours. They claim the saloons and breweries are out of business. Now the Brooks High License law is out of business. You recollect two or three years ago when I opposed the Snyder act that forty-nine saloons in Philadelphia that very week were refused licenses because they were found guilty of violating the Brooks High Licnese law, and I venture to say if the Brooks High License law was in practice there would not be a saloon operating in the State of Pennsylvania today. That is the bill we repealed and put on the statute books the bill we have here today. I want to say to you Mr. Speaker and members of the House, that after we have pass this bill one year hence back will come the anti-saloon league looking for more enforcement. As I said in the speech in the session of 1923, the Snyder act would not be sufficient for them. Back they came in 1925 with the united dry will; back they come today for what? They have two bills that mean the same thing. The phraseology of both bills is the same except that cereal beverages are mentioned in one and alcohol in the other. And irrespective of passing this bill today or defeating it, you will see the same old crowd attempting to influence the members of this House in favor of more enforcement.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the leader of the Philadelphia delegation.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Perry, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. PERRY. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Does the gentleman from Philadelphia know that the laws of this country deny an alien the right to own a gun?

Mr. PERRY. Yes sir.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Does the gentleman from Philadelphia know that an alien is denied the right to own a dog?

Mr. PERRY. Yes sir.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Then you would place in his hands the right to manufacture poison?

Mr. PERRY. No sir.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. And deny him the right of the ownership of a dog or gun to go out in the forests.

Mr. PERRY. I would not deny him the right probably of a dog, but I would deny him the right to manufacture poison, but I would not deny him the right to invest his money in legitimate business.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Do you know that both the denial of the right to own a dog or a gun has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. PERRY. I have no fault to find with the courts.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Do you know that the Volstead Act has a clause in it whereby we can deport an alien if he is found violating it?

Mr. PERRY. For violating the law?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes, for violating the Volstead Act.

Mr. PERRY. He should be, the Volstead Act is a law if I understand it.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Then why would you place in his hands the right to manufacture poison?

Mr. PERRY. I don't want to place in his hands the right to manufacture poison, it is legitimate business that I am talking about, legitimate business, not manufacturing poison, sir.

Mr. WITKIN. Mr. Speaker and ladies and gentlemen of the House, I have listened rather carefully to the proponents of this bill, and I have also listened to the interrogation by the gentleman from Armstrong of the gentleman from Philadelphia. There is one thought that strikes me, and that is the thought that we are all agreed, there does not seem to be any dispute in my humble judgment between the proponents and the opponents of this bill. I

care not whether one is a prohibitionist or an anti-prohibitionist, that is not the question before you. We are all agreed that every decent God fearing citizen is in favor of law enforcement. The proponents certainly are, and I say opponents are, and law enforcement there should be, and for law enforcement we should stand. Now, what do the proponents of this bill ask you to do? They argue as the gentleman from Cameron has said, that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it. I agree with him. But the gentleman from Forest County has said that we have recently seen in Washington more effective provisions made for the enforcement of law; that we in Pennsylvania, says the gentleman from Forest, ought to do things which will co-operate with the federal government. I stand behim him that we should co-operate with the federal government.

Members of the House let us see whether this bill co-operates with the federal government. Under the federal government, and God Almighty knows that we are all sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States. This great federal government of ours of the United States gives a permit to John Jones or to Mary Ann. Aye, we in Pennsylvania say, "Yes, you may give that permit and that permit may be good in forty-seven other states in this Union, but we in Pennsylvania are greater than the federal government. We shall not recognize that permit. We are bigger than you, Mr. Government of the United States, we recognize no permits that you give, we give our own under our little Alcohol Board up in Harrisburg and we are going to say whether you, the United States Government of America, is right or wrong." Is that co-operation? Is that helping and aiding the great government of our to enforce these laws? If it is, vote for this bill; if it is not, you proponents under your own argument, vote it down. It is well known that the principles of our government say that the state's rights shall not rise higher than the federal government. Let me retrograde and say that the gentleman from Armstrong in his interrogation of the gentleman from Philadelphia said, "Don't you know that in the Volstead Act there is a provision whereby we can deport an alien who violates this law?" Certainly we know it. The Volstead act has taken care of all things. What we need is to enforce our present laws, not to make new ones, and does not the gentleman from Cameron say that that is the way to do it?

Members of the House, let me say this: this great government of ours has made treaties with foreign powers, it has entered into compacts with foreign governments, and under the terms of these compacts non-citizens are allowed to engage in commercial activities within our borders. Are we going to say to the president of the United States, "You may not carry out your agreements with foreign powers." Are we going to say to him, "You may legislate with European powers and other countries for forty-seven of the states of the Union, but you cannot legislate for the state of Pennsylvania?" If I were as well versed as the gentleman from Cameron, in referring to Grant and Sherman and those men, I would say that those men lay down their lives that the principles of this federal government might exist. Here we are quoting these great generals and these great men in order that we might enact into law something which is directly opposed to the federal government.. Let us for a moment stop and consider the merits of this bill. Let us, aside from the question of constitutionality, look at it. I need not refer to the provisions as to the fact that the governor under this bill has too much power. The governor who now is governor, cannot be governor for all times. It is just as bad to place too much power in his hands as it is in any other governor's. I will not refer to that because it has been already referred to. I was struck, however, rather peculiarly when I heard the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds, take this floor. I have listened to that distingished gentleman argue upon the floor of this House that we ought to do away with special funds. I have heard him propose judicious and economic principles; I have heard him advocate with all the sincerity that a human being can, the abolishing of special funds, and today we have the same gentleman from Philadelphia, for whom I have the greatest admiration and respect, come upon the floor of this House and advocate a bill, which under section 15, page 17, provides for another special fund. Is that good legislation? I was told this session that it was not, I believed it, and I believed it because it came from a man whom I had a right to believe and still do believe, and I say it is poor legislation; and I say that the friendship which that gentleman bears to the gentleman from Armstrong is a personal matter, and if the floor was taken in order to help Charlie Armstrong out, I am glad he took it, but we have a big question before us, far bigger than mere friendship, which is one of the strongest things we can have.

refer again to a provision of this bill, which I say to members of the House, in all seriousness, is a deprivation of ones property. Under this bill, if you would enact it into law, if you had a permit and your permit was revoked and you went before the court of justice, and the Court said the report was right, and you took an appeal to the higher court, and you went to the highest court of our land, what is the situation? Under this bill you must close up your place, you must shut your doors, you have got to stay your money you have invested in a legitimate enterprise; close your doors, take your key and throw it away until the higher court says you are right or you are wrong. If it says you are right, and that the alcohol permit board was wrong, then you get back your permit, but your business, your money, has gone to the wall. This bill has no confidence in our judges, it does not give the judges of our superior or supreme court the right to say whether the appeal shall act as a supercedeas or stay of proceeding. It says, "No, for the sake of the enforcement of this law we will close your business, take your appeal, and if you win, you lose". Heads I win and tails you lose is not a fair game.

Another provision that struck me most forcibly, and I do not care to tire you, is the provision whereby a corporation which owns millions of dollars worth of stock and has millions of dollars invested in its business, under the terms of this bill, ladies and gentlemen of the House, if a single share of that stock falls into the hands of a non-citizen of the state of Pennsylvania, that permit is revoked. Is that justice; is that fairness: is that good business; is that the kind of legislation you want to incorporate upon the books of this great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania? There is one other provision I want to call to your attention, if you will bear with me. Under this act the permit board has the right to make rules and regulations, not now but in the future, and then it has a provision in the act that if you violate the rules and regulations which the board may from time to time pass, you are guilty of a criminal offense for which you may go to prison for three years. In other words, members of the House, this law makes it a crime to violate the rules and regulations of the department, of an administrative board.

Now members of the House, I have tried briefly to point out to you some of the defects that I find in this bill. I am going to ask you one thing, I care not whether you are allied with the governor's interests or whether you are allied with the interests opposed to the governor. I say to you sincerely and honestly that the fact that you are allied with the interests opposed to the governor is no reason why you should vote against this bill, but I say to you sincerely and from the depths of my heart that from the fact that you are allied with the governor is no reason why you should vote for this bill. I ask you as men and women with good common sense, don't let the word "murder", don't let the word "poison" poison your minds. One of the proponents of this bill this afternoon told you how this bill will stop the flow of poison, but they failed to go into the merits of the bill; they have failed to try and point out to you wherein and how this bill will stop the flow of alcohol. Why are they so fearful of their own bill. They are so fearful that under the provisions of this bill it wont work that they put a day and night clause in it. I say to you, be calm, be cool, and when you go back home don't have on your consciense, and don't have in your minds that the public press, that the demagogues, that public hysteria, has forced you into an "aye" vote on a bill which is fundamentally, basically and radically opposed to our government of the United States. Let us not get away from those principles for which we stand. I ask you as the fair minded men and women that I know you are to vote no on this bill, and if you do, you may think now you are doing a wrong thing, you may not be catering to public opinion, you may not be catering to the press, but you will be catering to the dictation of your hearts and your consciences. I close by saying that I agree with the gentleman from Cameron that in order to get a law and repeal it, enforce your present law; I agree with the gentleman from Forest County, that we ought to co-operate with the federal government; I agree with the gentleman from Armstrong that the Volstead act has in it every principle that is needed, and because I agree with them all, I ask you to vote "no" on this bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, it is always a great pleasure for me to discuss before this House subjects of this kind, and while, like in this instance, we differ on many other subjects, my experience has been that when the House finally adjourned, we have all been able to shake hands with each other and be as friends. We have been told this afternoon by one of the proponents of the bill that there could be no honest objection to this bill. I will not be so unkind to the gentlemen who have spoken for this bill because I believe they are honestly in favor of this bill, I believe they are sincere in their efforts to see that this bill is passed, but I believe also that those who are against it, are honestly opposed to it. I always like to give to everybody else the same right which I claim for myself, the right to study a bill the right to discuss it, and after forming an opinion to express that opinion to those whose duty it is to act. Reference has already been made by the gentleman from Cameron to Washington, Lincoln and Grant, and I cannot see for the life of me how that has a thing to do with this issue. We are told that Washington looked on the wine when it was red; we are told when some of the prohibitionists went to Washington to see President Lincoln to object to General Grant drinking too much rum, Lincoln said, "Won't you find out what brand he is drinking, because I would like to give it to the rest of the generals". This, however, is not a prohibition question; it is not a question of whether we believe in the 18th amendment or whether we believe in the Volstead act, or whether we believe in the Woner bill or whether we believe in the Brooks High License act, or whether we believe in the Armstrong-Snyder act. The law is already upon the statute books, and the question which we are most interested in at this time is the enforcement of both the 18th amendment and of the acts upon the present statute books, I mean the Volstead act and the Armstrong-Snyder act. Therefore the question which we must put to ourselves now is, what is the best way to enforce it. I am not going to plead with you to vote either one way or the other. I simply propose to discuss this bill as the bill is presented to us, and give you my opinion. It is for you, with your own free will, to act as your conscience dictates. The act has already been analyzed not only by those who are for the bill but by those who are against it. I have no responsibility for you. My responsibility is for myself alone, and therefore I say it might be an insult for me to ask you to vote either for or against any bill.

Now, let us see. While many of these subjects have been discussed, I want to call your attention to a few of them. It seems to me, and I want to say this, too, before I proceed any farther, that if I use names in my argument and that if I designate any person in my argument, I am not doing so in a personal way, and I want you to understand that I am using it and want it to be used in a general way. If I use the name of any officer of this Commonwealth, or the United States, I want it to mean that it refers to that office, and not to the person. I do not propose in this argument to enter into any personalities whatever, and I don't propose to argue the question of prohibition or anti-prohibition. I want that understood from now on, that no matter what I say, I want you to understand that I don't mean it in that sense, although I am using terms or words that would indicate to you that that is what I mean.

This bill, in my mind, for a bill as important to a business which is so wide and so great, it seems to me, has been loosely drawn. I want to say another thing, too, before I proceed further with this discussion, and that is on the line of honest thought and honest endeavor. I have no criticism for any member of this House, neither have I any criticism for those who stand within the hall of this House and listen to me at the present time. I reverence their thoughts, their opinions, and ideas, and give to them the same right of thought that I ask for myself. I have in my desk now letters and telegrams from my home county, from some people there for whom I have the highest regard, people who are honestly in favore of prohibition, people who believe, and I think many of them have studied this bill as you and I have, honestly believe that it is the only thing that can be passed in order to stop the flow of poison liquor or poison alcohol. I want to say now that neither the sponsors of this bill nor those who are opposed to this bill nor those who are proposing to vote for it, nor those who have argued in favor of it, can vote any stronger than I can, or I would if I believed that the purpose of this act or the object of this act could ever be carried through by the passage of it in this House, but I am convinced after a thorough study of it, that it will do no such a thing, and now I intend to give you my reason for that. Much has been said about citizenship, and to answer the gentleman from Armstrong, who interrogated the gentleman from Philadelphia, I think there is a great distinction between the two propositions which he made. In other words, he asked the question if a foreign citizen was not prohibited at the

present time from owning a dog, or owning a gun, and the answer was "yes". I might go further than that, and he will remember perhaps, that some years ago, during the Roosevelt administration, that out in California they prohibited the Japanese, or the people of the Orient, as it was put at that time, from attending the public schools. You will remember at that time Roosevelt, who was President of the United States, went to California, to protest against that act of assembly. His advisors, however, before very long, saw the difference between the treaty as it was made by the United States and the act of assembly over which the federal government had no contral. In other words, the treaties with other countries provide that every citizen of any country is entitled to the highest privilege of the most favored country in the world, but that has been held to only refer to those subjects over which the federal government has control and has jurisdiction and this is one of them, because they have assumed the concurrent control and concurrent jurisdiction within the states upon the control of alcohol and of liquor not for beverage purposes. Therefore, it takes it out of the same category of your law relating to questions of taxations and the schools of the state, and places it entirely upon a national issue. Now, something has been said about the different acts of assembly. No man has ever heard me on this floor object to the enforcement of the act. We have always differed. I always believed that the Brooks High License law could be enforced better than any other law. When that was repealed I believed that the Woner act was the best act for the enforcement of this act, and I still say at the present time, with all due respect to my two friends, the sponsors of this bill, I still believe that the Woner act is the best act as far as the state is concerned, for the control and the enforcement of the Volstead act, and of the constitutional amendment. We were told in 1921, when the Woner bill was passed that that would be sufficient to clean up everything. In 1923, we came in again and we were going to close the saloons and drive them out of business. Everybody knows it did just the opposite thing. Reference has been made that 49 hotels in the city of Philadelphia who lost their licenses under the Woner bill, and opened up the very next day after the governor signed the Armstrong-Snyder act, an went on doing business. Then again we are told at that time, by this administration, that if we would give them that act they would not ask for anything else. In 1925 they came along with almost a duplicate of the act which they are asking for at the present time, and which this House voted down. So you can see when we were told, and I doubted it at the time, that they knew what they were talking about, although I believed that they didn't. And we were told by our prohibition friends, understand I am saying that without any disrespect for them, they have the highest motives in the world, but they don't believe in temperance any more than I do, they have no more disregard for intemperance than I have, as I say, I have all the respect in the world, because upon that basis they and I stand together, but it is the way of controlling this contemptible system is where we split hairs and differ upon this issue. They told us in 1919 that when the prohibition amendment was passed that the liquor question would be taken out of politics. It is not necessary for me to stand here and take the time of this House to tell you ladies and gentlemen that that was a false hope, because if it ever was in politics, it has been in politics from that day to this. There is no man who runs for office, from the President of the United States to the constable in your ward who is not asked by someone, "Are you wet or dry"? It does not make any difference how small the office. Why just to think of it, is it in politics? It is amazing when you think of it. A young lady in my office, my stenographer, made an application for a commission as a notary public, and before she could get that commission, she had to make an affidavit and take an oath that she would obey the constitution of the United States and the 18th amendment. That poor girl who wanted to make a living, who had nothing to do with the 18th amendment, who takes your affidavit and my affidavit that you were telling the truth when you swear to a statement, take your acknowledgment to a deed or mortgage or some other paper, she had to swear to the proposition and take her oath that she would obey the constitution and the 18th amendment. Then tell me that it is out of politics. Why it has been in the political maelstrom ever since that day. That is the only reason today that we have this bill before us, simply for the political effect, it is for the political help, it is for the political organization that can be built around such a bill as this. Stop and think for a moment. It has been referred to before, because we are not going to act for today, nor for tomorrow, but we are acting for time to come, and this act will not be only for this governor, but it will be for the next governor and the next governor, in fact perhaps for governors yet unborn that we know not what their acts will be. Just think of putting a power in anybody's hands like this, and giving them the power and the license, according to law, just to think of it,—men who are real politicians, governors of the commonwealth, and we have seen it, who think they are real politicians. Men who are their appointees have proven to be real politicians, yet the same advocates of this bill want to place in these politicians' hands the power of granting licenses that they look upon it with the most disfavor that anybody could, when the honored judges of the courts of this Commonwealth are given that power. I cannot see how they draw the distinction. If I were to draw the distinction, I would draw it the other way, because when you come to that point, I hope that my friends on the other side of this issue have not at this time reached that point where they have lost respect for our courts. I say now that I hope the time never will come either in your generation or the generation of those yet unborn that the courts and judges of our courts will ever get so low that the men and women of this Commonwealth who think right will lose all their respect for the dignity and the honor for those courts. If we cannot place honor in them in the granting of a license as many did not of old, I ask you how we are going to place confidence in a tribunal formed and stacked by politicians and politicians only. Now, let us see. The enactment clause has already been referred to and I have also referred to the citizenship. I made that only by way of an answer because that has already been referred. The bill says,

"The Board shall from time to time appoint and fix the compensation of such clerks stenographers inspectors and other assistants or employes as may be required for the proper conduct of the work of the Board The number and compensation of all employes appointed hereunder shall be subject to approval by the Governor."

Then in addition to that so that we will keep them conforming with each other I want to call your attention to a later clause which provides for a special fund. Now, you have heard a great deal lately about these special funds. You have heard from the Auditor General in his report in which he refers to the general funds and the Governor comes back with a suggestion and says the Auditor Gen-

eral is blaming it on the special fund. I cannot for the life of me see just how he can get much satisfaction out of that, because if anybody has been the father of special funds it has been he. Therefore he comes around again with another special fund, and I want to ask you in connection with what I said just awhile ago,—take the political group which grants these licenses, take the special fund which is placed in his hands over which you or the next legislature or any other legislature has no control whatever, to spend it as they please and to use it as they please,—as I say take it with that political group and I want to ask if there has ever been any proposition in this House which will give any political unit, I care not what that unit may be, any more power than this legislation proposed here. We have here the Secretary of Welfare,—yes. We have the Attorney General,—yes. We have the Secretary of Health,—yes. For all of them I have the highest regard and the highest respect. What else does it say: "If the Governor shall feel for any reason that anyone of those men sitting on this board shall have any business or other interests, which in the judgment of the Governor renders it unwise for such officer to act as a member of the board he can appoint deputies to take their place. It don't mean now, but it means the next governor and the next governor and the next governor. Was there ever in the world such a power placed in any board or any set of politicians as that? Go back a few years and with a power like this in the hands of the power that was in office then you could not have shot them out of office with a gattling gun.

Now we will take again at the bottom of page ten, "Such other relative information as the board shall from time to time require by rule or regulation;" that is referring to the application. We will take in connection with that the power of this board to make regulations and we will take further than that, that a violation according to this bill, a violation of one of these regulations and rules is a crime. Now, think of it. Every crime that I know of is made so by an act of assembly specifically fixing it as a crime, yet here is a board that can make anything a crime, anything that they can think of so far as this bill is concerned, they can make it a crime without an act of assembly and the violation of that subjects you and your friends, or whoever it may be to a criminal prosecution, to a fine and imprisonment. Then what else? Just as has been said, if you have any defense, or you think you have, if you have been injured in any way you have a right to file your petition. So we come to another peculiar part about this bill. Unlike any other bill, any other law that we have on our statute books, it provides that that petition shall be served personally upon the members of this board. Where in any other act of assembly relative to the services of processes does it require a personal service? Under the act of assembly as the present time it provides how you shall serve different writs and different processes; you may serve them personally or you may serve it by leaving it with an adult member of the family, or leave it with the clerk of a corporation, or you may serve it if you cannot find a member of the corporation or officer of the corporation, but this requires personal service upon one of the three members of that board. As I say it is unlike anything else for that reason. Why should a man if he is entitled to a permit. He is entitled to that permit because he sets forth in his petition that he does not intend to violate the law; he is entitled to that permit because the board believes that what he says in his petition is true; he is entitled to that permit because he is not violating, and says so, and says in that petition he is not violating any law or act of assembly or any act of congress or any constitutional amendment. Therefore, he is granted that permit. Now, why should that right be taken away from him then upon the mere whim of somebody, and held up as has been said all along on some whim because there is no supercedeas here. There is no reason why this delay could not go on for months, and the man with some business, understand I am predicating this on the proposition that he has got a lawful business, because he already had a permit to do it, therefore that makes it lawful, yet that permit is taken away from him and without even a hearing before a tribunal or court. In the meantime his business is held up for months perhaps, he is ruined financially and in every other way, and then it comes up in court and even if the decision is in his favor the board even then has the privilege to refuse him a permit or to renew or accept what the courts say as far as that is concerned.

I want to call your attention to another fact in section 8, on page 11. It says here that after a man has put up his bond for $10,000 and filed his petition, and I refer to lines 18 and 19 on page 11, that if he fulfil all the conditions of the permit the board may "grant",—well they don't have to grant that right. They can say to the man on that corner, and mind you this was the condition that was met time and time again under the Brooks High License Law they can say to the neighbor on the corner who may apply for a license to sell something, to transact business,—the man on my corner may not be permitted to do it, yet there is nothing here to prohibit this board from saying to the neighbor that is favored, politically or otherwise, "Yes, you may have a permit, but this man over here, just as honorable as you are, cannot have a permit". He cannot have a permit, he cannot carry out his business, he cannot follow his line.

Every proponent of this bill has spoken along the line that there was no act of assembly, there was no act of congress, there was no law at the present time to enforce the Volstead act or the 18th amendment in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that there was no law governing the very things that this act of assembly proposed to govern, and if that be so, we would be standing here today on entirely a different question. We would be arguing with a different view. We would not have in mind the enforcement of an act by a duel government; we would not have in mind duel authority, two separate authorities doing the same thing at the same time, as we have at the present time. It would be an entirely different thing. The reference that my friend from Philadelphia made as to the increase in alcohol in the last two years clearly bears out just exactly what I am going to say now. I know that the United States government today is using every power in its hands to control the poison alcohol to control the distillation of alcohol, the sale of alcohol and in fact the control of any other form of business. I say I know that from my own contact and from my own knowledge from what they are doing. The other statements that my friend from Philadelphia made a while ago as to the increase in the amount of alcohol bears out exactly what I am saying, that was, because a few years ago the laxity of the United States Government before they got in sway, before they got going and before they got organized they didn't have a chance with a great deal of that article, but since that time they have been gradually and gradually coming up to it until at the present time they have it well in hand. I say I speak now from knowledge, because I know what I am talking about.

Now, what is going to happen if this bill goes into effect. Did you ever see duel authority carried out as well as single authority, pushed vigorously by that single authority. Never in your life. I say this that you men who are believing at the present time and who are asking for the enforcement of law are making a mistake. I believe it and I believe that you will see it before very long.

I want to refer you now to some of the instances that happened very lately. We have seen how certain people have gone to Washington and meddled with the affairs at Washington. We have seen also how they have taken on themselves certain credits for things with which they have had nothing to do. I want to ask you that if those people in Washington in whom you and I have all the confidence in the world,—and I refer to that great President of ours who during all the troubles in the mines lately has been quite but you cannot tell me he hasn't been working. He has been keeping in touch with it and you have not seen him come out and take any credit for anything that was done. But it was done just the same and he cared not for the credit. You know the distinguished gentleman who lives in the western part of the State,—some of you know him beter than I do—if you know anything you know that that man today is working vigorously together with his assistant General Andrews, together with Blair, his assistant, as vigorously as possibly anybody ever worked to control this flood of alcohol. Now, I want to ask you, are you going to pass this bill and permit somebody else to muddy the water, to go in and mix up things, to go in and be a disturbing element in what they are endeavoring to do? I tell you it will be the biggest mistake that ever happened if you do, and if you expect to help by hindering, it never has been done and never will be done. I tell you it is all right to come and proclaim to the public "I am doing this" and "I am doing that," but I want to see action rather than words. Down at Washington at the present time I have seen action, I know what they are doing, and I know if you leave them alone they will accomplish something. Remember, ladies and gentlemen, this, that this is a new thing. Let us have patience. I want to ask you another thing. Let us keep the fanatical ideas out of it. No fanatical idea ever gets you anywhere. I believe if the fanatical ideas had been kept out of the enforcement acts of the day, we would be further along with progress than we are. As I say, let well enough alone and let the National Government headed by that grand man the President of the United States Calvin Coolidge, together with his assistants, let them alone, let them work out this affair as they have been working it out in the past quietly. We started in only a few years ago with a great opposition to it, with people who didn't believe in it, people who were opposed to it and yet we have made great progress in it. I say let that national prohibition unit at Washington alone, don't meddle with them. Don't let a bill like this come in here anyway to muddy the waters and disturb the elements working at the present time, and I am sure we will have a great deal better results in the next two years than you will if you pass this bill.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally.

Agreeably to the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified as follows:

YEAS—124.

Anderson,	Evans, F. D.,	Lockhart,	Riddle,
Armstrong,	Flinchbaugh,	Long,	Scott,
Aston,	Fockler,	Lotz,	Shaffer,
Bagshaw,	Fratt,	Ludlow,	Shambach,
Bartley,	Frye,	MacMillan,	Sheffer,
Bell, F. A.,	Gelnett,	Marshall,	Smith, G. A.,
Bentley,	Gilchrist,	Mathay,	Speer,
Berkheiser,	Goodnough,	McClure, J. H.,	Spencer,
Bickett,	Goss,	McClure, J. F.,	Stark,
Bidelspacher,	Griffith,	Metzger,	Staudenmeier,
Blair,	Haas,	Millar,	Sterling,
Bray,	Hall,	Miller, C.,	Stock,
Brewster,	Hantz,	Moffatt,	Storb,
Bromley,	Harding,	Moore,	Storer,
Brown, E.,	Harer,	Morrison,	Strayer,
Brown, E. P.,	Heffran,	Neely,	Thomas, L. D.,
Brown, T. J.,	Henderson,	Nicholson,	Thomas, M. G.,
Burchinal,	Hess,	North,	Toepfer,
Bush,	Himes,	Orr,	Towner,
Calhoun,	Holcombe,	Parkinson,	Trescher,
Critchfield,	Holmes,	Patchin,	Watson,
Cross,	Holtzman,	Patterson, B.H.,	Wells,
Davies,	Hoover,	Patterson, F.W.,	Welty,
DeFrehn,	Howe,	Peelor,	Wheeler,
Deibler,	Irvin,	Phillips,	Whitehouse,
Diehm,	Jones,	Pitts,	Williams,
Donnell,	Kelly,	Prosser,	Wilson,
Drumbor,	Labar,	Pryor,	Witherspoon,
Earley,	Lauver,	Raymond,	Wood, N.
Edmonds,	Leidich,	Reader,	Wood, W. P.,
Evans, B. P.,	Little, J. T.,	Rhodes,	Wright,

NAYS—81.

Adam,	Flynn,	McCann,	Sarig,
Alexander,	Fuller,	McCormick,	Sautter,
Allman,	Goehring,	McDaniel,	Schilling,
Baldi,	Greeby,	McDermott,	Schoener,
Behney,	Greenstein,	McGowan,	Schwartz,
Bell, W. T.,	Grenet,	McLaughlin,	Smith, H. J.,
Blumberg,	Grimes,	Memolo,	Soffel,
Burke,	Guerin,	Metzinger,	Sowers,
Canon,	Haines,	Miller, H. A.,	Stadtlander,
Colville,	Hart,	Muldowney,	Stavitski,
Conner,	Haws,	Munley,	Talbot,
Davis,	Heffernan,	Myers,	Turner,
Dengler,	Horn,	Nolte,	Voltz,
Derby,	Hricko,	Nothnagle,	Washington,
Dietz,	Huber,	Patterson, M.,	Weamer,
Dilsheimer,	Lucas,	Pennock,	Wettach,
Drinkhouse,	Lynch,	Perry,	Witkin,
Duddy,	Malie,	Posey,	Bluett,
Eaches,	Marcus,	Powell,	
Ede,	Martz,	Rieder,	
Emhardt,	McBride,	Royle,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

BILL ON THIRD READING (SPECIAL ORDER).

The SPEAKER. The hour of 1:00 o'clock P. M. having arrived, the House will proceed to the special order of business set for that hour.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 37, (Senate Bill No. 2), entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board cre-

ated in the Department of Welfare the manufacture development use in manufacture brewing sale at wholesale storage by bailees for hire and transportation for hire of any cereal beverage by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said cereal beverages also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, once more we are considering the question of improving conditions existing in our state as the result of the excessive sale of alcohol and beer and the violation of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law. While I believe the enforcement law of 1923 has served a good purpose there is apparent need of further legislation for a closer supervision of the manufacture and sale of alcohol and beer. The bill under consideration and the one just passed may not be perfect in their provisions. They will, however, in my opinion, add moral strength to the present law. What is our position as members of this body on the question of prohibition enforcement? We have taken an oath to aid and support the constitution and the law, so to speak, of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania. We ratified the eighteenth amendment and enacted a law to enforce the same together with the Volstead law, and in doing so committed Pennsylvania to prohibition enforcement. What is our further duty in the face of a condition which every member of this House knows, that our State is being flooded with illegal beer. Are we to permit such a condition to continue without making an effort to prevent it, or are we to do our sworn duty by the passage of reasonable measures such as the bill now under consideration and the one just passed, and to insure by their passage the improvement and strengthening of the present enforcement law. The fact that this bill has passed the Senate and will receive the approval of the Governor if it reaches him places the responsibility for it becoming a law squarely up to the members of this House, a responsibility we can neither dodge nor sidetrack. Although we are unable, as members of this body, to enforce the laws, we enact we can as in this instance provide the machinery for the police power of the State to enforce them, and that is what this bill under consideration will do toward prohibition enforcement. Then let us pass this bill and give to those in whom the power of enforcement is vested an opportunity to show what further can be done toward cleaning up the state of the illegal flow of beer. The question to be determined by our vote is not wether we believe in the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead act but whether we are in favor of stricter prohibition enforcement. Mr. Speaker, while I have in a fair and consistent manner at the several sessions of the Legislature made unsuccessful appeals for the passage of laws to safeguard the sale of intoxicating liquors, I again appeal to my colleagues, who heretofore have taken opposite sides from me on this question, all of whom I believe to be sincerely in favor of enforcement of prohibition laws, to support this bill under consideration, as they supported the bill just passed, not for political expediency, but because it is right and for the good name of the state we love and are proud to represent and legislate for.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, arising to speak briefly in support of this bill, I do so deeply sensible of the fact that following the illustrative and exhaustive discussion on the previous bill to this one, any remarks that I may make will be altogether superfluous; but I beg to remind you of what always seems to me to be characteristic of the eighteenth amendment, it has always appeared to me as being unique itself and exceptional. The distinguishing feature of that amendment appears in the second section wherein it is expressly declared that the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. Now, of these distinctive words the most significant are the words, "concurrent power". By those words it was intended to say that the amendment in no way restricted, and in no way excluded, the power of the state to enforce this article by appropriate prohibition measures. The bill that is now before us is one therefore which challenges our attention in view of that fact. I do not see how as members of this House, or rather personally how I as a member of this House can carry out my oath to support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States unless I vote affirmatively upon this measure, and the bill before us presents to us a challenge we cannot ignore on that point. It is not a question of the right or of the wrong of the eighteenth amendment. It is not a question of personal appetites or personal inclinations; the question that confronts us is whether we will or will not vote for a measure that will effect within this Commonwealth complete enforcement, and not partial enforcement, of the federal law of this land. The bill that was just passed a moment ago appeals to us with the same force and with no greater force than the bill that is before us now. The arguments that were advanced in its favor are equally applicable to this bill. To be for that bill and against this one is to go fifty-fifty on the great subject of law enforcement. It is to be neither hot nor cold; it is to be neither for nor against; it is divided one for the dry the other for the wet. The act of 1923, known as the present dry law, is a good law. It is not the best law, it is not even the law which was felt to be needed at that time. It was not regarded as being strong enough then but was as strong as could be obtained at that time, and it has done wonders even as it stood. It has driven the licensed saloon out of the state of Pennsylvania and it has rescued this Commonwealth from the disgrace of acting as a partner in the liquor business. It was known at that time that supplementary legislation was needed and it was offered then even as it is offered now but failed of enactment then, and it is before us now for consideration. If that supplementary legislation, which was felt to be needed then, and in the opinion of all of us our judgment is confirmed that it was needed, had been passed, these bills would not be needed now. But it comes to us now with increased strength for grounds for enactment and no subterfuge or excuse or technical objections, that the people of this Commonwealth are going to accept, is a justifiable pretex for its defeat. The bill does no harm to any legitimate business. It does not even limit the legitimate output of a brewery but only tries to prevent the probable consequences that would result from the sale of illegal beverages in this Commonwealth. It does not interfere with any legitimate business but only the business which thrives on and includes an illegal traffic. No man who is engaged in a legitimate business can object to this bill. The only man that can object to it for business reasons is the one whose business cannot bear the light of day and that type of business man, in my judgment, appears to me to be like to moral descendants. I shall say

of the silversmiths near Ephasus who cried out against the teaching of Paul because his doctrine interferred with the sale of their idols to their deluded and exploited customers. The silversmiths cried out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians", and their heirs and assigns of this era set up some such cry as, "Great is personal liberty," which means to say. "Great is the gold of the Americans". That cry really means to say, when you analyze it, "Up with the idol of ill-gotten gains and down with the people and the laws of the people." It realy means, "Down with the home and the children of the home" and in the end that cry will mean, "Down with the American republic, today standing resplendant with the most advanced and benigned civilization this world has ever known," and if we permit the frame-work of this government to be destroyed by those who would nullify its constitution and defy its laws how are we going to prove ourselves worthy of the great and priceless heritage that has come down to us from our fathers and our forefathers. Up in Bedford where I live we point with pride to an old stone dwelling which is known locally as, "Washington's Headquarters". It is so-called because when General Washington—rather President Washington I should say— came to Bedford in 1794 accompanied by the Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, and by the Secretary of War, General Knox, to inspect the troops stationed there to suppress a rebellion, he stayed at that house as his headquarters. Now, his stay was not a prolonged one and the house in which he stayed is not unlike many others in those days, but there was a tremendous significance in the purpose of his visit and the occasion for it. It was at the time of the historic whisky rebellion in western Pennsylvania, when troops of the newly formed republic were being mobilized there to suppress an incipient rebellion against the government itself, and the father of his country considered that the issue was of sufficient moment to warrant him and two members of his cabinet in making the long tedious journey through the wilderness and over the mountains to that distant forntier post in pursuance of his high purpose to maintain the sovereignty and supremacy of the laws of the republic. We have no armed resistance against the liquor laws today, but we have admittedly open and flagrant violations of these laws. I say to you now, my friends, that on the eve of the anniversary of the great Washington's birth we can do no better than to follow his illustrious example and by our affirmative votes here and now help to maintain the sovereignty and the majesty of this great government that we have that he fought so valiantly and worked so strenuously to establish.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, for an hour and a half to two hours we have been listening to many views of both the acts, some by anticipation in their remarks on act No. 1 and others just now. I am going to promise the House that what I have to say will be completed in five minutes. I don't want you to think that my lack of time is any evidence of lack of sincerity and earnestness when I ask you to pass this bill. In the first place I want to label one thing right here and now. No man has a copywright or patent on this bill. This is no more the governor's bill than it is the bill of every man and woman in the state who say, "We want to have it tried and enforced",—what we called the enforcement bill, and have lacked the punch and pep to put it over. The governor is sworn to do his duty, and in his light he is doing it. I do not agree with him in certain matters. For instance, I do not agree with him as to who shall be the next United States Senator from the state of Pennsylvania. The senators from this state, Pepper and Reed, have their oaths to live up to, and as they see their duty, they are trying to do it. Secretary Mellon is trying to do his duty. General Andrews is trying to do his duty. Therefore, I say that no one person has any right to claim a copywright or a patent on this business of law enforcement. Today we are trying to chrystalize the sentiment of the great body of citizens outside of this House, who would like to see an honest, determined effort to enforce the law, and stop all our nonsense about speaking on the Fourth of July, and other days of the great sacred things in which we all believe, and then in talking about them right down here where it counts. Now my good friends of the House, one of the newspaper men said to me last evening, "Are you going to speak tomorrow"? And I said yes. He said, "What is the use". He said, "You know the votes are all settled before you stand up". Very well, I will tell you what is the use. I don't flatter myself enough to believe any member is going to change his vote by anything I say, but I am going to try today to so define the issue, that there will be no dodging later as to what we voted for.

We are very different in this session than in the sessions of 1923 and 1925, when I had both the honor and pleasure of being here. In those years we were elected in the fall election, coming up here in the following January, and in a few months along came some enforcement bills, and if we voted as some people thought we should not have voted, there was a year and a half in which everybody could forget it. People are great forgetters when it comes to politics. But this year, this 16th day of February we are voting on something—let us define our issue, because tomorrow is the 17th day of February and it is the first day for filing petitions. I don't expect to change a vote, but I do say this, however, that there were 125 votes a moment since on the other bill, with 80 against it; if the 125 should dwindle down to less than a constitutional majority, and 25 or more votes are lost, it should be explained why they are lost. And that brings me down to my last point, and I am trying to finish in the few minutes I have given myself. Why should we legislate in 1923 to try and suppress bootleg whiskey, why should we an hour ago try and suppress a bill we have passed, bootleg and illegal alcohol, and then turn ourselves around and open our arms, and say, "Come to our arms, you splendid brewers, I am for you, you are my one exempt child." Are we going to change the name of Pennsylvania from the Keystone state to the state of the brewer's refuge. Why should we fool ourselves? Why should we make exemption, and say "come one, come all". I have no brief for the views taken by the members of this House who have consistently opposed these enforcement bills. Let us not split hairs and say one thing is right and another thing is wrong. Let me give you a few figures on that point and I am through. Of the 131 operating breweries in Pennsylvania under the federal laws, only 48 are operating under federal permits subject to the inspection of federal officers. That leaves 83 so called wild cat breweries operating, and the only way you can get them is to lie in wait and come in on them in open violation of the law. They propose by this bill to see that everyone of them operates under a permit and under inspection. One brewery in my own home county of Montgomery sent down two suggestions to the attorney general's department, and they were both incorporated in the bill. And that brewery, which is trying to carry on business according to law, says that it is satisfied now with the bill.

Members of the House, vote as you think right on the issue as defined, for tomorrow is the first day for filing petitions.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I am opposed to this bill under the same principles that I opposed the other bill, and I am awfully glad that the gentleman from Montgomery has reminded me that tomorrow is the first day for filing papers.

Mr. Speaker, it has been my proud boast to my folks at home that I never cast one vote in the Pennsylvania legislature that they or I had to blush for shame because of it, and to show what confidence those honest people at home where I come from have in me, they have returned me here nine different sessions, and I challenge the proponents of this bill to stand up with a record of that kind and with the majority with which I came back here. As I say honest working men vote in this district from which I came. We have the mills, we have the millworkers, but we do not have the mill owners. We have those men who go to their daily toil, and come home to an honest little two story house, and those people have thought enough of Sam Perry to return him to this legislature on nine different occasions. I say here frankly, and without fear of contradiction, that if I am a candidate at the next election, I will be returned for my tenth session.

Now we will take up on page 9, section 8 of this bill:

"All persons manufacturing developing or brewing cereal beverage under the provisions of this Act of Assembly shall securely and permanently attach to every container ready for shipment thereof as the same is manufactured developed or brewed a label stating name of manufacture kind and quantity of cereal beverage contained therein and the date of its manufacture together with the number of the permit authorizing the manufacture thereof and all persons possessing such cereal beverage in wholesale quantities shall securely keep and maintain such label thereon and all persons selling at wholesale shall attach to every package of cereal beverage when sold a label setting forth the kind and quantity of cereal beverage contained therein by whom manufactured the date of sale and the person to whom sold."

If that is not putting a hardship on any manufacturing concern in the state of Pennsylvania—"to whom sold". What do they mean—"to whom sold"? If I buy a box of beer, must my name, as the purchaser of that beer, be upon each and every bottle of that beer and upon every label therein? Does any man think for one moment that such a provision as that contained in the bill is fair and just to those men who are trying to comply with the law? There is contained in this bill, Mr. Speaker, another section that I speak of, as far as this bill is concerned, where these inspectors can come in, without fee or hinderance in a mans place of business, at any hour of the day or night, for what? Trying to find out some violation of the law. I call upon you members of the House to vote this down as a hinderance to those people that want to comply with the law, and I want to agree with my friend from Montgomery for once, that so far as talk is concerned, there has been enough talk upon all of these bills, and I will not take up any more of the time of this House. I call on those who voted for the alcohol bill to reverse themselves and go along and vote against this brewery bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, if I may be permitted for a few minutes,—I am not going to take up much of your time,—I might however be able to give a few ideas in addition to what I have already given you, in order that you may get some line up as to this bill and how it will be enforced. The only guide we have for the future is by the past. I call your attention to page 2 of this bill where it says:

"The phrase "cereal beverage" whenever used in this act shall mean and include all malt fermented and brewed liquors or any admixture thereof from whatever source or whatever processes produced which contain or develop during or after manufacture any alcohol by volume."

That means even what we call "near beer". That is a little like the Irishman that went into a saloon and asked the bartender for some beer, and the bartender said, "We have nothing but near beer". He said. "Give me some of that". He took a taste and immediately he spit it out, and the bartender said, "What's the matter"? He said to the bartender, "What is that?" And the bartender said "Near beer". The Irishman said, "The man that named it that is a poor judge of distance."

Even near beer has to have a permit. However, I don't suppose that makes any difference who has to have a permit, as long as we don't have to have a permit. Let us see,—who is going to enforce this? The Armstrong-Snyder bill has been enforced principally by the state police. I think one of the proponents of the bill spoke today about narcotics. I cannot see why the state of Pennsylvania does not have a narcotic board to enforce the narcotic act. Everybody within the hearing of my voice knows there is nothing worse than that. Why don't we have a board to enforce the other criminal laws on our statute books? Right in the city of Philadelphia, the city of brotherly love, only last week, we find where five men took a girl out, and after beating her up, threw her out on the street in broad daylight. Why don't we have a board to protect that sort of thing? No, it seems there is only one thing of any importance to enforce in the list of great crimes in this commonwealth, and that is prohibition. We will have this prohibition issue as long as we can keep hollering that and can get people to stand up and say, it is a mighty good thing. But I want to show you what this state constabulary is doing. Your state constabulary, before 1919, was looked up to with pride, we look up to it as one of the most moral set of men that ever trod the earth, men who had the respect of everybody; men who rode down your streets and had the respect of everybody on those streets. But what is it today? It has been debauched, and today it is practically nothing but a lot of spies and tattlers, going around over the country, and I want to show you what they do. In our court in Delaware County last year, and I refer you to the case so there can be no doubt about it—it was the case of Frank Chevelli and others, it was a bootleg case—and I want to give you this to show you just how good it is working and what a fine thing they are doing. Three members of the state constabulary testified on oath, and the first man testified that he was then 21 years of age and a few months passed. He was going through the city of Chester, only a child, only a kid twenty one years of age, buying this bootleg liquor, which we have heard so much about being so poisonous. He admitted that on the stand, while the man that came after him admitted that before he was twenty one years of age he was employed by this department to go around and buy and test this bootleg liquor. I want to say to you, insn't that a fine way to debauch the young men of this commonwealth, sending our young men, like your sons, around in the bawdy houses, and that is one of the things they propose to do with this bill. Now I want to show you what they have done in the last three years under the Armstrong act. They have spent, irrespective of the salaries of the state police, of the overhead charges, irrespective of anything except those things which you can put your hands on, $123,999.03 in the enforcement of the Volstead act in Pennsylvania. And here is another amazing thing: $15,494.95 was for the purchase

of beer and poison liquor, and I want to ask you if there is anybody within the hearing of my voice who ever heard that any member of the state constabulary, even though under the age of twenty one years, I want to ask if anyone ever heard of any member dropping dead from drinking poison. And if you will read the report of the Auditor General, giving the amount of liquor these boys are buying, you will find that some of them are buying enough in a day to make a grown man drunk, and that cannot be refuted. That is the kind of men they propose to use in this great work of reform that they propose to carry on, but I do object to the youth of this country, because they are members of the state constabulary and have a badge, going around and buying this bootleg liquor to catch some other fellow selling it.

Mr. STADTLANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, this bill is entirely different from the preceeding bill. There is no question but what we should look toward the health and the happiness and best interests, as the proponents of this bill would tell you, of the people of Pennsyylvania. I for one will always stand by legislation which will promote the health and happiness of the people of Pennsylvania, but the bill before you now does not provide for that. I was somewhat amused at the gentlemen from Bedford, Mr. Wright, who told us about the old historic spot in Bedford County and George Washington stopping in Bedford. I venture to say he had a drink there. I was also amused at my friend, Mr. Ludlow, who says that there are about eighty wild-cat breweries in the State of Pennsylvania. We have heard so much here during the last few weeks about one-man banks, one-man this and one-man that. Just what are these eighty wild-cat breweries? Are they one-man breweries? You make no provision for contributions in your act. In the banking act they tell us about the weakness of bankers; they tell you contributions are made by the directors, either directly or indirectly, toward the campaigns of the particular politicians. The proponents of this bill have not told you one iota, have not explained the bill to you whatever. They have not told you the good qualities of their bill; they have merely gone into ancient history, they bring Washington to life, they bring Lincoln to life, but they don't give any present day conditions. It is just the same as with King Saul, when was in dire distress, the Phillistines were on his heels, when he fell out with David he came along and said, "Will you get me a witch that will foretell me something, what I must do for the children of Israel." What did he do, he went to the witch of Endor, and he said, "Will you call Samuel back to earth so he may give me some counsel and advice". And the witch said, "O, King, the king has issued an edict that anyone who shall do such things shall be stoned to death". King Saul said, "Never fear, I will protect you, I will protect you". And the witch then called Samuel and then for the first time she finds that Saul is the king, and what does Samuel say, "O Saul, why disquietest thou me", meaning, "Why troublest thou me". Why bring in these old characters. Let them rest in peace. Let us have present day legislation, not something of the past.

They tell you about the courteous treatment that you receive at the hands of the committee. I happened to be at the joint session of the House and the Senate Committees, and I asked very courteously if I might interrogate the proponents of the bill and direct their attention to some of the weak points of the bill. They said, "Are you a member of this committee?" I answered, "No, sir, but I am a member of the House." I was then told, "We cannot hear you." In paragraph (a), section 2, the phrase "intoxicating liquor" as used in this act shall mean anything found and determined from time to time to be intoxicating by act of Congress. On page 8, section 7, line 27, it states "Provided, however, that the alcoholic content of any cereal beverage must not be one-half of one per centum of more of alcohol by volume." You cannot do anything under this act; you cannot even have a one per cent., shall I say one-half of one per cent.; read it literally: "Must not be one-half of one per centum". You might as well put them out of business.

On page 9, section 9, line 25, the word "maximum" appears. They have to tell you the maximum quantities they manufacture every month. Can you imagine any wise business man who would not store up his commodity against a run on the market. You mean to say they cannot go over that maximum stated here which the permit board must receive, and you cannot go over that, and if business improves and the demand increases and the one-half of one per cent. becomes popular, you cannot even get it. You have the same situation on page 10. It goes on and tells you about the transportation of this article or commodity. It says that the transfer man must keep permanent daily records showing the names and adresses from whom any cereal beverage was received and to whom delivered. I suggest there that what should of have been done would be to say together with the quantity that he hauled. There is nothing to prevent a man from New York, Maryland, West Virginia, or Ohio or any place bringing in the commodity. Do you want to stop on the highway for the transferage?

In Section 12 of the act you say, "Upon learning of any violation". What does the word "learning" mean? Does it mean something that comes to your attention? Something someone has brought to your notice or told? What reliance do you place upon false rumors? "Upon learning",—a false rumor coming up, then the parties are brought to task and must appear before the permit board and explain wild rumors circulated concerning their business. On page 12 staring at line 11 it says:

"Any permittee aggrieved by any decision of the Board may file within thirty days thereafter in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County a petition against the Board as defendant alleging therein the action and decision complained of and praying for a reversal thereof Upon personal service of a summons on any member of the Board returnable within three days of the date thereof the Board shall within one week from such return date file an answer"

Suppose this board very arbitrarily and conveniently is absent from its office or regular place of business; where is the man, when he must within three days service the members of the board? Where is he? He is lost; he has no right of appeal. Then the board has a right under this section; "such other grounds as shall in the meantime accrue or be discovered". Is there any court in the land that allows you to do that unless it is after—discovered evidence in the case? Do you mean to say they are going to allow you to amend your pleadings so as to bring in after matters to the attention of the court without giving the opposition the necessary time to answer? You have not time or chance to answer under this act. Anything can be twisted or shifted into that answer by the board. The question I raise was raised last night by my good friend Clint Sowers of Philadelphia. You bring all these people and compel them to come to Dauphin County. It has been argued here today that Dauphin County has great judges. I am going to tell you that you have just as great judges in other parts of the state as Dauphin County has, and I would trust any

of the judges, I have the utmost confidence in the judiciary of Pennsylvania, and I believe that every man who is elected by the people and sitting upon the bench will do his just and full duty without any question or interference. The question of the right of supersedeas was raised here today and I want to clarify that in this way. In any court the right of supersedeas is never denied and a bond is always required. So if a man wants to take an appeal, he has the right to take an appeal upon a supersedeas and gives bond. Do you mean to say that the murderer who has been tried and convicted and sentenced to death does not have the right of supersedeas. When his case goes to the Supreme Court the prisoner still lives, the prisoner is not executed, and then the Supreme Court hears the case. The writ of supersedeas is always granted in civil as well as in criminal cases. This in itself is unconstitutional. I also wish to call your attention to the composition and make-up of the board. This board, if it is established, is a creature of the legislature, it is our creature. Why not let them be amenable to our authority, or if it is an excise board let the Senate pass upon the qualifications of the members of that excise board. Why leave it to the Czar to appoint his own men—men who will do his own bidding and do it to advance his political gain? Why not let the Senate, that august body on the other side, pass upon the qualifications or disqualifications of any member of that board.

He also goes further and says that if for any reason any member of this board shall have any business or other interest that in his judgment render it unwise that he serve on the board he may then remove that man or that person and appoint someone else in his place. I imagine since drafting this that he has the Public Service Commission in mind and the Supreme Court naturally gave him a good rap. There is nothing herein provided as to what portion of the fees for permits issued shall take care of the expenses of this board. Suppose there is a deficit at the end of a year or of a biennial session? What do we do? We come back here and make up the deficit. If that department cannot sustain itself, this act should not pass. Any prohibition law, and especially this law, are all founded upon prohibition. We go down street and see a man with a package under his arm. The first question is, he has got a bottle or he is a bootlegger. If a man succeeds in business, social life, or whatever it may be, he is a bootlegger. Suspicions have crept into all our affairs in this State and throughout the United States. We refuse to recognize Russia, but we are making rapid strides to imitate her. In Russia they executed men on suspicion, while in Pennsylvania and in this grand country of ours they are shooting down men upon suspicion, and when you have uniform enforcement officers come along and say, "If you have a man under suspicion and he offers any resistance, push him up against the wall and shoot him." As a certain gentleman stated in committee, why not construct a federal prison in Alaska and send all the citizens up there. It might be a good thing simply to develop Alaska. I am going to give you a concrete example of a case of suspicion. About a mile and a half beyond where I live a case was called to my attention. In the case in question all the officers implicated in this matter were State Highway patrolmen. It was the case of a father and mother who had reached respectively of seventy-four and seventy-five years within two or three months of the time of celebrating their golden wedding the angel of death stepped into that home and took the father. As a result the mother was alone at home, not a soul there, the children were married and they had lived away from the home. The result was, a daughter who lived about twenty-six miles down the Ohio River came up to visit the mother and said, "Come with us, Mother, we have lots of room, you are alone, you have nobody here and you will have a lot of company with our children. When you come we will take care of you." The old lady finally consented and sold off all of the furniture, gathered all their little trinkets and bric-a-brac and put them in a hamper in the son-in-law's car, placed that hamper in the back part of a touring car. On the way down up steps a state trooper, two state troopers, who said, "Halt, what have you in there?" He said, "Nothing whatver except that I am moving my mother-in-law down to my place." They made them get out of the car, and they chased the old lady out on the side of the road, they took the hamper and pulled it out to the side of the road, and scattered all over the place the little trinkets that the father had given to her while they were living together and which she valued highly and dearly loved, were scattered and broken along the highway. After they found they could not get any liquor in the car, they said, "Get out and move on." The son-in-law said, "What will we do about these things that are broken? They said, "Get out—go on, or we will arrest you for obstructing the highway." Is that Americanism; is that the way you are going to treat under this act, treat every citizen in Pennsylvania as a criminal?

Are you a criminal? As a certain minister asked of his congregation not long ago, if any member of his congregation was arrested during the last year, let him rise. How many in his audience or in this House have strictly obeyed the law? Have you, place the question to yourself. I want to call your attention to just one more case and I will close up my argument. About four months ago in the Borough of Hays a miner was on his way to work about three or four o'clock in the morning ready for his duties at the mine. He had his little dinner bucket in his hand and a little flask of coffee under his arm. He went on his way, whistling, to work and out steps a prohibition officer, who shoots the man, and unfortunately he died. I hold before you a picture that was clipped out the paper, a mother with eight children, eight children, and I will read their ages right from the newspaper itself: Elizabeth, three years; Fanny, six years; Eva, eight years; Peter, five years; Mary, twelve; Katherine, ten; Anna, twelve, the twin to Mary; and the Mrs. holding the child, Margaret, sixteen months old. That good father supporting that family and looking anxiously forward to go to work and make something out of that family and rearing them properly, was shot down in his own tracks. Is that Americanism? Let me go a little further in this case; contributions for these sufferers were being raised by that good newspaper of Pittsburgh, the Chronicle-Telegraph. They got in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars for this poor family by contribution, from whom? From the honest toiler, from the honest man who works with his hands. You don't see a single contribution there from the Y. M. C. A. or the W. C. T. U. or the Anti-saloon League You don't find a single contribution there from a minister or any one that is interested in anti-saloon work. Is that fair; is that Americanism; and I am going to wind up and tell you just what Will Hays told the credit men of the west when he addressed them two or three years ago: "Let me tell you, men, that we have entirely too many don'ts in our law," and that was the downfall of the Kaiser when he had written all over Germany, "Verbotten", "it is forbidden". He said, "Get a little more go ahead and cut out the don'ts."

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified as follows:

YEAS—99.

Anderson,	Evans, F. D.,	Long,	Scott,
Armstrong,	Flinchbaugh,	Lotz,	Shaffer,
Aston,	Fockler,	Ludlow,	Shambach,
Bagshaw,	Gelnett,	MacMillan,	Sheffer,
Bartley,	Gilchrist,	Marshall,	Smith, G. A.,
Bell, F. A.,	Goodnough,	McClure, J. F.,	Speer,
Bentley,	Goss,	McClure, J. H.,	Spencer,
Berkheiser,	Griffith,	Moffatt,	Stark,
Bickett,	Hantz,	Moore,	Stock,
Bidelspacher,	Harding,	Morrison,	Storer,
Blair,	Harer,	Neely,	Strayer,
Brewster,	Heffran,	Nicholson,	Thomas, L. D.,
Brown, E. P.,	Henderson,	North,	Thomas, M. G.,
Brown, T. J.,	Himes,	Parkinson,	Toepfer,
Burchinal,	Holcombe,	Patchin,	Towner,
Bush,	Holmes,	Patterson, B.H.,	Trescher,
Calhoun,	Hoover,	Patterson, F.W.,	Wells,
Critchfield,	Howe,	Peelor,	Wheeler,
Cross,	Irvin,	Phillips,	Williams,
Davies,	Jones,	Prosser,	Wilson,
DeFrehn,	Kelly,	Pryor,	Witherspoon,
Deibler,	Labar,	Raymond,	Wood, N.
Diehm,	Lauver,	Reader,	Wood, W. P.,
Donnell,	Little, J. T.,	Rhodes,	Wright,
Edmonds,	Lockhart,	Riddle,	

NAYS—106.

Adam,	Flynn,	Mathay,	Royle,
Alexander,	Fratt,	McBride,	Sarig,
Allman,	Frye,	McCann,	Sautter,
Baldi,	Fuller,	McCormick,	Schilling,
Behney,	Goehring,	McDaniel,	Schoener,
Bell, W. T.,	Greeby,	McDermott,	Schwartz,
Blumberg,	Greenstein,	McGowan,	Smith, H. J.,
Bray,	Grenet,	McLaughlin,	Soffel,
Bromley,	Grimes,	Memolo,	Sowers,
Brown, E.,	Guerin,	Metzger,	Stadtlander,
Burke,	Haas,	Metzinger,	Staudenmeier,
Canon,	Haines,	Millar,	Stavitski,
Colville,	Hall,	Miller, C.,	Sterling,
Conner,	Hart,	Miller, H. A.,	Storb,
Davis,	Haws,	Muldowney,	Talbot,
Dengler,	Heffernan,	Munley,	Turner,
Derby,	Hess,	Myers,	Voltz,
Dietz,	Holtzman,	Nolte,	Washington,
Dilsheimer,	Horn,	Nothnagle,	Watson,
Drinkhouse,	Hricko,	Orr,	Weamer,
Drumbor,	Huber,	Patterson, M.,	Welty,
Duddy,	Leidich,	Pennock,	Wettach,
Eaches,	Lucas,	Perry,	Whitehouse,
Earley,	Lynch,	Pitts,	Witkin,
Ede,	Malie,	Posey,	Bluett,
Emhardt,	Marcus,	Powell,	
Evans, B. P.,	Martz,	Rieder,	

Less than the majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the negative and the bill falls.

ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HONORABLE JOHN C. SULLIVAN.

Mr. LOTZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until 11:00 o'clock tomorrow morning out of respect to the memory of the late Honorable John C. Sullivan, a former member of this House.

The motion was agreed to, and, at 3:02 P. M. the House adjourned until 11:00 o'clock to-morrow morning.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

Vol. 9 HARRISBURG PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1926. No. 18.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1926.

The Senate met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE (Mr. Samuel W. Salus) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

O Lord: We are standing midway between two notable anniversaries. A few days ago we celebrated the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. A few days hence, in like manner, we shall keep the birthday of George Washington. Our hearts leap with joy and gratitude to think that our beloved America has given to the world two such commanding leaders. As we study their lives, we see with increasing clearness that Duty rather than Glory was their guiding star, and this it was that clothed their careers with moral grandeur, and which has given them an enduring place in the Pantheon of History. We cannot hope to equal them in achievement, but may we emulate their example as they ever sought the highest and the best. Help us to faithfully serve our God and our fellowmen. For Christ's sake. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mr. BUCKMAN, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION AND NECESSITY OF CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY LAWS.

Mr. BUCKMAN offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

In the Senate, February 17. 1926.

WHEREAS, The Governor in his proclamation calling the extraordinary session of the Legislature included among the subjects of the call the revision of the laws concerning banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations, and

WHEREAS, There is not sufficient time at the present session of the Legislature to consider a codification and revision of the banking and trust company laws, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the General Assembly hereby request the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association to consider the question and the necessity of a codification and revision of the banking and trust company laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in connection with its study of the question to take into consideration and propose codification and revision of said laws submitted to the session of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and to make a report upon said subject to the legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven with such recommendations and suggestions as the said Association deems advisable.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that Rule 39, which requires concurrent resolutions to be referred to an appropriate committee be suspended and that the Senate do now proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution just read.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, with pleasure.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, whether this legislation is indicative of the fact that he believes there should be a revision of the banking laws?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, in answer to the Senator from Allegheny, I would say that if the Bankers' Association, after consideration of the subject, feel that there should be revision of the laws I would be in favor of it.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to have the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, answer my question direct, whether or not it is his personal opinion that there should be some revision of the laws.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, possibly there should be some minor revision of the laws, but the revision of those laws should not go to the extent of some of the bills that were introduced in this session.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, does the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, believe that the conditions that have been shown up are conditions that should be corrected by banking legislation?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, refers to the conditions that exist in Allegheny County and some other parts of the State where there have been bank failures, I would say I believe there are ample laws on the statute books at this time to take care of those situations.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, then I would like to ask the purpose of the resolution.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, the purpose of the resolution is, to invite the bankers, who are the people vitally affected by those laws and are in a position to know, to recommend to the legislature such revision, if any, as should

take place; and to have the matter properly considered by the next session of the legislature.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, tell me what he has in mind in particular?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I do not have anything in mind. We are inviting the Bankers' Association to make suggestions.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, is this a resolution of the Senator from Bucks?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, it was introduced by me.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, was it by request?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, by request.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, state from whom?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will come to me privately, I will be very glad to tell him. I do not purpose making any political capital out of it. I will be very glad to tell him where the resolution came from. If the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will come to me, I will be very glad to tell him; and he will be satisfied with the source thereof.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 17, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Miss C. M. Johnson, Pittsburgh.
Miss Edna K. Weixel, Pittsburgh.

BUCKS COUNTY.

Miss M. Adelia Wright, Bristol.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

E. R. Cherry, East Conemaugh.
Miss Edna M. Croker, Johnstown.

CENTRE COUNTY.

Miss M. E. Dunsmore, Philipsburg.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

Miss Madeline Boone, Coalport.
Robert E. Chaplin, Coalport.
P. C. Gates, Coalport.
Ira E. Matthews, Coalport.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Catherine J. Campbell, 407 Bulletin Bldg., Philadelphia.
Isaac E. Feinstein, 229 E. Albanus St., Philadelphia.
J. O. Stiteler, 220 S. 16th St., Philadelphia.

YORK COUNTY.

Miss Myrtus E. Mickley, Jacobus.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unanimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38 which requires nominations made by the Governor to be referred to proper committees be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting on the foregoing nominations,

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—41.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Snyder,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Sones,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Sprowls,
Betts,	Einstein,	Mansfield,	Steele,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Vare,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Woodward,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Salus,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Painter,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Davis,	Krause,	Schantz,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Lackawanna, Mr. Davis, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, every daily session of the Senate we have communications from the Governor relative to the appointment of Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, and so forth; and we, sitting here, do not know what is read off, I would offer the suggestion that sometime hereafter all nominations of the Governor, whether large or small, be laid on the desks of the Senators in advance, so we may know whom we are voting for and be enlightened accordingly. I offer this as a suggestion. I think it would be wise if those things were printed in advance and laid on the desks of the Senators, so we may know who they are and what they are.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS ON THIRD READING AND FINAL PASSAGE.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 59, (House Bill No. 30), entitled:

An act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—41.

Aron,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Snyder,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Sones,
Barr,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Sprowls,
Betts,	Einstein,	Mansfield,	Stites,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Vare,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Woodward,
Coyne,	Homsher,	Norton,	Salus,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Painter,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Davis,	Krause,	Schantz,	

NAYS—0.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate proceeded to the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 60, (House Bill No. 1), entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, at the request of my colleague in the House, I want to explain this resolution. I might state that we passed this joint resolution last Monday night, and it is doubtful whether it will be through in time for tomorrow in order to make it a law; and the resolution is the same resolution I presented on Monday night, and that was passed. It is exactly the same resolution and takes the place of the one I introduced. In other words, it is exactly the same as the one passed.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I should like to interrogate the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Einstein, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, is this the Senator's "Giant Power" bill?

Mr. EINSTEIN. Mr. President, it is exactly the same. It is a stepfather to my bill, but the baby has got another name. It is called the Marcus Bill instead of the Einstein Bill; but it is the same thing, members of the Senate, only a little different.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—40.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Patton,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kunkle,	Schantz,
Betts,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Bonbrake,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sones,
Brown,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sprowls,
Buckman,	Griswold,	McNichol,	Steele,
Coyne,	Heaton,	Miller,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	North,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Huffman,	Norton,	Woodward,
Davis,	Joyce,	Painter,	Salus,
			Pres. Pro Tem

NAYS—0.

Present and not voting: Barr.

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye"' the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk return said bill to the House of Representatives with information that the Senate has passed the same without amendment.

Mr. HEATON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now resume the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 56, (House Bill No. 1), on third reading postponed for the present, entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes

Mr. WOODWARD. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Agreeably to order,

The Senate resumed the third reading and consideration of Senate Bill No. 56, (House Bill No. 1), entitled:

An Act to amend section one of an act approved the fifth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen (Pamphlet Laws six hundred and eighty-four) entitled "An act fixing the pay of election officers" as amended fixing the pay of election officers and clerks in counties of the third fourth fifth sixth seventh and eighth classes

And said bill having been read at length the third time, and agreed to,

On the question

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to support this bill; I think the election officers ought to get more money; but I cannot support the bill the way it is drawn and the way it is amended. If the sponsors of the bill will amend the bill,—and I suppose they can get unanimous consent to do it—if they will make it seven dollars and a half for the first two hundred and fifty votes and a dollar for each hundred votes thereafter, I will support it. But the way it is drawn now, it is seven dollars and a half for each hundred votes, and I think it is all out of proportion in the amount of money to be paid to the election officers. Personally, I would like to support the bill, and will support it if they will change it back to its original form, of seven dollars and a half for the first two hundred and fifty, and a dollar for each hundred thereafter. Otherwise I will have to vote against the bill.

Mr. GELDER. Mr. President, I feel very doubtful about supporting the bill at this time. I would like to see if the information of the Senator from Allegheny County is correct, that the bill does provide that seven dollars and a half shall be the remuneration for the first two hundred and fifty votes and after that a dollar for every hundred. I was under the same impression that the Senator is, but I find that Section 1, page 2, line 17 to line 19,—in place of that, beginning with line 22, the amendment is in which carries it.

Mr. President, I heartily agree with the sponsor of this bill that election officers who receive only five dollars for sometimes sixteen, eighteen and twenty-four hours' work are not sufficiently paid; but it seems to me that this special session of the Legislature, when all of the bills which would have amended and improved the election laws have gone down, is hardly the time, and it would be unseemly, to pass a bill which would add fifty per cent. to the cost of the elections throughout the State.

I also want to call attention to the fact that in some counties, sixth class counties,—for instance, the county I

represent at the present time—the election officers are paid for two days. That would make their pay, under this new bill, fifteen dollars where they now receive ten dollars. I do not know how that is in other counties, but in our sixth class counties, when they work past the hour of midnight, they get the second day's pay. And the other two counties I represent, being seventh and eighth class counties, are not affected by the bill.

I believe if this were a regular session of the legislature, however, I would support this bill; but under the circumstances I think this is the wrong time, although quite a proper bill.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I have had my attention called to the fact that the bill has been amended to read seven dollars for the first two hundred and fifty and a dollar for each hundred thereafter. Therefore, since the amendment is in I can support the bill.

And the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—11.

Barr,	Davis,	Joyce,	Snyder,
Buckman,	DeWitt,	Mansfield,	Woodward,
Coyne,	Heaton,	Schantz,	

NAYS—28.

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Painter,
Baldwin,	Earnest,	Kutz,	Sones,
Betts,	Einstein,	Lanius,	Sprowls,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Griswold,	Miller,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Homsher,	North,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Huffman,	Norton,	Salus, Pres. pro tem.

Less than a majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the negative.

SENATE BILL No. 3, RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 3, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws;" providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I move that Rule 21, which requires amended bills to be noted on the calendar, be in this case dispensed with, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the foregoing bill.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Said amendments having been printed as required by the Constitution were twice read, as follows:

Amend section 2, page 3, line 2, by inserting after the word "include" the words "alcohol and"; also section 3, page 5, line 24 by inserting after the word "provided" the words "except as exempted by section five hereof"; also section 4, page 6, line 1 by inserting after the word "person" the words "except as exempted by section five hereof"; also section 13, page 15 line 19 by striking out the words "Dauphin County"; also page 16, line 11 by striking out the words "of Dauphin County".

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the same?

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I hope the Senate refuses to concur in the amendments of the House. Some of the predictions that we made the other day are already materializing and becoming true, even before the bill goes into the hands of the Governor.

I am going to vote against these amendments in order to keep my record clear that I am in no way, shape or form tarred with this stick; and for the benefit of the members who voted for one of these bills and against the other I just want to point out a few of the things I read this morning in the newspapers of the State: "Pinchot Feels Measures Are So Similar He Will be Able to Control Breweries." They did not care which one of these bills passes, they feel that they are both alike, and that whichever one passes they can do whatever they want. The Governor has already so proclaimed, for that is publicly stated in the press this morning.

Therefore, the gentlemen of either house who think that they are voting for the alcohol bill and against the brewery bill, to save the breweries, have been deluded and deceived.

"The Administration is satisfied,"—that is part of the statement issued by the Governor yesterday,—quoting from him, "The Administration is satisfied that it has been given sufficient power in the bill that was enacted to institute rigid control of breweries."

So whoever cast their votes for those amendments might just as well have voted for the brewery bill. The fact is, there are factors of rigid control in the alcohol bill of which the House was not cognizant, because its technicalities had not been closely scrutinized and explained. "The most ardent drys on the floor, including Chairman Armstrong, of the House Law and Order Committee, uttered the opinion that the Administration, under the provisions of the alcohol bill, would find plenty of rigid legislation for the control of those breweries which have been turning out illegal beer." So the passage of this bill is the same as the passage of Bill No. 2, and the same as the passage of the beer bill. The whole piece of legislation is conceived in iniquity and born in deception and delusion, and I ask every member of this Senate who wants to be consistent and who voted against this bill to vote against the amendments, and in order that the members who voted for this bill and against the brewery bill may know what the import is I want to put this upon the record.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—29.

Baldwin,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Sprowls,
Barr,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Steele
Betts,	Griswold,	Miller,	Weingartner,
Bonbrake,	Heaton,	North,	Woodward,

Brown,	Homsher,	Norton,	Salus,
Coyne,	Huffman,	Painter,	Pres. Pro Tem.
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Snyder,	
Derrick,	Kunkle,	Sones,	

NAYS—12.

Aron,	Davis,	Krause,	Patton,
Buckman,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Daix,	Einstein,	McNichol,	Vare,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

RECESS.

Mr. ARON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed the Senate will be in order.

RESOLUTION REQUESTING PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION AND NECESSITY OF CODIFICATION AND REVISION OF BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY LAWS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution from the Senate as follows:

In the Senate, February 17. 1926.

WHEREAS, the Governor in his proclamation calling the extraordinary session of the Legislature included among the subjects of the call the revision of the laws concerning banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations, and

WHEREAS, There is not sufficient time at the present session of the Legislature to consider a codification and revision of the banking and trust company laws, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (if the House of Representatives concur) That the General Assembly hereby request the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association to consider the question and the necessity of a codification and revision of the banking and trust company laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in connection with its study of the question to take into consideration and propose codification and revision of said laws submitted to the session of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and to make a report upon said subject to the legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven with such recommendations and suggestions as the said Association deems advisable.

RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Chair cleared his table and laid before the Senate communication from the Auditor General which was read as follows:

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Office of Auditor General, Harrisburg, Feb. 17th, 1926.

Honorable Samuel W. Salus, President Pro-Tempore of the Senate, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

My dear Senator: I find that it will be impossible to furnish all the information requested in Concurrent Resolution No. 12 while the legislature is in session.

This information is being prepared as rapidly as possible and will be disposed of as you may direct.

Very sincerely yours,
EDWARD MARTIN,
Auditor General.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AUDITOR GENERAL TO CALL ON THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BUCKMAN offered the following resolution which was twice read:

In the Senate, February 17, 1926.

WHEREAS, The Honorable Edward Martin, Auditor General, has advised the Senate and House of Representatives that he has endeavored to comply with Concurrent Resolution No. 12 of the Senate during the present extraordinary session of the Legislature, but on account of the large volume of detail work finds it will be impossible to comply with the provisions of said resolution within the time fixed for the adjournment of said session, and

WHEREAS, It appears necessary in order to fully comply with said resolution to call upon some of the other departments of the State Government for detailed information not on record in the office of the Auditor General, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (if the House of Representatives concur) That if the Auditor General deems it necessary he shall have full power to call upon any and all departments of the State Government for such detailed information as he shall deem necessary to furnish to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives the full information required under the provisions of said resolution, and the said departments of the State Government are hereby directed to give to the Auditor General the information requested; and be it further

RESOLVED, That as soon as the information has been gathered by the Auditor General and the statements compiled he shall transmit copies thereof to the Chief Clerk of the Senate and to the Chief Clerk of the House who shall forthwith arrange to have two thousand copies thereof printed and distributed for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that Rule 39, which requires concurrent resolutions to be referred to an appropriate committee be suspended and that the Senate do now proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution just read.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. I feel that the request that has been made by the Auditor General is a correct request. I felt that after the resolution I put in had been amended in the House, that it would be an impossibility for the Auditor General to comply with the resolution,—based upon the fact that the books in the Auditor General's office are kept on a fiscal year and not on the calendar year, and that the report made on the resolution introduced by the Senator from Delaware, Mr. MacDade, is on the same basis.

This report is not a report that is made of analysis; it is not made up of a report that it is justifiable to place before the Assembly; and I do not think that the Auditor General claims that it is. He had to give the Assembly the records that are in his office; and I feel positive that if the resolution had been complied with—giving to the Assembly the reports on the calendar years he would have had to employ at least two senior auditors and anywhere from four to six junior auditors; and it is going to take anywhere from three to four months to segregate and to analyze the reports so that the reports can be made according to the resolution.

Therefore, I think that this report that has been received is of no value, and unless the Senate complies with the request that has been made by the Auditor General, the

second report will be of no value. I am saying to the Senate that I think it is going to cost anywhere from fifteen to thirty thousand dollars if he employs auditors outside of the Auditor General's Department. If he uses his own men of course it is taking them away from other work.

I am willing that the report shall be made. There has been a good deal of politics in this thing,—there is no doubt about that. There is a good deal of politics in this report. Whether the Auditor General is part and parcel I do not know. I think not.

I think that he was doing the best he could to comply with the resolution of the Senator from Delaware, Mr. MacDade. All I can say to you is that the report is no good; that it is a matter of a guess. Your fiscal years are from a month and a half to two months from the time that the Governor takes his seat; and all they do, except to analyze these reports, is to make a guess at it.

Well, anybody can guess. One man's guess is as good as any other man's; and I do not think that the Auditor General sent this report in here to be taken as a basis of what it cost in any administration, because he says to you at the bottom of a lot of these pages, and calls your attention to the fact in the statement, that the Governor's term extends from January, 1907, to January, 1911, while the receipts are based on fiscal years commencing December 1st, 1906, and ending November 30th, 1910. You will find those notations on every page. So it is no report that the Auditor General has been trying to get away with on a camouflage. There is no question about that, and I think that the request that he has made to the Senate is an honest request.

Now, if the Senate and House wish to go through with it, and if they want the actual cost of the administrations over the past sixteen years, they can get it if they give the Auditor General enough time to do the work, and will spend enough money to have it properly done. Otherwise, as I said before, anybody's guess is as good as anybody else's guess on the cost of administrations for calendar years.

If the Senate does not adjourn too soon tomorrow I expect to have prepared a statement covering at least the three years of the Pinchot Administration; and I believe they will be figures behind which no one can go, because they are based upon Acts of Assembly. And I have had prepared,—and it has taken me quite a while to do so—statements that I expect to hand each Senator, so that they can take them and analyze them, and can see for themselves what the Assembly has done in Governor Sproul's Administration and what it has done in this administration, in the way of passing acts making certain expenditures mandatory; and I think I will be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of at least a majority of the Senators that increments running up to sixty million dollars were placed on this administration without its knowledge and without its consent, and it could not do anything else except pay the bills placed against this administration under the law.

Mr. President, therefore, I call for the question on the resolution, so that it may be determined whether or not this Senate and whether or not the House of Representatives care to spend the money necessary, and the time necessary, in order to get an honest analysis of the cost of the administrations for the past sixteen years.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, who told him all this stuff he has just repeated here?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, that question is impertinent, and I do not intend to answer it.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to know also who is furnishing the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, with the information he is going to incorporate in the statement he intends to submit tomorrow.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, that also is none of the business of the Senator from Lehigh; and the question is impertinent, and I do not intend to answer it.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, whether that question is not just as pertinent and relevant as the question he asked the Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, this morning when he presented a resolution? He wanted to know who inspired the resolution, and where he got it, and all that.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, there is nothing before this Senate. If the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, will ask the question when the matter is before the Senate, I will take it under consideration as of that day. There is nothing before us at this time.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, refuses to answer my questions. That is all I wanted.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

CONGRATULATIONS TO CHIEF OFFICIAL REPORTER JOHN RUTH.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, there are times in the careers of men which come around once in a lifetime. Time passes on, and time and tide wait for no man. We pass on, we mature, the number of our years increase, and with that, of course, we get older. As we get older some get wiser, but all the years bring with them not only sorrows and disappointments, but their joys and their pleasures, things that make it worth while to live for and to look to the future. It often appeared to me that the man who went through this life entirely for himself and unto himself, without being surrounded with a nice, happy and pleasant family, and with something to look to the future with assurances of prosperity, was leading a life in vain and with little recompense. I understand that our Chief Official Reporter is in the happy position of having to-day, for the first time, been made a grandfather, and it appears to me it is an event worthy of note and mention and record at this time, and in view of that, Mr. President, I move that the Senate extend a vote of congratulations to Mr. John Ruth, our Chief Official Reporter.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The Senate adjourned at 3:25 P. M. until Thursday morning, February 18th, at 10:00 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1926.

The House met at 11:00 o'clock A. M.

The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for the light and the sunshine of another day, and we do thank Thee because this world in which we live and which Thou hast given to us is a world of such marvelous interest, that day unto day uttereth speech and night unto night showeth knowledge that when we are tired of studying the stars we can study the flowers; when we are tired of the night nothing can prevent the dawning of another day. And as we do our work grant unto us an appreciation of everything which Thou art to us. Bless us and guide us this day, we ask in Thy name. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Blair, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

SENATE MESSAGE.

CONCURRENCE IN HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 15.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1926.

Whereas The last annual report of the Department of Insurance made available for public use as for the year of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and no report of said department has been made public since that time and

Whereas Section five hundred and four of the Administrative Code provides for biennial reports of State departments and section twenty-one hundred and four of said code provides for the printing of said reports and

Whereas In the Act of May sixth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws five hundred thirteen) creating the Insurance Department Fund specific provision was made to allow the Insurance Commisisoner at his discretion to pay the cost of printing department reports from said fund and

Whereas Persons engaged in the insurance business are greatly in need of the reports of the Insurance Department and are dissatisfied with the present failure of the department to have these reports made public therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the Department of Insurance is hereby directed to make and have published as early as possible for the use of the public a report of said department in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth and to thereafter provide for the regular printing of the reports of said department as contemplated by the laws of the Commonwealth

Resolved That a copy of this resolution shall upon its passage be transmitted to the Insurance Commissioner by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SOWERS, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported as committed, House Bill No. 36, entitled:

A Joint Resolution appropriating a portion of the tolls and revenues derived from the Philadelphia-Camden bridge, to the commission constructing said bridge, to be used for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications for a second bridge over the Delaware River.

Mr. MILLAR, from the Committee on Judiciary General, reported as committed, House Bill No. 44, (Senate Bill No. 54), entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

RESOLUTION.

ADJOURNMENT OUT OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE HONORABLE GEORGE A. LUKEHART.

Mr. MOORE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives, February 17, 1926.

Resolved, That when the House adjourns today, it adjourn in memory of the Hon. George A. Lukehart, late member of this House from Clearfield County.

BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 40, (Senate Bill No. 5), entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 41 (Senate Bill No. 46), entitled:

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not mainfest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

The first section was read as follows:

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assmbly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain

party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended by the act approved the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws one thousand one hundred twenty-five) entitled "An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and nineteen) entitled 'An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to national party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation' by empowering the court of common pleas instead of the return board to open ballot-boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 15 Any election officer or clerk of election or clerk of the county commissioners or other person who knowingly inserts or knowingly permits to be inserted any fictitious name false figure or other fraudulent entry on or in any assessor's list register list of voters affidavit tally paper return sheet statement certificate or oath voucher ballot or other record or document authorized or required to be made used signed returned or preserved for any public purpose in connection with any primary or who materially alters or intentionally destroys any entry which has been lawfully made therein except by public order of the county commissioners prothonotary or of the court of common pleas or who takes or removes any such book affidavit return ballot or other document or record from the custody of any person having lawful charge thereof in order to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as required or permitted by law or who neglects or refuses to deliver the same into the custody of the officials who are or hereafter may be required by law to use or keep the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or both in the discretion of the court

Upon petition and the sworn affidavit of three qualified electors of any election precinct division or district of any county that upon information which they consider reliable they believe an act of fraud or error although not manifest upon the general return of votes made therefrom which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition has been committed therein the court of common pleas [may] shall at any time prior to the completion of the computation and canvassing of all the returns for the county open the ballot-box of such election district and cause the entire vote thereof to be recounted in manner aforesaid and if the court discovers any fraud or material error it shall correct compute and certify the votes of such election district justly regardless of any fraudulent or erroneous returns made by the election officers thereof and correct any entries previously made in the papers being prepared by the return board accordingly

Every petition for the opening of a ballot box under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the office of the prothonontary of the proper county accompanied by cash in the amount of one hundred dollars or by a bond signed by the petitioners as principals and by a corporate surety to be approved by the court in the amount of two hundred dollars ($200) conditioned upon the payment to the county treasurer of the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) in the event that upon the opening of the ballot box it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots If upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots it shall be the duty of the court to certify to the prothonotary such fact and thereupon the prothonotary shall if the petitioners shall have deposited with him cash in the amount of one hundred dollars ($100) return to them the said sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and if the petitioners shall have filed with the prothonotary a bond in lieu of cash the prothonotary shall forthwith mark said bond "cancelled" If upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots the persons upon whose petition such ballot box shall have been opened shall forfeit to the county the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) If said petitioners shall have deposited the said sum in cash with the prothonotary at the time of filing their petition the prothonotary shall promptly upon the certification of the court that fraud or error was not discovered pay said sum deposited with him to the county treasurer and if the petitioners shall have filed with their petition a bond in the sum of two hundred dollars ($200) it shall be the duty of the county treasurer forthwith to collect from the surety on said bond the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) and for this purpose he is hereby authorized to institute any necessary legal proceedings

Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of any return board not consisting of a judge or judges of the court of common pleas regarding the computation or canvassing of the returns may appeal therefrom within two days thereafter to the court of common pleas of the proper county setting forth why he feels that an injustice has been done and praying for such order as will give his relief and upon the payment to the prothonotary of a fee of three dollars for filing such appeal a judge of the said court shall fix a time and place for hearing the matter in dispute within three days thereafter of which due notice shall be served with a copy of said appeal by the appellant upon one of the return board whose action is complained of and upon every attorney who opposed the contention of the appellant before such return board and upon any other person that said judge shall direct at least two days before said matter shall be reviewed by the court and proof of such notice or the waiver thereof must be filed therein before any appeal is sustained The court on such appeal and upon the opening of any ballot-box shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all matters pertaining to any fraud or error committed in any election district to which such appeal or petition to open a ballot-box relates and to make such decree as right and justice may require and pending such appeal or the opening of any ballot-box the return board shall suspend any official certification of the votes cast in such election district but none of the orders or decisions of either the return board or any judge or judges acting as a return board or the court of common pleas on any appeal or the opening of any ballot-box shall be deemed a final adjudication regarding the results of any primary election so as to preclude any contest thereof Contests of primaries shall originate and be conducted as in cases of elections No appeal shall be allowed from any decision of any judge or judges acting as a return board or from any order or decree of the court of common pleas made in pursuance of this section and the said court may compel the appellant or any opposing party other than the commissioners or prothonotary to pay all the witness fees if any and other legal costs of rehearing any matter in dispute which costs may be taxed by the prothonotary in the usual manner

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section?

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following amendments.

The SPEAKER. The amendments will be read by the Clerk.

The amendments were read by the Clerk as follows:

Amend page 4, lines 24 and 25 by striking out the words "[which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition]"

Amend page 5, line 11 by striking out the words "[one hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 5, line 14 by striging out the words "[two hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifty"

Amend page 5, line 14 by striking out the figure "[($200)]" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($50)"

Amend page 5, lines 15 and 16 by striking out the words "[one hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 5, line 16 by striking out the figure "[($100)]" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)"

Amend page 6, line 1 by striking out the words "[one hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 6, line 1 by striking out the figure "[($100)]" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)"

Amend page 6, line 2 by striking out the words "[one hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 6, line 2 by striking out the figure "[($100)]" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)"

Amend page 6, lines 12 and 13 by striking out the words "[one hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 6, line 13 by striking out the figure "[($100)]" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)"

Amend page 6, line 20 by striking out the words "[two hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty"

Amend page 6, line 20 by striking out the figure "[($200)]" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($50)"

Amend page 6, line 22 by striking out the words "[one hundred]" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 6, line 22 by striking out the figure "[($100)]" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)"

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the amendments just offered are to Senate Bill 46, another of the election reform bills. The amendment which I have offered is to a portion of the bill which requires that the fraud or error alleged in a petition to open a ballot-box shall be alleged in the petition. I am free to say that I am unable to determine just what the effect of these words would be. For instance, if I desire to have the ballot-box opened, must I allege in the petition that ten votes were cast for "X" and not counted, and assuming that upon opening the box nine votes are found and not ten, do I then become subject to the penalties for perjury? If that is the case, I assume it would be very difficult to secure these petitions for the opening of any ballot-box under any conditions. The bill is an amendment to the act of 1913 and that was not in that act of 1913. The primary purpose, as I understand it, was to change just one word in the act of 1913, that is, the word "may" and make it "shall". The effect of this amendment would be merely to leave the act as it was in 1913, changing only the word "may" to "shall". The other amendment which I have submitted reduces the cash deposit from one hundred dollars to twenty-five dollars. It also reduces the bond, if such bond be filed, from two hundred dollars to fifty dollars, and I call your attention to the fact that while one hundred dollars may not seem to be a large amount of money to deposit for the opening of a ballot-box, yet in the city of Philadelphia there are approximately fifteen hundred election precincts, and if you were to open all the boxes it would require a cash deposit of $150,000 and a bond of $300,000. I respectfully submit the sums are large, they are unreasonable. The bill is one of the election reform bills. I take great pleasure in introducing these amendments, believing if they are adopted by this House they will go far in the furtherance of election reforms which are so important to the people of Pennsylvania. I therefore ask that the amendment be agreed to by the House. I am anxious to go on record as to my position on this matter. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask for a yea and nay vote.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, there are two entirely different amendments, two different subjects. I would ask that we take them up separately, and not take up all of the amendments together. I think the House can vote more intelligently that way than we can by voting collectively.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the first amendment.

The Clerk read the amendment as follows:

Amend page 5, line 11 by striking out the words [one hundred] and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 5, line 14 by striking out the words [two hundred] and inserting in lieu thereof the words "fifty".

Amend page 5, line 14, by striking out the figure [($200)] and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($50)"

Amend page 5, lines 15 and 16, by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five".

Amend page 5, lines 15 and 16, by striking out the figure "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)".

Amend page 6, line 1, by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five"

Amend page 6, line 1, by striking out the figure "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)".

Amend page 6, line 2, by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five".

Amend page 6, line 2, by striking out the figure "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)".

Amend page 6, lines 12 and 13, by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five".

Amend page 6, line 13, by striking out the figure "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)".

Amend page 6, line 20, by striking out the words "two hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty".

Amend page 6, line 20, by striking out the figure "($200)" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($50)".

Amend page 6, line 22, by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five".

Amend page 6, line 22, by striking out the figure "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "($25)".

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendments?

The Speaker announced the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Whereupon, a division having been called for, 146 members or more than a constitutional majority of the House having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the second amendment.

The Clerk read the amendment as follows:

Amend page 4, lines 24 and 25 by striking out the words "which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I cannot see, except that this law is misunderstood by those who are asking to have it stricken out, why anyone should ask to have it stricken out. Surely when anyone goes into court to have an act performed by that court

it makes no difference what it is there should be some responsibility for that request at least. Person or persons who present that petition setting forth certain facts should have in their minds clearly their objections or reasons for opening that ballot box. I have no objections whatever for opening the ballot boxes. I have no objection where a man comes in sincerely believing a wrong or fraud has been committed and asks the court to open that ballot box. Nobody stands in this House more in favor of honest elections than I do, and I believe that is so of every member of this House, but there can be nothing honest in a person who will present a petition to the court and set out in that petition certain things that he is not willing to put his affidavit to. Why gentlemen, do you know that when a member of the bar stands in his place before that bar and before that court and makes an assertion his responsibility of that court is grave and great, and the court, depending upon what he says, listens to what he says. But here comes a petitioner in a political contest, in hot blood, excited, worked-up and angry, and he presents his petition setting forth that in a ballot box in a certain district there is fraud—I am referring to that petition where he knows or has any knowledge and sets forth in the petition that he knows there is fraud in that ballot box. Do you mean to say that the court should open those ballot boxes because someone says there is fraud in it? Why should not the court be able to say, "What is the fraud?" Why should not that man, if he be honest in his position, why should he not be able to say why a certain vote was counted so and so, that so and so received ten votes and he should have had twenty-five votes. He should be able to put his finger on what it was and if he is sincere and comes in with this, why is he not man enough to stand up and say, "I swear before God this is true"? before he can ask the court or move that the court go into the ballot boxes and count the ballot boxes and get a right count. In the first place, all of the members of the election board are supposed at least to be honest, and you men know that the great majority of the boards in this Commonwealth are honest. I say that I believe they are honest and that the exceptions are very few in this great Commonwealth where the boards that count these ballots are not honest. I have in my time seen many ballot boxes opened wherein the ballot was mistakenly or erroneously counted, but I have never yet found one board that I could say was dishonest or had absolutely and dishonestly counted the ballots wrongly. I believe the exception is very small where that is so by reason of dishonest election board. You may say what you please, you can call people thieves and robbers by this bill,—that is easy to say,—but you cannot prove anything by calling people names. There is only one man in this Commonwealth that I know of who thinks he can prove anything by calling people names, and he is continually calling people thieves and robbers and crooks, but that doesn't make them so. I am one that believes in the honesty of my brother man. I have not lost all the confidence, not even in the Governor of this Commonwealth, as well as the officers and those who count these elections. But I say the man who puts that in that petition should have responsibility enough, should be man enough, should have backbone enough to put his name to an affidavit and point out exactly what the fraud is. The question has been raised here as to whether or not the information given might convict that man of perjury. Why, if he swears that he received the information from so and so, which information he has reason to believe is true and does believe to be true, and therefore avers, all he has got to do to clear himself of purjury is to produce the man who gave him the information, and if that man stands up and says, "Yes, I gave him the information," that clears him of any fraud or of any liability of being charged with perjury, and therefore I cannot for the life of me see that objection. Here is another thing I want to call your attention to and I think you will agree with me. The great bulk of suspicion of dishonest elections we have is in the thickly populated and inhabited districts of the Commonwealth, and naturally the courts of those districts are the busiest courts in the Commonwealth. Take for instance, the city of Philadelphia, looked up to as such a great city of this Commonwealth, and the city of Pittsburgh, in both of which I have all the respect in the world for the election officers and the people that live there. These districts are thickly populated and everybody knows in this legislature year after year they are coming here asking for additional law judges in the city of Philadelphia. Some of you in the outlying districts, in the country districts, whose courts are not so busy, know your judges are called into Philadelphia time and time again to hear cases because these courts are so clogged with cases they cannot be heard. In the city of Philadelphia there are something like twelve hundred ballot boxes, and some responsibility should be attached to the person who petitions for the opening of those boxes. You can imagine the great expense of cases unnecessarily listed, just on the assertion, many times, on the part of those people who are in the habit of making assertions of crime and fraud. It is strange to me that people do this, but I have found that it is so, and I don't want to see this in any way. I have found time and time again that the man who calls his brother a liar, a thief or a crook, ninety-nine times out of a hundred, is of the reformed class. It seems to me they can call their brother a liar and a crook and a thief much more readily than some ordinary man. It is so easy to do that.

I think that these ballot boxes should not be opened unless the man who makes the petition has backbone enough to believe in his petitions and say, "I am willing to swear to what I say." There is another question I want to call your attention to. If this amendment is made to this bill, and I want to see this bill passed as it is at the present time, I believe it is a good bill,—if this bill goes back to the Senate it is likely to fall by the wayside, but we have a chance here to pass this bill and get some good out of it. I cannot see why anybody should be afraid to do this. I say for one, I don't care where the election board is or where it is sitting, there are four or five people sitting on that board who have taken their oaths honestly to perform their duties, so help them God. When a man goes into court and makes an allegation of fraud, he is saying to that court that someone on that board has been false to his oath. He practically says that man is not fit to be a good citizen of the Commonwealth. Think of it for a moment. The proponents of this amendment want to protect that man who is making that grave charge so he won't even have to put an affidavit to his charge. I say the man who makes a statement like that—

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Delaware.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Delaware permit himself to be interrogated.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Delaware does he understand that this amendment strikes out the first line of the paragraph which says, "upon petition and the sworn affidavit of three qualified electors". There is no amendment striking out the affidavit.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The affidavit that there is fraud. There is no strike out of the affidavit.

Mr. EDMONDS. What he means to strike out is this: "which fraud or error sall be alleged in the petition."

Mr. ALEXANDER. But the petition still has a sworn affidavit attached to it.

Mr. EDMONDS. I know there is, but he swears to nothing except that he has reasons to believe there is fraud.

Mr. ALEXANDER. What is the fraud? Do you mean to say that anybody that wants to go in and charge any man as being unfit to be a citizen of this commonwealth should not have backbone enough to say why he does it? Do you mean to say for one instance that that weakling, that man who shall assail his fellowman as crooked, that he is false to his oath, should not have backbone enough to say why he believes he is false to his oath and why he put in such a broad statement as that? Fraud—what do you mean by fraud? What one man might say was fraud might not be fraud to another fellow. Let him put his finger on what the fraud is so that the court has something tangible, so that it will know what it is looking for(so that they will not be chasing will-o-the-wisps, and not go on a fishing excursion. I will tell you this because I had the experience and I know how insincere most of those people that make these allegations are. There will be ballot box after ballot box opened if they don't have to point out what the fraud is, simply and merely and solely on a fishing excursion simply to find out what is in the ballot box. I ask every member of this House at the present time, first, because I believe it is right and, second, because you are liable to lose this bill if it goes back to the Senate at this time with this amendment in it, to vote down this amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. I have listened with a great deal of interest to the argument of my friend from Delaware, but there are two misconceptions. If the amendment of the gentleman from Cameron prevails, the language of this paragraph of the act will then be as follows: "Upon petition and the sworn affidavit of three qualified electors of any election precinct, division or district of any county upon any information which they consider reliable they believe an act of fraud or error although not manifest upon the general return of votes made therefrom has been committed therein the court of Common Pleas shall at any time prior to the completion of the computation and canvassing of all the returns for the county open the ballot box of such election district—" in other words that this amendment or affidavit is still there and hence the presentation of the charge is just as formal as the gentleman from Delaware would have it.

Now, I think the gentleman from Delaware has fallen into a second error in assuming that this is like the trial of a case, where a plaintiff brings a defendent into court he does so with a statement which carefully outlines every fact of the case and upon that statement and upon the proof that he aduces, his case rests. Here, however, we have a proposition in which the court is sitting as administrative body purely. The object of the court sitting is to get a correct count, nothing else. It is merely a ministerial agent, assuring the entire vote of the people will be properly canvassed and returned. Now, under those circumstances, is it necessary to go any further than the act which the amendment would provide for, namely, three people to take an affidavit that they believe an error has been committed. Why is it necessary to go further and point out the details of a particular error? How can it be done without the knowledge itself, which is contained in the ballot box. The principal object is not to try the election officers, it is the opening of the ballot box to explain cases of innocent error as well as cases of fraud and intentional mistake. How is it possible to point out in what form the error will take place? It seems to me that what we want to do is to show the people of the Commonwealth that the votes are being properly counted and that by so doing it should be made easier to open the ballot box if the responsible people will put up a bond insuring that the payment of the costs will not fall upon the county if their charge is not sustained.

While I am upon this subject I want to go just one step further. I want to say very frankly that I don't believe that the laws which have been suggested and considered in the House and the Senate at this session are going to remedy by any manner of means the evil conditions with reference to the ballot. In my judgment the evil arises in large measure from the cumbersome nature of the ballot itself. You gentlemen from the country districts perhaps do not appreciate the complexities of the average city ballot, particularly in a municipal election, or in an election where there may be a variety of officials to be voted for. I, myself, at one time at one primary election counted the number of marks that had to be made in my division. I had to make forty-six marks in order to vote an intelligent ballot. I submit in the first place it is hard on the voter. Professor Munsterberg, of Harvard, made a statement that no man could make more than five deliberate acts of choice at one time without suffering from brain fag and weariness. You can imagine what the average voter has to do in making forty-six marks in order to cast an intelligent ballot. Now, if his task is hard, imagine the election officers after a day of service at the polls. They must stay up all night to tally those forty-six sets of marks on each ballot. I have known occasions in my own division, where we have very intelligent election officers, where those officers have been in session until five A. M. in order to complete the vote. To my mind we will not get an absolutely accurate return until we have simplified the ballot and we cannot simplify the ballot except by removing from the list some of the elective offices. At the present time, therefore, for my own part,—I am speaking rather broadly, because this does not relate to the amendment,—I shall welcome the next proposition that is on our calendar, which provides for a commission to revise the election laws. It seems to me that the simplification of the ballot is all essential, if we are going to have counts in which we can have absolute confidence, but so far as the present amendment is concerned I have never known of the opening of a ballot box to hurt anybody unless there was something wrong inside. While I admit that the opening of the ballot box ought not to be made too easy for every trifling man to make a trivial charge yet if we are going to make him pay the bill, or pay the bill in part, I think that is a sufficient deterrent to the opening of the ballot box, and therefore, I am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. STADTLANDER. Mr. Speaker, I am absolutely opposed to any fishing expeditions. We have found out in the past that most of the cases brought into court, upon the grounds of fraud, are upon fishing expeditions. If you are earnest and honest in taking a ballot box into court, you will go through that district and get evidence that they had voted in a certain way. We have done that in Pittsburgh where we had grounds to believe that fraud had been committed. We have gone throughout the district and secured affidavits from each and every one swearing that he had voted for so and so, and after the vote was counted it did not show that result. Now, when you come to this question, when you go into Court, go into court with clean hands and go there and say what you have in your minds; go

in and show these affidavits you have received from the voters in that particular district, and you will have no objection to that clause remaining in this bill. As it stands now I agree with my colleague, Mr. Alexander, we ought to have something whereby we can investigate fraudulent voting that is probably going on in one or two districts in large municipalities. Don't accuse the entire state of being rotten to the core. There are honest election officers, there are men who honestly make mistakes, who don't go in there to wilfully corrupt the election returns. There should be no objection to a clause of this order, which says, "which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition". You have enough grounds to allege that if you secure the affidavits and if you are honest in securing the petition to open the ballot box.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Philadelphia Mr. Edmonds, permit hemself to be interrogated?

Mr. EDMONDS. With pleasure, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the gentleman from Philadelphia on what grounds a written instrument may be set aside.

Mr. EDMONDS. You are speaking now about court?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Certainly, that is my question.

Mr. EDMONDS. This is not a county court, it is a ministerial court.

Mr. ALEXANDER. All right, we are not going to be technical here. What are the grounds upon which a written instrument may be set aside?

Mr. EDMONDS. Fraud, accident or mistake, if that is what you want.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Do you suppose, if I presented a petition to the court setting forth that this written instrument should be set aside on account of some fraud, accident or mistake, without alleging what that fraud, accident or mistake was, the court would pay any attention to that petition.

Mr. EDMONDS. I agree with you, the court may not pay attention to it, and there is where I think there is a fundamental error in this case. It is a ministerial court, a ministerial court performing the functions for the people, namely insuring that they do get an accurate count. It is a very different function from the trial of a case. It does not send anybody to jail, but its function is to give the people a correct count, and it does not seem we need the same legal technicalities to protect it as in the trial of a case.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I think that explains the whole thing. The gentleman from Philadelphia, who lives in one of the reform districts of Philadelphia, so-called, has the idea that it does not mean anything to accuse his fellowman of fraud; that there ought to be no responsibility attached to a man that makes an allegation of that kind. Of course, when you set aside a written instrument, you must set forth what the fraud is so that the court will have something to act on. Now, you can talk about this being a county court of common pleas, or quarter sessions, it is a court sworn to do its duty the same as the election officers, and it does't make any difference, but it does of that man raises this question, not to have responisbility, not to swear what the fraud is, but only in a general way that he believes there was some mistake or fraud, and believes there was some error, upon that goes in to get the ballot box of a certain district opened by the court because there was fraud alleged against the election officers in this districts. Of course, that doesn't mean anything to the election officers and their families, because someone without responsibility, without backbone enough to say what the fraud was, takes these election officers into court, and the respect of that family in that neighborhood doesn't mean anything,—it is simply upon suspicion,—just because the fellow doesn't have backbone enough to say what the fraud was. But the suspicion is there just the same.

Mr. EDMONDS. But the best way to satisfy that suspicion is to open the ballot box and count the ballots. If the suspicion is unjustified, there is public proof made of it. If the suspicion is justified, then it is a definite case.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The damage is done.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were requested by Mr. Goodnough and Mr. Irwin.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified as follows:

YEAS—99.

Anderson,	Evans, F. D.,	Leidich,	Shaffer,
Armstrong,	Flinchbaugh,	Little, J. T.,	Sheffer,
Bagshaw,	Fockler,	Long,	Smith, G. A.,
Bartley,	Gilchrist,	Ludlow,	Speer,
Bell, F. A.,	Goodnough,	MacMillan,	Spencer,
Bentley,	Griffith,	Marshall,	Stark,
Berkheiser,	Haas,	McClure, J. F.,	Staudenmeier,
Bickett,	Hantz,	McDermott,	Strayer,
Blair,	Harding,	Memolo,	Thomas, L. D.,
Brewster,	Heffran,	Miller, H. A.,	Thomas, M. G.,
Brown, E.,	Henderson,	Moffatt,	Toepfer,
Brown, E. P.,	Hess,	Moore,	Trescher,
Brown, T. J.,	Himes,	Morrison,	Turner,
Burchinal,	Holcombe,	Munley,	Washington,
Bush,	Holmes,	Nicholson,	Watson,
Critchfield,	Hoover,	North,	Wells,
Cross,	Horn,	Patchin,	Welty,
Davies,	Howe,	Patterson, F.W.,	Wheeler,
DeFrehn,	Hricko,	Peelor,	Whitehouse,
Deibler,	Huber,	Phillips,	Williams,
Derby,	Irvin,	Raymond,	Wilson,
Diehm,	Jones,	Reader,	Wood, N.
Donnell,	Kelly,	Rhodes,	Wood, W. P.,
Duddy,	Labar,	Schoener,	Wright,
Edmonds,	Lauver,	Scott,	

NAYS—85.

Adam,	Earley,	Lucas,	Rieder,
Alexander,	Ede,	Malie,	Sautter,
Allman,	Emhardt,	Mathay,	Schilling,
Aston,	Evans, B. P.,	McBride,	Schwartz,
Behney,	Flynn,	McClure, J. H.,	Shambach,
Bell, W. T.,	Fratt,	McDaniel,	Soffel,
Bidelspacher,	Frye,	Metzger,	Sowers,
Blumberg,	Fuller,	Metzinger,	Stadtlander.
Bray,	Gelnett,	Miller, C.,	Stavitski,
Bromley,	Goehring,	Myers,	Stock,
Burke,	Goss,	Nolte,	Storb,
Calhoun,	Greeby,	Nothnagle,	Storer,
Canon,	Grimes,	Orr,	Talbot,
Colville,	Haines,	Parkinson,	Voltz,
Conner,	Hall,	Patterson, B.H.,	Weamer,
Davis,	Harer,	Patterson, M.,	Wettach,
Dengler,	Hart,	Pennock,	Witherspoon,
Dietz,	Haws,	Pitts,	Witkin,
Dilsheimer,	Heffernan,	Posey,	Bluett,
Drinkhouse,	Holtzman,	Powell,	Speaker.
Drumbor,	Lockhart,	Pryor,	
Eaches,	Lotz,	Riddle,	

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

It was agreed to.

The title was read and agreed to as follows:

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitle "An act regulating certain political parties providing

for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

Agreeably to order,

The rule requiring bills to be considered in Committee of the Whole being in this case dispensed with,

The House proceeded to the second reading and consideration of House Bill No. 43, (Senate Bill No. 53), entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

And said bill having been read at length the second time and agreed to,

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, it is perhaps not news to my colleagues of the House, that at the conclusion of the last regular session I announced to the voters in my district that I would not again be a candidate for re-election. This is consequently the conclusion of my own legislative service. I want to take the opportunity of expressing to the members of the House my sincere appreciation of the many courtesies and friendships that have been extended to me. I want that to be understood from my heart as applying not only to those with whom I have ordinarily voted, but also to those with whom, sometimes, I have been in opposition. I have very very much appreciated the good fellowship of the members of this House, and I particularly appreciate the care with which those who came from districts, whose problems are different from those of the district which I represent, have shown in their explanations of their needs, so that it was possible to vote informatively upon questions that came before us. For my own part, I count the service in this House as part of a liberal education in public affairs. I hope sincerely that the friendships which have been made here may last for a long time. I have long felt that it was impossible for me to continue to give the time to legislation that membership in this House requires. I have also recently formed a plan of moving to another district, which two reasons are the reasons for my retiring, but I am retiring with a profound admiration for the general legislative plan embodied in the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and I want to leave my sincere good wishes for every one of those with whom I have served.

The SPEAKER. The remarks of the gentleman, under his question of personal privilege, will be spread upon the Journal.

Mr. GOEHRING. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, you have often heard the old story, if you want to know if you are going to be missed just put your finger into a bucket of water. When you withdraw it, if you find a hole, that will indicate that you are going to be missed. I want to say that I don't know a man we are going to miss more upon the floor of this House than the man who has just spoken, and as far as the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is concerned, I think you will all agree with me that the Commonwealth is going to miss one of the best members that ever stood on the floor of this House. He told me only the other day he was going to leave, and I tried to pursuade him not to go, but of course, as he is moving out of the district, he has to go. May I say to the members and put it on the record, his efforts, his sincere efforts, his whole heart and soul, has been for the best interests of the Commonwealth and of every honest person in our state. Every time he got the floor of this House to oppose a bill he did it sincerely and conscientiously, and I think there is less criticism which can be attached to his speaking on the floor of this House than to any other member. Therefore, may I say to you that we are all going to miss him. He has put laws on our statute books that have helped our state, and he has prevented laws from going through this House that would have put a stain on our Commonwealth. May his successor be as good and as true and as sincere as he has been.

Mr. STORB. Mr. Speaker, what Philadelphia has lost will be Montgomery County's gain. My friend, Mr. Edmonds, is going to move into our county. As a member of the House from Montgomery, I extend to him a hearty welcome and assure him that we have plenty of room for him there, to send him to the Legislature or higher.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE. CODIFICATION OF BANKING LAWS.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 17, 1926.

Whereas, The Governor in his proclamation calling the extraordinary session of the Legislature included among the subjects of the call the revision of the laws concerning banks, trust companies, and building and loan associations, and

Whereas, There is not sufficient time at the present session of the Legislature to consider a codification and revision of the banking and trust company laws, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur), That the General Assembly hereby request the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association to consider the question and the necessity of a codification and revision of the banking and trust company laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in connection with its study of the question to take into consideration the proposed codification and revision of said laws submitted to the sessions of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and to make a report on said subject to the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven with such recommendations and suggestions as the said Association deems advisable.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Commonwealth to the President of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,
Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?
It was concurred in.
Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

SENATE MESSAGE.

HOUSE BILLS CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, returned bills from the House of Representatives numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL NO 30.

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

HOUSE BILL NO 34.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

With the information that the Senate has passed the same without amendments.

RECESS.

The SPEAKER. If there is no objection, the Chair will declare a recess until 1:15 o'clock P. M. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Whereupon, (at 12:47 P. M.,) the Chair declared a recess until 1:15 P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

The House reconvened at 1:15 o'clock P. M.

SPEAKER BLUETT IN THE CHAIR.

SENATE MESSAGE.

AMENDED SENATE BILL CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate bill numbered and entitled as follows, viz:

SENATE BILL No. 3.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also athorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

RECESS.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until 3:00 o'clock.

Mr. HAWS. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,
Will the House agree to the motion?

The Speaker declared the "ayes" appeared to have it whereupon, a division having been called for and 104 members having voted in the affirmative and 59 in the negative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to, and the House took a recess until **3:00 o'clock P. M.**

AFTER RECESS.

The House reconvened at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

SPEAKER BLUETT IN THE CHAIR.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Auditor General, as follows:

"Office of the Auditor General,
Harrisburg, Pa., February 17, 1926.

To the Hon. Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Penna.

Dear Sir: I find it will be impossible to furnish all the information requested in concurrent resolution No. 12 while the Legislature is in session. This information is being prepared as rapidly as possible and will be disposed of as you may direct.

Very sincerely yours,
EDWARD A. MARTIN,
Auditor General."

RESOLUTION.

CHANGING DATE OF MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL.

Mr. PARKINSON offered the following resolution, which was twice read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 17, 1926.

Whereas, the Senate and House of Representatives by Concurrent Resolution of April 15, 1925 adjourned sine die to meet again in the State Building at the Sesqui Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia on July 4, 1926, and

Whereas, it appears that July 4, 1926 falls on Sunday and that the Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated on July 5, 1926, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) that when the Senate and House of Representatives do adjourn on February 18, 1926 that it adjourn to meet again in the Pennsylvania State Building in the City of Philadelphia on July 5, 1926 at eleven o'clock ante meridian.

Resolved, that a item of appropriation shall be inserted in the general appropriation bill of the session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven to pay the expenses of said meeting and the expenses of the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives attending the same.

On the question,
Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, was not that appropriation passed and signed at the last meeting of the legislature, providing for the meeting of the legislature in Philadelphia on July 4th or 5th, 1926, by having the next legislature, that is, the legislature of 1927, put an item in the general appropriation bill to meet these expenses?

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I for one would be very glad to do anything I can to promote this great celebration to be held in Philadelphia

next year. I cannot, however, agree with this resolution which requires the State to pay the expenses of members of this House in attending that celebration. I think it is entirely wrong to ask us, or rather the next legislature, to vote an appropriation of this kind. I think we make mistakes in passing legislation of that kind, especially in an extraordinary session or any other session. I think it would be very proper for us all to meet in Philadelphia at that time, and have a nice meeting together, and I for one expect to attend that meeting and expect to pay my own way, and therefore I shall vote against it.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to raise the question as to the effect of that resolution. Does it mean we meet in Philadelphia as a formal session of the legislature? It seems to me if we adjourn sine die tomorrow, can we carry on any business at that meeting; is that the intention?

The SPEAKER. In the closing week of the session of the legislature in 1925 we passed a resolution that when we adjourn sine die we adjourn to meet July 4th, 1926, in Philadelphia as an extra session of the legislature.

Mr. EDMONDS. Is that a meeting of the legislature for the purpose of transacting business?

The SPEAKER. It does not say. Mr. Dilsheimer offered the resolution at that time and it went through without a dissenting vote.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I confess I sympathize greatly with the point of view of the gentleman from Berks. If we are to have a formal session in Philadelphia, it seems to me it is beyond our powers, and if it is only for a formal session that the State should be called upon to pay the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, in the question raised by the gentleman from Philadelphia as to the advisability doing anything in Philadelphia the same question might be asked in regard to our present deliberations.

Mr. DILSHEIMER. Mr. Speaker, in the last session when I introduced the resolution my object was to keep up the good fellowship among the members and to have them meet at the Sesqui-Centennial in Philadelphia in 1926 on the Fourth of July. I didn't feel that I should embody a provision for an appropriation but since then a good many of the members thought on account of my being in Philadelphia I had no expenses attached to my attending this meeting, but those members who live far in the western part of the State and attended this meeting at the celebration of the Sesqui-Centennial would have. I think it is no more than just and proper that the state should defray the expenses, for this session of good fellowship will be launched on that day, and I think it is as little as the state can do to defray the expenses on that occasion. Therefore, I am not against that resolution but I hope the members will vote for it.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander, will state his question of information.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I understand this resolution provides that when we adjourn sine die we adjourn to meet on the fifth of July. I want to ask if we adjourn without a date how are we going to fix a date for reconvening.

The SPEAKER. The resolution is not the adjourn sine die, It says, "When we adjourn February 18th".

Mr. Alexander. It says February 28th, sine die, in the resolution.

The SPEAKER. It does not use the words, "sine die", it uses the words February 18.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, the resolution which was adopted in the closing days of the session last year I voted for, and I am prepared to vote for this resolution that changes the date from Sunday to Monday, but I am opposed to that paragraph even suggesting to the next session of the legislature that it defray our expenses in attending this gathering in Philadelphia on the fifth day of July. Why should we suggest to our successors that they should pay our expenses? Are we not men enough to pay our own expenses? It is a mistake and should be voted down.

On the question recurring,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

RESOLUTION LAID ON TABLE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the motion?

The Speaker declared the "ayes" appeared to have it.

Whereupon, a division having been called for, 149 members or more than a constitutional majority having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

RESOLUTION.

RELATIVE TO DISPOSITION OF FILES OF MEMBERS.

Mr. NOTHNAGLE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted:

In the House of Representatives,
February 17, 1926.

Whereas, the files of the bills presented to and the proceedings of the General Assembly of the extraordinary session of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six are the property of the members thereof, and are desired for preservation by said members, and

Whereas, said files have, at former sessions, been forwarded to the homes of the members at the conclusion of the session by the Department of Property and Supplies, therefore be it

Resolved, that the Secretary of the said Department of Property and Supplies shall be requested by the Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives to forward such files and supplies belonging to the members of the House of Representatives as they may designate, to such address as shall be furnished by them to the said Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the said Resident Clerk to the Secretary of the said Department of Property and Supplies.

RECONSIDERATION OF VOTE.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which House Bill No. 41 (Senate Bill No. 46), file folio 407, entitled

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the

office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

was passed on second reading as amended today but reconsidered.

Mr. HANTZ. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

On the question.

Will the House agree to the motion?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, may I interrogate the gentleman from Lehigh.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Haas, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. HAAS. I will, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. EDMONDS. May I ask the gentleman, what is the object of the motion?

Mr. HAAS. The object of the motion is to place the bill back in the position it was this morning for the purpose of further amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. May I ask the gentleman from Lehigh, if he will indicate the lines of the further amendment.

Mr. HAAS. After we vote on it I will offer the amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. Is it not possible to tell us now?

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander, will state his point of order.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, the interrogation of the gentleman from Philadelphia is not in order. The motion to reconsider is not debatable.

The SPEAKER. The motion itself is debatable, but not the merits of the amendment.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I simply asked for information. I asked what the amendments are that the gentleman desires to submit.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is obliged to rule it is not in order.

Mr. EDMONDS. Do I understand the Speaker to rule that on a motion for a reconsideration of a vote it is not in order to ask the question what is to be reconsidered?

The SPEAKER. It is in order to ask what the reconsideration is for, and he has told you, but it is not in order to consider the merits of any amendment until it is offered.

Mr. EDMONDS. Do I understand, Mr. Speaker, that the Speaker rules that the interrogatory which I submitted to the gentleman from Lehigh is improper?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. EDMONDS. May I ask that the Speaker point out the rule of the House which prohibits it?

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The motion was seconded by the following members: Canon, Fratt, Dilsheimer, Haws, Burke, Drinkhouse, Conner, Adam, Nothnagle, Myers, Alexander, Mathay, Stavitski, Marcus, Witkin, Grimes, Turner, Lynch, Burd P. Evans, Lucas, and others.

On the question,

Shall the main question now be put?

The Speaker declared, the "ayes" appear to have it.

Whereupon, a division was called for, and 101 members voting in the affirmative and 62 in the negative, the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

On the question recurring

Will the House agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were reqired by Mr. Goodnough and Mr. Irvin.

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified as follows:

YEAS—99.

Adam,	Duddy,	Horn,	Posey,
Alexander,	Eaches,	Lucas,	Powell,
Allman,	Earley,	Lynch,	Prosser,
Aston,	Ede,	Malie,	Riddle,
Baldi,	Emhardt,	Marcus,	Rieder,
Behney,	Evans, B. P.,	Martz,	Sautter,
Bell, W. T.,	Flynn,	Mathay,	Schilling,
Bidelspacher,	Fratt,	McBride,	Schwartz,
Blumberg,	Frye,	McClure, J. H.,	Shambach,
Bray,	Fuller,	McCormick,	Smith, H. J.,
Bromley,	Gelnett,	McDaniel,	Soffel,
Brown, E.,	Gilchrist,	Metzger,	Sowers,
Brown, E. P.,	Goehring,	Metzinger,	Stadtlander,
Burke,	Goss,	Miller, C.,	Stavitski,
Calhoun,	Greeby,	Muldowney,	Stock,
Canon,	Grimes,	Myers,	Storb,
Colville,	Haas,	Neely,	Storer,
Conner,	Haines,	Nolte,	Turner,
Critchfield,	Hall,	Nothnagle,	Voltz,
Davis,	Hantz,	Orr,	Weamer,
Dengler,	Harer,	Parkinson,	Wettach,
Dietz,	Hart,	Patterson, B.H.,	Whitehouse,
Dilsheimer,	Haws,	Patterson, M.,	Witherspoon,
Drinkhouse,	Heffernan,	Pennock,	Witkin,
Drumbor,	Holtzman,	Pitts,	Bluett, Speaker.

NAYS—87.

Armstrong,	Heffran,	Marshall,	Sheffer,
Bagshaw,	Henderson,	McClure, J. F.,	Smith, G. A.,
Bartley,	Hess,	McDermott,	Speer,
Bell, F. A.,	Himes,	Memolo,	Spencer,
Berkheiser,	Holcombe,	Miller, H. A.,	Stark,
Bickett,	Holmes,	Moffatt,	Staudenmeier,
Blair,	Hoover,	Moore,	Strayer,
Brewster,	Howe,	Morrison,	Thomas, L. D.,
Brown, T. J.,	Hricko,	Munley,	Thomas, M. G.,
Bush,	Huber,	Nicholson,	Toepfer,
Cross,	Irvin,	North,	Towner,
Davies,	Jones,	Patchin,	Trescher,
DeFrehn,	Kelly,	Patterson, F.W.,	Washington,
Deibler,	Labar,	Peelor,	Watson,
Derby,	Lauver,	Phillips,	Wells,
Diehm,	Leidich,	Pryor,	Wheeler,
Donnell,	Little, J. T.,	Raymond,	Williams,
Edmonds,	Lockhart,	Reader,	Wilson,
Evans, F. D.,	Long,	Rhodes,	Wood, N.
Goodnough,	Lotz,	Schoener,	Wood, W. P.,
Griffith,	Ludlow,	Scott,	Wright,
Harding,	MacMillan,	Shaffer,	

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the vote by which the bill was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and by which the title and first section as amended were agreed to, be reconsidered.

Mr. HANTZ. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the section as amended?

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read the amendment as follows:

Amend section 1, page 4, line 24 and 25, by inserting the words "which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition."

On the question,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, may I again interrogate the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Haas?

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Lehigh, Mr. Haas, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. HAAS. Mr. Speaker, I will.

Mr. EDMONDS. May I ask the reason why.

Mr. HAAS. For the reason that we wish to reinsert it, to make the fraud specific. Is that clear?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, it is perfectly delightful that we are approaching the end of the session with so much extraordinary good feeling in the air. For my own part I get a great deal of satisfaction out of the fact that the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Sowers, says that I taught him some years ago what action on a previous question meant. I congratulate myself on having such an apt pupil, but here we are face to face with a very extraordinary proposition, namely, we debate at great length a serious matter, we take a vote upon it, and we decide the question in accordance with the best judgment of the members of the House. Now we are asked to reconsider without a word of explanation made for it. I submit that that does not comport properly with the dignity of this Assembly and my feeling is that the burden of proof is upon those who suggested a change, and having suggested a change they ought to give a reason for it. Now, isn't that a fair proposition? I don't want to be continually singing swan songs. When I sang my last one this morning I thought I was done, but I do somehow think we ought to leave with a clear understanding as to just what is involved, and if the gentleman from Lehigh will not answer my interrogation perhaps the gentleman from Delaware, who steps into breaches of this kind so frequently, will elaborate why it is that they want this phrase put back.

Mr. MARCUS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, as I understand it, the purpose in having this motion favorably considered is that we wish to place this bill back, in its entirety, as it was presented to us by the Senate. There was an understanding by the members of the Senate that the bond was very high, that it would possibly embarass many people in certain districts or divisions, as you may call them, in presenting petitions to the court, that they might be financially embarassed by the excessive bonds. Therefore, an amendment was passed this morning reducing the bond from $200 to $50 and reducing the penalty from $100 to $25. That was the understanding with the members of the Senate, and we had every reason to believe it met with the approval of the House. This morning the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Goodnough, presented an amendment on page 4, lines 24 and 25, that the words, "which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition," be stricken from the bill.

Our purpose in having this motion prevail is that we believe that when any three citizens of a district present a petition alleging fraud it should not be general, it should be specific, that a petition should specify the nature of the fraud, and give those who are injured or embarrassed the opportunity of meeting the issue in court; that the general allegation of fraud would be too wide and too sweeping and would not serve the purpose of this bill. I believe the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Edmonds, who has been so able and so capable in his answers and in his interrogations and his advocacy in certain bills, will understand the position that we take in asking favorable consideration on the motion that the amendments which were stricken out of the bill this morning be placed in such shape that the bill will come to us in its entirety as it reached us in the Senate.

Now, you have this proposition before you. I am not a fortunate teller or a mind reader. If we stand with the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Goodnough, if his purpose is carried out we have no assurance that the Senate will concur in the amendment. We have no assurance that the Senate would not attempt to have this session continued a day or two longer for the specific purpose of having the members of the House keep faith with the members of the Senate in returning this bill to them in its entirety. This explanation I hope meets with the approval of the members of the House, and I sincerely hope that each and every member will vote "aye".

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Marcus, intends to convey to the membership of this House that I was a party to any agreement to the amendments to be offered in the House, or that there was any bad faith on my part in connection with the amendment I presented this morning, I most certainly resent the implications.

Mr. MARCUS. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the accusations made by the gentleman from Cameron, Mr. Goodnough, I think the gentleman understands that I had a verbal conversation with him this morning and that I knew from him that there was no agreement and no lack of faith on his part. The explanation of the gentleman from Cameron is not necessary and is merely for the purpose of conveying a false impression.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, in addition to what the gentleman from Allegheny has said, everybody knows that this morning there was a small house. There was an understanding. I am not accusing any party of sharp practice, but there was an understanding that the bill was absolutely as they wanted it in the Senate and as the sponsors of the bill wanted it. I talked to the sponsor of the bill at noon and he still believes that the bill was right when it came over here. With that understanding in mind, a number of members went away. One of our members went away this morning thinking everything was all right with the exception of the change in the amounts. The papers last night referred to that amendment and nothing else. A number of people in this House, in addition to that, came to me just after the amendment was adopted and explained to me that they did not understand how they voted on the amendment. They understood there was another amendment or something of that kind, but didn't understand the bill and amendment as proposed, and in fairness to them and in fairness to those who were out of the House at the time I think this motion should prevail, so we may have a chance to vote on this bill.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I have no intention to delay any of the arrangements, agreements and understandings which were had between various members of the House, because it seems to me frankly that it does not affect the present question before us very materially. The question is whether or not this phrase should stay in the bill or go out of the bill. On that question I have something of a conviction. The gentleman from Delaware reminds me there are members of the House here now who were not present this morning, and for their benefit I would like to present the argument that seems to me——

POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. ALEXANDER. The merits of the bill are not debatable at this time.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman must confine himself to the merits of the amendments offered. The gentleman will proceed.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I confess that I had a certain line of reasoning in my mind, but I am so amazed sometimes at some of my friends that I confess that it affects an otherwise well regulated brain. The question is whether or not this phrase, "which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition," shall stay in the bill. Now, I am very free to say that I don't think ordinarily either the inclusion or the ommission of this phrase would make very much difference in the ordinary interpretation of this act. I think it is a mistake to put in the phrase because I think It changes the nature of the county courts procedure, of a juristic procedure, in which all the terms and law required to constitute a criminal trial must necessarily be preserved. I don't think that is what the people of Pennsylvania want. I think that the demand of the people of Pennsylvania as that they shall be certain there has been an honest, square count, and that in order to do that they would like to have the county court with the authority to open the ballot boxes when there is suspicion present, in order that they may be convinced. The opening of a ballot box does no harm to any innocent party, it does not in any way reflect upon the creditability of municipal election officers. If the opening of the ballot box proves that the return was just it is the best vindication that the election officers can have; on the other hand if there is anything wrong the opening of the ballot box discloses that wrong, and the people of that district are entitled to have that wrong righted. In this particular case what difference does the phrase make? It simply raises another question the court must decide in a juristic way. In asking for the ballot boxes to be opened,—that can be attack on the grounds that the acts of fraud are not specifically set forth, and the court has to pass on that question before it can issue an order for the opening of the ballot boxes. Now this is what the people of Pennsylvania want with respect to the opening of the ballot boxes. Where three voters of the division present a petition stating that they believe that there has been fraud or error, that petition being presented under oath, it seems to me then the thing that ought to be done is to satisfy the people of that community that there has been a fair and square count given to their vote. That to my mind needs no cumbersome legal machinery. It does not need the presentation of an itemized statement of the kind that you would have in a suit at law, and when you suggest a question of this kind, you throw on the court the burden of first ruling whether or not the act are sufficiently alleged, and if the acts are not sufficiently alleged, then it gives an excuse for keeping the ballot box closed, and then if the count has been honest, who is satisfied that the count has been honest. There is a great deal in being right in election counts. There is a great deal in having the voter of the community satisfied that you are right. Now, this bill is not for the purpose of convicting election officers of fraud. I am very glad that the gentlemen on the other side believe that the great majority of the election officers are honest and careful, but I think it is important that the people should understand they are. You cannot make people believe that they are if there is this intense fetish about opening ballot boxes, making it difficult as possible. The object is to make it as easy as possible where there was a proper election, and if you make it easy my feeling is that you will have very few petitions on the part of people asking that ballot boxes be opened. They will gradually be satisfied that the count is honest, and when thy are satisfied that the count is honest then there is a far better attitude toward the election officers of this state. It seems to me that the bill is stronger with the amendment of the gentleman from Cameron striking out that phrase, and from that point of view I would ask you vote against the motion which is now pending.

Mr. SOWERS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, why we should squabble so much about a few words is not understandable by me. Now, I always heard that whenever I made an accusation I must be ready to give the details of that accusation. I always heard that fairness required that you should be ready to make your accusations in full. We know, you know, every one knows, that a man who sits as a judge of election sits there generally at a great sacrifice to himself. He sits there ready to listen to the arguments from everybody and the accusations from everybody. We know that in every election there must be a winner and there must be a loser, and generally the loser is a very sore, disgruntled individual. If you are going to put in the hands of disgruntled, dissatisfied losers a ready weapon to rush into court and say, "I believe fraud has been ommitted and I want the ballot boxes opened and I want the eletion offiers, the judge, the inspectors and the clerks, all brought down to the courthouse and there count the vote again," you are going to place a very heavy burden on election officers and you are going to have less good, upright, honest men serve as election officers. I think any judge of any election and any inspector of any election, when someone rushes into court and says there is fraud in your ballot box, is entitled in fairness and in justice as man to man to know where the fraud is and what is wrong, and that that judge is entitled to know something of the nature of the alleged error, something of the nature of the alleged mistake or something of the nature of the alleged fraud. Now leaving those words out of this bill, what do you find? That every election officer's reputation is in the hands of three disgruntled people who may make any kind of a gross and vile accusation against him without setting forth any details, and then having him busy for a year of Sundays explaining the accusations. I ask you in fairness to these election officers, in fairness to the men who give their time to elections, to keep these words in the bill, and let them know not only their accusers but the grounds on which they are accused.

QUESTION OF INFORMATION.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of information.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state his question of information.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, if the pending resolution is adopted, does that not merely commit the House to the next step which would be the introduction of the amendment, probably, to restore the words about which we are talking.

The SPEAKER. If this motion carries, it will have the effect of restoring the words in the section that were stricken out this morning by the amendment.

Mr. LUDLOW. If that is so, I want to say, I have been here two sessions and this one special session, and in all that

time I have never referred to anything of a personal nature. Today I want to break that rule. I personally am a Republican, jealous of the best traditions of my party, and I cannot sit in this place and hear this matter debated without expressing this thought for my colleagues of the House. Why should we try in our election laws to make it more difficult to discover fraud? There are two extremes, one of course is where they say a man goes on a fishing expedition, and, as has been said by some of my friends on the other side, if they lose why should we give them all this opportunity to go fishing. Technically in a court of law that point would be well taken. Technically, as our friend from Delaware said this morning, in a court of law there are certain rules of procedure for alleging and then proving fraud. Gentlemen, if you are going to restore this sentence to the act, then why pass the act at all. If the bill is passed you are demanding a degree of proof on the part of three residents of the districts which today need not be produced. Today, even under the word "may" the judge considering a petition may in his judgment on the allegations made open the ballot box and have a recount. What is the use; if you are going to put these words in, why fool yourself, thinking of the good of the party either under county or local leadership, which persons may be leaders in Philadelphia, leaders in Allegheny, or leaders anywhere else in the State. Why hew to the line of technical procedure when what we went to encourage is the purity of the ballot, and give to a man who is reasonably informed and who is willing to take an affidavit that he has reliable information, an opportunity to make the information. Why take away from him, I say, the right of petition by slipping in that phrase which was slipped in in the Senate and demand that he allege a specific fraud. It appears to me you are putting it even beyond the present law, and as a matter of public policy—we are speaking now as one Republican to another Republican, forgetting for a moment our Democratic brethern—it seems to me that it is a great mistake. What we want is the right to examine as to where there is a taint of fraud or a breath of suspicion. It won't be very long, members of the House, if this is passed as we amended it this morning, to see how it works. We have an election in May, and we have an election in November and if there are any kicks on that or objections coming, we have a session again in 1927. I resent the imputation that this House is bound by anything done in the Senate. The constitution still provides that a bill must pass both branches of the assembly. If you will look up the record you will find that what happened is this. When the bill was brought up the question was very properly raised as to the bond being excessive and the cash deposit being excessive. What the propoents said was that if we would pass the bill in that form they would request the House to bring that amount down to twenty-five dollars, which has been done; but this goes beyond that.. The Senate cannot take from me my right to ask that we give to the man who thinks there is fraud a chance to show it, based on reasonably reliable information. So please therefore, in considering this, consider not merely what it means to you, but what it means to the party. You know, and I know. Let us not fool ourselves. It is perfectly right and frank to state there was not a full House this morning. This matter should come up before a full House to consider what it means. It means more than any mere group of men who say they are leaders, it goes to the validity and integrity of the ballot law.

Mr. BIDELSPACHER. Mr. Speaker and members of the Huose, as our election laws now stand, in any election board or voting precinct in this Commonwealth we have five election officers. Before these five election officers are qualified to sit on the election board they are bound by their solemn oath to perform their duty and that oath is very specific. If you will take the time to investigate you will find that the inspector of elections takes one certain specific oath to perform a certain specific duty. The judge takes an oath to perform his specific duties, so that you have five persons, who are honest men and women, men and women of integrity in the community in which they live, in the first place, acting as the officials of this election board, and sworn specifically to do their duty. Now this morning this House went on record on this bill and took out of the election law, that is, out of this now proposed bill, the words, "which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition". With those words out that means that any three persons in the community, not having any knowledge of any fraud but on mere hearsay, may attack the integrity and the honesty of these five persons, the integrity of those who are sworn to do their duty. That lets down the bars all the way so that any three persons, on mere hearsay, may attack the integrity and honesty of these sworn election officers. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that under that regime it would be impossible to get men and women of integrity in any community to sit on an election board with that state of affairs existing. I think there is no attempt on the part of this House, and certainly I would be the last man to be willing to do it to make it difficult to discover fraud. But that is not the question. If these three persons want to attack the integrity of these election officers they should surely be willing to make some specific allegation of what the error consists or the fraud consists. I think it is a reasonable request and I think we should vote for the amendment.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker and members of the the House, as our election laws now stand, in any election I do not propose to stand up at this time to do so. My Republicanism has well been known without any defense. I have been here four terms and this extra session—two terms and the extra session,—and during that time I have endeavored, when I took the floor of this House, not to mislead any of the members of this House and especially was that so on a legal point of view, because I recognize the fact that many members of this House do not know the legal points as some of the rest of us do. I think it is unfair for any member, especially of the legal mind, as of that of two of the gentlemen who have spoken who have stood here and told you that this raises no legal technical question; it does raise legal technical questions and they must know it, because they are both good lawyers and they both know that fact. It doesn't make it discretionary on the part of the court, if the petition is in form as shown here, as one of these lawyers has said. It does not say that the court may open the ballot, it says specifically that it shall, providing the petition is in proper form and providing the man who is submitting it says what the allegation of fraud is, setting forth what the fraud or error is. Therefore, if he doesn't know these facts, why should he want the court to open a lot of ballot boxes? I have never heard any such picayunish exceptions in a general way. They tell the members of the House that there is a technical clause in here which brings up technicalities of the law, to confuse you ladies and gentlemen here. It is not fair. It is not discretionary on the part of the court, as one of the members has told you, but it says he shall open the ballot box.

Mr. WITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Ludlow.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Ludlow, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. LUDLOW. With great pleasure, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. WITKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Ludlow, whether or not, in his opinion, with these words "which fraud of error shall be alleged in the petition" stricken out, it wouldn't be necessary for the persons who take the affidavit to the petition to have received information from someone that there was fraud or error carried on before they take the affidavit to that petition?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, plus the fact that they must go this further step, that that information is reliable, and they must so swear.

Mr. WITKIN. Now, assuming,—and I wish to further interrogate the gentleman,—that the persons who took those oaths must have, even with the words stricken out, information that there was an act of fraud or error committed, you assume, do you not, that that person then has information from another person alleging certain specific acts of fraud that have been committed?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do.

Mr. WITKIN. Therefore what objection, he having those facts, is there to putting into the petition the information that those petitioners have received from someone else? Why should you conceal that information in a petition when you admit that the petitioners must have that information?

Mr. LUDLOW. I would not. On the contrary I will apply a Yankee trick and ask why, if you and I agree as I think you and I do, as to what the petition requires before they stuck that clause in, why should they put the clause in and raise any question that a man ought to go further than we expected him before we put this language in?

Mr. WITKIN. I would ask that the gentleman answer my question, and then if he wishes to interrogate me, I would be glad to answer him.

Mr. LUDLOW. I will answer the gentleman's question then since he doesn't like the Yankee method.

Mr. WITKIN. I will take the Yankee method afterwards.

Mr. LUDLOW. You will see, as the clause stood before the sentence was inserted in the Senate, the sentence which is inserted on page 4, that we are in agreement, that if you and I and one other person, three persons, have information from someone else and we believe it is reliable, we must have the information and we must believe it is reliable, that upon that, upon the presentation of the petition setting forth those fact as true, the court as the gentleman from Delaware says, shall, not may, open the box.

Mr. WITKIN. I wish to further interrogate the gentleman and ask him to please answer my questions and stop debating the subject. I asked you whether or not, when one of the three persons who took this affidavit, with the words stricken out, would necessarily have to have in his mind information received from some other person alleging certain acts of fraud, and if he has that information, and he must have that information by reason of the averment in the affidavit, I ask you why he should not allege what that information was in the petition, which is the purpose of including this clause.

Mr. LUDLOW. I cannot imagine why the same affect is not given by the ommission of the sentence. That is not one of those questions you can answer yes or no. You can ask someone else in the House who can do that sort of thing.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to interrogate the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Ludlow.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Montgomery, Mr. Ludlow, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes sir, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALEXANDER. If it is the same with that out as it was with it in, why are you objecting to it?

Mr. LUDLOW. Because by putting that in, it may be construed as demanding something more than is intended as the thing was originally drawn. It tends to frighten off people who believe that they have reliable information that there is fraud, that you are going to compel them to say thatt here were forty-five fradulent votes cast, that the chain gang was working, that somebody fixed the ballot, that the ballot was illegal. You know as I know that if fraud was as easy to allege and prove as that, you would not need any such law as this.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I desire to interrogate the gentleman further. As an attorney, if some elector in one of the districts in your county came to you and said to you that he had been told that there was fraud committed in his district and he wanted you to present a petition to the court to have the ballot box of his district opened, what is the first question you would ask him?

Mr. LUDLOW. Under this act?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes, under the act with this out even, take it out. What is the first question you would ask him?

Mr. LUDLOW. I would ask him whether he had information that he deemed to be reliable and whether there were two other people who had the same information.

Mr. ALEXANDER. What would be the next question?

Mr. LUDLOW. I would prepare the petition and ask him to sign it.

Mr. ALEXANDER. As a member of your court, as a member of any court, without any further information from him as to whether he had any reliable source you would impose upon the court by presenting a petition without any knowledge on your part of what the fraud was or anything else.

Mr. LUDLOW. No.

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is your answer?

Mr. LUDLOW. As long as I have answered his question, let me go further. The gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander is too good a lawyer to impose upon this House or anyone else the belief that by saying no or yes you have filed the bill. You know that and I know it. Let us not fool ourselves. Read that and see whether by putting the clause in it does not make the allegation so specific that you cannot find three persons in any community who would dare come in and make the allegation. Why make it so hard that they are afraid to take the affidavit when they really believe they ought to.

Mr. STAVITSKI. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The motion was seconded by the following members: Turner, Nothnagle, Lucas, Haws, Fratt, Orr, Burd P. Evans, Metzinger, Witkin, Bromley, Dilsheimer, Drinkhouse, Burke, Mathay, Alexander, Emhardt, Adam, Canon, Marcus, Colville, and others.

On the question,

Shall the main question be now put?

It was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Will the House agree to the amendment?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Goodnough.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a verification of the roll.

The roll was verified as follows:

YEAS—99.

Adam,	Eaches,	Lucas,	Posey,
Alexander,	Earley,	Lynch,	Powell,
Allman,	Ede,	Malie,	Prosser,
Aston,	Emhardt,	Marcus,	Riddle,
Baldi,	Evans, B. P.,	Martz,	Rieder,
Behney,	Flynn,	Mathay,	Sautter,
Bell, W. T.,	Fratt,	McBride,	Schilling,
Bidelspacher,	Frye,	McClure, J. H.,	Schwartz,
Blumberg,	Fuller,	McCormick,	Shambach,
Bray,	Gelnett,	McDaniel,	Smith, H. J.,
Bromley,	Goehring,	Metzger,	Soffel,
Brown, E.,	Goss,	Metzinger,	Sowers,
Burke,	Greeby,	Miller, C.,	Stadtlander,
Calhoun,	Grimes,	Muldowney,	Stavitski,
Canon,	Haas,	Munley,	Stock,
Colville,	Haines,	Myers,	Storb,
Conner,	Hall,	Neely,	Storer,
Critchfield,	Hantz,	Nolte,	Turner,
Davis,	Harer,	Nothnagle,	Voltz,
Dengler,	Hart,	Orr,	Weamer,
Dietz,	Haws,	Parkinson,	Wettach,
Dilsheimer,	Heffernan,	Patterson, B.H.,	Witherspoon,
Drinkhouse,	Holtzman,	Patterson, M.,	Witkin,
Drumbor,	Horn,	Pennock,	Bluett,
Buddy,	Lockhart,	Pitts,	Speaker.

NAYS—91.

Anderson,	Fockler,	Lotz,	Shaffer,
Armstrong,	Gilchrist,	Ludlow,	Sheffer,
Bagshaw,	Goodnough,	MacMillan,	Smith, G. A.,
Bartley,	Griffith,	Marshall,	Speer,
Bell, F. A.,	Harding,	McClure, J. F.,	Spencer,
Berkheiser,	Heffran,	McDermott,	Stark,
Bickett,	Henderson,	Memolo,	Staudenmeier,
Blair,	Hess,	Miller, H. A.,	Strayer,
Brewster,	Himes,	Moffatt,	Thomas, L. D.,
Brown, E. P.,	Holcombe,	Moore,	Thomas, M. G.,
Brown, T. J.,	Holmes,	Morrison,	Toepfer,
Burchinal,	Hoover,	Nicholson,	Towner,
Bush,	Howe,	North,	Trescher,
Cross,	Hricko,	Patchin,	Washington,
Davies,	Huber,	Patterson, F.W.,	Watson,
DeFrehn,	Irvin,	Peelor,	Wells,
Deibler,	Jones,	Phillips,	Wheeler,
Derby,	Kelly,	Pryor,	Williams,
Diehm,	Labar,	Raymond,	Wilson,
Donnell,	Lauver,	Reader,	Wood, N.
Edmonds,	Leidich,	Rhodes,	Wood, W. P.,
Evans, F. D.,	Little, J. T.,	Schoener,	Wright,
Flinchbaugh,	Long,	Scott,	

So the question was determined in the affirmative and the amendment was agreed to.

On the question,

Will the House agree to the section as amended.

It was agreed to.

The title was read and agreed to as follows:

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen and a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursment by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common plea to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

And said bill having been read at length the second time, and agreed to as amended.

Ordered, To be transcribed for a third reading.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented the following extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows, viz:

In the Senate, February 17, 1926.

Whereas, the Honorable Edward Martin, Auditor General, has advised the Senate and House of Representatives that he has endeavored to comply with Concurrent Resolution No. 12 of the Senate during the present extraordinary session of the Legislature, but on acount of the large volume of detail work finds it will be impossible to comply with the provisions of said resolution within the time fixed for the adjournment of said session, and

Whereas, it appears necessary in order to fully comply with said resolution to call upon some of the other departments of the State Government for detailed information not on record in the office of the Auditor General, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) that if the Auditor General deems it necesary he shall have full power to call upon any and all departments of the State Government for such detailed information as he shall deem necessary to furnish to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives the full information required under the provisions of said resolution, and the said departments of the State Government are hereby directed to give to the Auditor General the information requested; and be it further

Resolved, that as soon as the information has been gathered by the Auditor General and the statements complied with he shall transmit copies thereof to the Chief Clerk of the Senate and to the Chief Clerk of the House who shall forthwith arrange to have two thousand copies thereof printed and distributed for the use of the Members of the General Assembly.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ATTEND MEETING OF LEGISLATOR'S ASSOCIATION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as a committee to attend the Legislator's Association meeting in Denver Colorado, July 19, 1926, the following gentlemen on behalf of the House: Messrs. Armstrong, Posey, Bidelspacher, Edmonds and Wheeler.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. HANTZ. Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn until 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning, out of respect to the late Honorable George A. Lukehart.

The motion was agreed to and (at 4:36 P. M.) the House adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10:00 o'clock.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

Extraordinary Session of 1926.

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SENATE

THURSDAY, February 18, 1926.

The Senate met at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father: As we meet here at the close of this session, we pause, with bowed heads, to ask Thy divine blessing to rest upon us. Be with these Senators. Reward them for all the wise and right steps that have been taken. If blunders have been made, overrule them for good. If wrongs have been committed, do Thou forgive. Bless our Governor, our Lieutenant Governor, the President Pro Tempore, the members of the Senate, and all who in any way are associated with this body. As presently we separate, each to his own home, go Thou with us. Grant health and peace; keep sorrow and trouble far distant; and help each of us to make it his life-purpose to do justly, to love mercy and to walk humbly with his God. These blessings we ask in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The PRESIDENT. A quorum of the Senate being present the Clerk will read the Journal of the preceding session.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the preceding session, when, on motion of Mrs. VARE, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal approved.

BILLS SIGNED.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both houses of the General Assembly and that the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

House Bill No. 25, entitled:

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to co-operate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund, and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged.

House Bill No. 26, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An Act imposing a State tax, including an additional emergency State tax, on liquid fuels, including all liquids ordinarily, practically, and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power, and all distillates of, and condensates from, petroleum, natural gas, coal, coal tar, and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth, except for the purpose of resale; providing for the collection of such tax, and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom; providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers; and fixing penalties," imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale; providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General; and imposing penalties.

House Bill No. 30, entitled:

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth.

House Bill No. 34, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

HOUSE MESSAGES.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO MEETING MEMBERS OF SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AT SESQUI CENTENNIAL.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced presented extract from the Journal of the House, which was twice read as follows and agreed to:

In the House of Representatives, February 18, 1926.

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives by Concurrent Resolution of April 15, 1925, adjourned sine die to meet again in the State Building at the Sesqui Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia on July 4, 1926, and

WHEREAS, It appears that July 4, 1926, falls on Sunday and that the Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated on July 5, 1926, therefore be it

RESOLVED, (if the Senate concur), That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives convene as a body in the Pennsylvania State Building in the City of Philadelphia on July 5, 1926, at eleven o'clock ante meridian.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL NO. 53.

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendment.

HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE BILL NO. 5.

He also returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

with the information that the House has passed the same without amendment.

HOUSE CONCURS IN RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AUDITOR GENERAL TO CALL UPON ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT FOR DETAILED INFORMATION.

He also informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution of the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, February 17, 1926.

Whereas, The Honorable Edward Martin, Auditor General, has advised the Senate and House of Representatives that he has endeavored to comply with Concurrent Resolution No. 12 of the Senate during the present extraordinary session of the Legislature, but on account of the large volume of detail work finds it will be impossible to comply with the provisions of said resolution within the time fixed for the adjournment of said session, and

Whereas, It appears necessary in order to fully comply with said resolution to call upon some of the other departments of the State Government for detailed information not on record in the office of the Auditor General, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That if the Auditor General deems it necessary he shall have full power to call upon any and all departments of the State Government for such detailed information as he shall deem necessary to furnish to the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives the full information required under the provisions of said resolution, and the said departments of the State Government are hereby directed to give to the Auditor General the information requested; and be it further

Resolved, That as soon as the information has been gathered by the Auditor General and the statements compiled he shall transmit copies thereof to the Chief Clerk of the Senate and to the Chief Clerk of the House who shall forthwith arrange to have two thousand copies thereof printed and distributed for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communications from His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, which were read as follows:

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named person to be Notary Public for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

E. C. Ramsey, Ligonier.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be Notaries Public for the term of four years, to compute from the date of confirmation.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Herbert W. Roden, Pittsburgh.

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Theron B. Eggleston, Upper Darby.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY.

Miss Mary E. Douglass, 115 Hansberry St., Phila.
Walter C. Emrick, 606 S. 60th St., Phila.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

MEMBER BOARD OF TRUSTEES TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor hereby to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate the following:

John A. Stokes, Blairsville, Pa., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Torrance State Hospital.

W. H. McCormick, Tylersburg, Pa., to be Justice of the Peace in Farmington Township, Clarion County.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

By unamimous consent,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That Rule 38, which requires nominations made by the Governor to be referred to proper committees, be dispensed with, and the Senate do now resolve itself into Executive Session, for the purpose of acting on the foregoing nominations,

Which was agreed to.

Whereupon,

A motion was made by Mr. BUCKMAN,

That the Senate do advise and consent to said nominations.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—40.

Baldwin,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Salus,
Barr,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Betts,	Earnest,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Brown,	Griswold,	McNichol,	Steele,
Buckman,	Heaton,	Miller,	Stites,
Coyne,	Homsher,	North,	Vare,
Culbertson,	Huffman,	Norton,	Weingartner
Daix,	Joyce,	Painter,	Woodward,
Davis,	Krause,	Patton,	

NAYS—0.

Two-thirds of all the Senators having vored "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the Executive Session do now rise.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary to the Governor being introduced, presented communication from His Excellency the Governor of the Commonwealth, which was read as follows:

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
Governor's Office, Harrisburg, February 18, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate of the Comomnwealth of Pennsylvania.

In conformity with law, I have the honor to nominate for the advice and consent of the Senate, the following named persons to be members of The Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to serve for the terms set opposite their names respectively:

J. Henry Scattergood, Philadelphia, from the date of confirmation to July 1, 1932.

Harold Evans, Philadelphia, from the date of confirmation to July 1, 1929.

GIFFORD PINCHOT.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the nominations just read be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

SENATE BILL NO. 46 RETURNED WITH AMENDMENTS.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, returned to the Senate, Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An act to further amend section 15 of the act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National Party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State Committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State Committee of a political party to make, alter, amend, revoke rules; and providing penalties for punishment of certain offenses provided for herein;" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners.

with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I move that Rule 21, which requires amended bills to be noted on the Calendar, be in this case dispensed with, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the amendments made by the House of Representatives to the foregoing bill.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Said amendments having been printed as required by the Constitution were twice read, as follows:

Amend Section 1, page 5, line 11 by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof "twenty-five"; also line 14 by striking out the words "two hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty"; also by striking out "($200)" and inserting in lieu thereof "($50)"; also line 15 by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; also line 16 by striking out "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof "($25)"; also page 6, line 1, by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; also by striking out "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof "($25)"; also line 2 by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; also by striking out "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof "($25)"; also line 12 by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; also line 13 by striking out "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof "($25)"; also line 20 by striking out the words "two hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty"; also by striking out "($200)" and inserting in lieu thereof "($50)"; also line 22 by striking out the words "one hundred" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five"; also by striking out "($100)" and inserting in lieu thereof "($25)".

On the question,

Will the Senate concur in the same?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, this bill has been so chopped up in the House, by putting in amendments and taking them out and putting them in again, and in view of the statement as made in the newspapers, which I read this morning, that even if the bill is passed the Governor intends to veto it; therefore, I do not see any use in going any further with the bill. It is called a camouflage bill and it has been referred to as a bill which will not accomplish what it sets out to do. As I recall, there was Bill No. 7, introduced by Senator Harris, which would have done far more than this bill, but it was defeated. I would like to see some election reforms, but I cannot support a measure that is not going to accomplish that end.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I would like to say a word in answer to my friend from Allegheny, Senator Barr. This bill passed the House, by a vote of 176 to 11, a few moments ago. There has been a statement made by the Chief Executive that he proposes to veto this bill. If he does so, it can be, in my judgment, for no good reason, and strikes a blow at ballot reform, the very thing that he says he is the champion of. If there is one thing, in my judgment, that the people of Pennsylvania want it is an honest count of elections, it is elections honestly conducted, and the opening of ballot boxes where fraud or error has been committed.

This bill provides that where three electors come in and aver, on information and belief, that fraud or error has been committed, which fraud or error shall be alleged, that the Court has no option but that the ballot boxes must be opened. Now, objection has been raised to the clanse "which fraud or error shall be alleged". I want to ask the members of this Senate, in all fairness, how three men can come in and allege that fraud or error has been committed unless they possess some knowledge on the subject? And if they possess knowledge on the subject, what possible harm can there be in having them give to the court the knowledge they possess?

Suppose three electors come in and allege that upon information and belief they feel that fraud or error has been committed and the court asks "What fraud or error has been committed?" and the electors are obliged to admit that they know of no fraud or error. It seems to me that in that case a judge of independent tendencies is very likely to say, "If you cannot set forth any fraud or error, then you are not acting in good faith; and I will not open the ballot box."

I submit that is the very thing we ought to avoid; and to avoid that very thing this clause is put in the bill, "which fraud or error shall be alleged." Uuless you reach the conclusion I am arguing for it seems to me you have got to take the position that ballot boxes shall be opened generally, without submitting any reason at all. I do not believe the people of Pennsylvania are ready to go to that length. I think our people want ballot boxes opened where there has been fraud or corruption, and those who come in and allege, upon information and belief, they think fraud or corruption has been committed,—certainly, if they make

such an affidavit, they must be in possession of information to back up their belief; and if they have that information, why, in all fairness should not they state it?

Why all this quibbling and technicality about this question of fraud? If fraud or error has been committed, then there ought to be no difficulty in setting forth the fraud or error claimed. I think the vote of the House a few moments ago, 176 to 11, is the best indication of what the people feel, that this bill ought to be vetoed or supported by the Governor. In this present session of the Senate I have personally supported the bill to do away with ballot box receipts; I have supported the bill for voting machines; I have supported the bill limiting voters' assistance; I have supported Senator Barr's bill requiring overseers of elections; and if there is anything I want, I want honest elections; and I think it is perfectly foolish to quibble upon the question of whether fraud or error is alleged, and to defeat a bill which is a great step in the right direction. It would be no less than a calamity, in my judgment, to have this bill vetoed after the Senate and the House have passed it.

If fraud or error has been committed, or the electors believe that fraud or error has been committed, what possible harm can there be in setting forth in the petition the fraud or error which they believe to have been committed? How can they make an affidavit that they believe fraud or error to have been committed if they are not in possession of any information?

If you want to go to the length of saying that ballot boxes shall be opened generally in the Commonwealth, without submitting any reason at all, that is something else. I have not yet reached that point. But I believe ballot boxes ought to be opened by the court, leaving no option to the court, and making it mandatory when three electors say they believe fraud or error has been committed and are willing to substantiate it,—not specifically; the word "specifically" is not in this bill—they do not have to be specific, they can set forth generally what fraud or error they believe has been committed; and when they have done that, then they have made the situation mandatory upon any judge of this Commonwealth to open those ballot boxes.

What is the other side of it? If you take the other side you might just as well abolish the court altogether in the matter, you might just as well say—if you can go in to the County Commissioners and lay $25 down on the desk and say, "I want the ballot box opened; the $25 is for that purpose"—you might just as well say, "I bet you there is fraud or error in the ballot box." If there is no fraud or error in the ballot box, you take the $25.

But here is a situation where we have passed a bill by a great majority in this Senate and a great majority in the House; and, in my judgment, the bill ought to be enacted into law, because the bill provides "shall", it proposes a mandate upon the courts directing them to open the ballot boxes. And I want to say to you that in my judgment the responsibility rests upon the Chief Executive if he vetoes a bill sensible and right-minded people feel is a step in the right direction, in enforcing the opening of the ballot boxes.

Mr. BARR. The Woodward Bill, in my opinion would render worse than it now is the law relating to the opening of ballot boxes for the following reasons:

1. Under existing law the persons petitioning the court to open a ballot box are not required to make a cash deposit or file a bond.

The Woodward Bill would exact a cash deposit of $25 or a bond of $50 before a petition could be filed.

The forfeit of $25 was included in the Harris Bill (Senate No. 7) which would have permitted any 5 electors of the county to open the box of any district within the county upon petition alleging a belief that fraud or error occurred. It was regarded reasonable to impose some check on the opening of ballot boxes if the law was to be broadened so as to permit voters outside of the district to become the petitioners. There is, however, neither cause nor excuse for the insertion of the forfeit provision in the present law which requires the petitioners to reside within the district.

2. Under the present law the petitioners must merely make affidavit that they believed fraud or error was committed.

The Woodward Bill would require the fraud or error to be alleged in the petition.

If this means that the specific fraud or error must be alleged, it renders the law useless in practice, because in the great majority of cases, it is impossible for anyone to be specific until the box has been opened. In the vast majority of cases the petitioners must necessarily proceed on the basis of suspicious circumstances.

If specific fraud or error must be alleged, the risk of a prosecution for perjury if the opening of the box shows the allegations to be unfounded, is obvious.

Even if specific fraud or error need not be alleged, it is clear that the petition must state more than a belief that fraud or error occurred. Fraud or error must be alleged. If the allegation is not sustained when the box is opened, why would not the persons who made affidavit to the petition be chargeable with perjury? Possibly they would be acquitted if they could show that they had reasonable grounds for believing their allegations to have been true; but this burden would certainly be on them if a prosecution were brought.

In any event, it cannot be denied that court interpretation will be necessary to enable anyone to say whether the Woodward Bill requires merely a general allegation of fraud or error, or a specific description of the alleged fraud or error.

Under the present law the courts have ample power to open ballot boxes. True, the exercise of the power is discretionary, but the great majority of our judges will resolve all doubts in favor of opening ballot boxes, when fraud or error is charged. Only a small minority will refuse for political reasons to exercise their discretion.

The purpose of Senator Woodward when he introduced his bill originally was to prevent this small minority from prostituting their offices. He proposed that opening ballot boxes shall be mandatory, not discretionary, whenever three voters of any district are willing to swear that they believe fraud or error occurred.

The amendments have entirely changed the purpose of the bill.

Instead of rendering it mandatory for all judges to open ballot boxes upon petition averring belief that fraud or error occurred, it would be possible to open ballot boxes only upon a definite allegation of fraud or error,—either general or specific,—and upon the posting of a forfeit in cash or by security.

Whether the allegation of fraud or error must be specific or may be general would be a question for the courts to determine.

The threat of perjury prosecutions would undoubtedly be a weapon of intimidation in the hands of ballot crooks.

Opening ballot boxes has heretofore been regarded as a means of discovering fraud. The danger of having the

box opened is always before the election officer who is disposed to be crooked.

This bill would require the fraud or error to be discovered before the box could be opened. The danger of having the box opened would be so minimized as to encourage crooked election officers to greater boldness than ever before.

Instead of being an election reform measure, the Woodward Bill would give further aid, comfort and protection to election thieves.

Mr. President, that is my view of the situation.

Mr. LANIUS. Mr. President, the question before this Senate,—Whether we should vote for the Woodward Bill, means, as I understand it, that we are to decide as to whether the amendments made by the House are to be concurred in by the Senate. The bill itself has been voted on last week; so I do not think that the argument set forth by the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, had anything to do with this proposition.

I understood that this bill was not the bill we would have liked to have had last week, but inasmuch as Bill No. 7 was defeated, if my recollection serves me right, when this bill came up there was sort of an understanding by everybody—and I think Mr. Woodward said—that when the bill went over in the House it would be amended so that the deposit would be $25 instead of $100.

With that agreement before the Senate, every Senator, knowing that the amendment was to be made, every Senator, knowing the bill was in the form that it was at the time, voted for that bill; and the bill passed by a comparatively large vote. Now the bill has been returned to us. No matter what the House did, on that side,—what has been changed and put back,—the fact is the bill has come back just as the Senate agreed it should, amended in the form the Senate agreed to accept it in; and here it is.

Now, the question as to whether Governor Pinchot is going to veto this bill, or whether he is not, seems to me at this time does not concern this body. We have nothing to do with the good points or the bad points of this bill. If we refuse to adopt this amendment, after the heavy vote of the House, what is the position we are standing in? If we arbitrarily say to the people of Pennsylvania we will not permit this bill to lie on the Governor's desk until he knows definitely whether he is going to change his mind regarding the decision which he is said to have uttered this morning in the prints, or whether he is going to sign it, the question is whether that portion of the bill referred to by the Senator from Allegheny is correct, that a man is liable to a charge of perjury if he alleges fraud and cannot sustain his position,—that cannot have any effect upon the vote of this Senate. If that is true, and it is the opinion of the Attorney General, as some person may allege, that an elector may be caught in the toils, and falsely prosecuted,—persecuted, for something which he did not intend to do,—again that is not in the province of the Senate to foresee.

Mr. President, as I see it, the only thing we have to decide is whether we are going to put this bill in the position where his Excellency shall have the opportunity to pass upon it or not.

I do not intend to apologize for my position in this matter. I would have gladly welcomed the opportunity to have placed before his Excellency all these measures which were advocated so strongly by those who favor election reform. But since that was not possible, I do not want it charged to me that I took away from the people of Pennsylvania a bill which to many of them might answer the purpose.

I do not say this bill is the best bill that could be devised. I am not saying that this bill must be signed or must be vetoed. I am simply saying I have tried as hard as I could, and with every effort and every energy I could put forth, to assist the people of Pennsylvania to put across the bills they thought they should have. And then, Mr. President, knowing the understanding that existed between the members of this Senate last Thursday morning, when this bill was voted on; when the Senator from Montgomery interrogated the gentleman from Philadelphia and asked him "When this bill goes over in the House would you be satisfied to have it amended thus and thus regarding the deposit?"—receiving affirmative assurance;—we voted for that measure, and here we are asked to redeem our own promises when we voted for that bill.

Mr. President, I submit, so far as I am concerned, we agreed to accept this amendment. If not, why did we go on with the bill? Why did not we defeat the bill then and there? But that was the only requirement made at that time; and, as I have said before, many of us, myself included, would have preferred, and do prefer, Senate Bill No. 7; but Senate Bill No. 7 has not evolved, and this is the only bill out of the lot that has survived; and while it is true, as I say again, it may not meet the approval of all the people of Pennsylvania, why not let it go across to the Executive office and let him decide whether he wishes to veto it or not? But to my mind, Mr. President, I believe the duty of the Senate is to concur in this amendment.

Mr. STITES. At the risk of tiring the Senate I want to add just one word. Whether a statement comes from a member of this Senate, whether it comes from the Attorney General's office or whether it comes from the office of the Chief Executive, it ought to be based upon facts, and ought to be frank and fair. The statement made in the effort, in my judgment, to frighten the Senate and House with the idea that this bill carries with it the possibility of subjecting anybody to a charge of perjury is not substantiated by any item of fact. It is not covered by any question of statute, and it has absolutely no basis in the world.

I ask the Governor of Pennsylvania now, or his Attorney General, to refer me to a single case in any court in Pennsylvania, from the formation of the Commonwealth to this very minute, in which a man has been convicted of perjury who averred something upon "information and belief". It cannot be done. The very statement of it carries its absurdity upon its face; and that sort of statement ought not to be made.

You have got a bill here which requires the judge, in a mandatory way, to open a ballot box every time a man comes in and says, "I believe fraud or error has been committed, and this is the kind of fraud or error I know of." And how can he make an affidavit if he does not know of any fraud or error.

All this furore that has been created about this bill, in my judgment, is silly. You have a bill here which carries with it a fine possibility of having ballot boxes opened up every time any man learns of fraud or error. If he knows of fraud or error, of course he can state it. Why all this quibbling and nonsense because Bill No. 7 was not passed? I said at the outset, and I say it now, that whether the Governor of Pennsylvania is for this bill or that bill makes no difference at all; it ought to be passed on its merits. Whether anybody else is sponsor means nothing at all. But the Senate of Pennsylvania, by a very large vote last week, and the House of Representatives this morning, by a vote of 176 to 11, passed this bill, in order to incorporate into the law of Pennsylvania a notice to every judge upon

every bench that the courts shall open the ballot boxes wherever fraud is alleged. And certainly if anybody comes in with a petition he must know the kind of fraud or error he thinks was committed.

We have had a great hue and cry about this election bill. I once saw a man run out on Chestnut Street and yell, "Stop thief!" In a few minutes a hundred men joined him. After a while, when he caught the fellow they were chasing they found he had stolen a secondhand monkey wrench. Now you have got just exactly that situation. We have had a perfect yell about this bill and its possibilities. The real truth of the matter, boiled down to its simplest terms, is that this bill of Senator Woodward's provides that three electors, upon information which they believe reliable, may come in and petition the court; and when they tell the court the information they have, and which they believe to be reliable, the court must open the ballot box.

Is there anything on earth fairer than that? And if this bill is vetoed it will not rest upon the consciences of the Senate and House, it will rest somewhere else.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, it is very kind of the Governor to give us his veto message before the bill has reached him.

On the question recurring,

Will the Senate concur in the amendments?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—37.

Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Lanius,	Snyder,
Betts,	Earnest,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Steele,
Brown,	Heaton,	Miller,	Stites,
Buckman,	Homsher,	North,	Vare,
Coyne,	Huffman,	Norton,	Weingartner,
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Painter,	Woodward,
Daix,	Krause,	Patton,	
Davis,	Kunkle,	Salus,	
Derrick,	Kutz,	Schantz,	

NAYS—1.

Barr,

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the House of Representatives accordingly.

BILLS SIGNED.

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) announced that the Chief Clerk having reported that the following bills had passed both houses of the General Assembly and that the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight, section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Senate Bill No. 3, entitled:

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture, advertising, furnishing, traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof, defining intoxicating liquor, providing for penalties, forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws;" providing for the registering of federal permits; also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare, the manufacture, production, distillation, development, use in manufacture, denaturization, redistillation, recovery, reuse, holding in bond, holding in storage by bailees for hire, sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons; also providing for fees and the disposition thereof; also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid; also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement; also providing penalties; and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act.

Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the 9th day of July, 1919 (P. L. 814) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River, connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden, and the approaches thereto; providing for a joint commission for that purpose, and defining its powers and duties; providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto, and defining its powers and duties; providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia; and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof; providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion: and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden bridge by vehicles and to maintain, repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation.

Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws; defining its powers and duties; and making an appropriation.

Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An act to further amend section 15 of the act approved the twelfth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, (P. L. 719), entitled "An act regulating certain political parties; providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices, the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National Party conventions, and of certain party officers, including State Committeemen; a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States; and the payment by the several counties, and their reimbursement by the State, of the expenses of the same; authorizing the State Committee of a political party to make, alter, amend, revoke rules; and providing penalties for punishment of certain offenses provided for herein;" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners.

Whereupon,

The PRESIDENT (Lieutenant-Governor David J. Davis) in the presence of the Senate signed the same.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President and members of the Senate: I gave notice yesterday that I was preparing and intended to submit to the Senate to-day figures relating to the comparative cost of the former administration and the present administration. I said yesterday that it was to be regretted that the Auditor General found himself obliged

to advise us that he could not, before the adjournment of the Senate, furnish the detailed information called for in the Senate resolution of February 3rd. It seems to me too that it is highly regretable that the Auditor General's Department did not, or could not, directly answer the Senate inquiry of February 1st, in which he was required by the resolution of the Senator from Delaware, Mr. MacDade, to furnish this Senate with a statement "of the total receipts from all sources and the total expenditures". The Auditor General submitted a statement which he is pleased to call "Cash receipts and disbursements". I submit to this Senate and to the people of this State that a statement of receipts and disbursements is not a true answer to a demand for a statement of receipts and expenditures.

Here I would like to add, in parenthesis, what I said yesterday, that the resolution did not get its answer from the Auditor General, in that the Auditor General could not, the way his books are kept, give to the Senator from Delaware an answer to his resolution, except that he put on his books a number of senior and junior auditors which likely would have taken a period of weeks and the expenditure of anywhere from fifteen to thirty-five thousand dollars in order to gather the data.

I also interrupt myself to say that in my opinion no fault rests with the Auditor General of the State of Pennsylvania. He is the victim of circumstances, of the system of bookkeeping, and if he has made any mistakes I think he has erred on the side of right, I do not think that he has erred on the side of viciousness and if, as to politics, he has been used he has been used without his knowledge. I think that this is due an honorable soldier, a reputable citizen, a good lawyer and a fine man, regardless of his association in politics.

I submit to this Senate and to the people of this State that a statement of receipts and disbursements is not a true answer to a demand for a statement of receipts and expenditures. No business man will know where he is at or where he stands by a mere statement of receipts and disbursements. Only a statement of receipts and expenditures will show him his net profit or surplus. If a business man, for instance, employs a thousand dollars in his business and spends five hundred dollars in the administration of his business and saves five hundred dollars and takes that five hundred dollars out of his cash drawer and deposits it in a savings fund, his entire thousand dollars has been disbursed from cash into the two items of administration expense and savings fund account, but the entire thousand dollars has not been spent. The Auditor General's report would mislead this Senate and laymen generally into the belief that all disbursements are expenditures.

For that reason and to that extent the Senate and the people of Pennsylania instead of being informed by the Auditor General's report to this Senate on the receipts and disbursements, have been entirely misinformed and misled. The additional information called for in the Senate Resolution of February third I am sure would have shown this Senate, as well as the people of this State, and perhaps even the Auditor General himself, how greatly in error, how worthless and how misleading his statement of receipts and disburements really is.

His inability to furnish the correct figures on receipts and expenditures obliges me at this time to submit these figures taken from the official reports and records of the Auditor General's Department under the present and the preceding fiscal administrations. I am submitting the figures in detail to my fellow Senators so that you may for yourselves check up on the total and verify the conclusions.

I call your attention first to the detailed analysis of the General Fund appropriation liabilities which existed on June first, 1923 when the Pinchot administration actually began to exercise supervision over the expenditures of the State. A total liability which it inherited from its predecessors amounted to $31,903,418.93. Of this total amount the Pinchot administration paid off all except $3,222,413.88 which remained unpaid on January first, 1926 but for which provisions have been made within the present budget of the Pinchot administration. (Table I)

I next call your attention to the detailed analysis of the General Fund appropriations passed by the two sessions of the Legislature under Pinchot and the two sesisons of the Legislature under his predecessor, and I call your attention particularly to the fact that under the former administration only 23½ per cent of the total appropriations went to the schools and to the school teachers, while under Pinchot the schools and the school teachers received more than 41¾ per cent of the total appropriation. I further call your attention to the fact that under Sproul a little less than 25½ per cent of the total appropriations went to the schools, the teachers, the Delaware River Bridge and Mothers' assistance, while these purposes received almost 47 per cent (to be exact 46.9 per cent) of the total General Fund appropriations under the Pinchot administration. (Table II)

You will please notice on the second table of detailed figures which I submit for your consideration that under Pinchot the appropriations for common school purposes and for School Employes' Retirement Funds were increased by $49,377,486.56 while at the same time the increase for the Delaware River Bridge was $6,719,662, and for Mothers' assistance there was an increase under Pinchot of $1,832,-183.89. I point out these figures to you merely to show where the money goes under Pinchot.

My last table submits to you the detailed monthly records of warrants drawn and payments made from November 30, 1921, until January 31, 1926. I call your attention to the fact that from November 30, 1921, until November 30, 1923, there was a consistent policy of drawing warrants in excess of cash available for their payment. Then please take note that when the Pinchot administration policy of putting this State on a pay-as-you-go basis began there was a steady, consistent and effective trend in the other direction until finally cash was on hand to meet all warrants, and ever since, February 28th, 1925, the State has not only been on a pay-as-you-go basis, but has actually had a cash surplus on hand at all times to meet any bills contracted; so that at the close of the year 1925, when all good business men balance their books, Governor Pinchot was able to look in the general ledger of his administration and truthfully say that the old mess had been cleaned up and for a full year had stayed cleaned up, that old bills and debts accumulated in excess of cash available and even in excess of legal appropriations had been wiped out, and the State had in its cash drawer to the credit of the General Fund $10,212,-905.03 in excess of any outstanding warrants. (Table III)

Now, Gentlemen of the Senate, this is dealing with receipts and expenditures and not with the meaningless receipts and disbursements from one pocket to another. To show just how meaningless such a statement of receipts and disbursements can be, let me call your attention to the General Fund expenditures of the two last administrations. The figures I herewith submit to you are from the records of the Auditor General's Department and from the appropriation records. I owe you this explanation, however, that while the records in the Audi-

tor General's Department ran from December to December when Governor Sproul took office, the Sproul administration did not take charge of the expenditures of the State until under the appropriation of the 1919 session its fiscal administration began in June of that year. It would, therefore, not be fair to charge the Sproul Administration with more than six months' expenditures for the year 1919, and the only means available for doing this is to take the total expenditures for that year and divide them in half. In my figures, therefore, I have charged the Sproul administration only with half of the expenditures for the year 1919. With this allowance and with deductions for refunded taxes and other disbursements not truly chargeable to the Sproul administration, the total General Fund expenditures of the Sproul administration amount to $211,685,184.21. In the same manner taking the expenditures of the Pinchot administration from its actual fiscal start and carrying them all the way through until June, 1927, under appropriations for which the Pinchot administration is responsible the expenditures from the General Fund for the entire four years of the Pinchot administration will total $266,041,875.28.

These are the figures which, through ignorance—that does not refer to the Auditor General's Department—or viciousness have given rise to the lie that the Pinchot administration has cost the State more than the Sproul administration. It is true that if you subtract $211,685,184.21 expended by the Sproul administration from the $266,-041,875.28 spent by and appropriated under the Pinchot administration you get the sum of $54,356,691.07. That's a simple subtraction, Gentlemen, but a monumental lie when you say that this shows that the Pinchot administration spent more than the Sproul administration and, despite its protestation of economy, was the most extravagent.

It is a lie, Gentlemen, for the reason that in that $54,-356,691.07 is included the $30,767,309.54 of the old debts of the Sproul, of the Brumbaugh, of the Tener, and of the Stuart administration inherited by Pinchot and paid off by him as I have already shown you in the detailed table.

The lie about the increased cost of the Pinchot administration is a lie moreover for the reason that besides paying off inherited debts of nearly $31,000,000, from former administrations, the Pinchot administration also carried in its budget expenses increased over those of the former administration for new and expanded functions of the State government not actually chargeable to the operating, overhead or administrative expenses of the State as follows:

Support of common schools	$29,821,136.66
Normal Schools	2,120,580.69
Universities, Colleges and other Education	3,412,009.19
School Employes' Retirement Board Reserve Fund	3,268,461.24
Delaware River Bridge	8,282,216.05
Assistance to Indigent, widowed Mothers	1,863,693.16
State Employes Retirement Bd. Reserve Fund	750,000.00
	219.43
Retired State Employes	296,000.00
Judiciary	511,052.70
Elective Departments	393,090.12
Valley Forge Park Condemned Land	500,000.00
Indemnity for Tubercular Cattle	1,313,395.37
Miscellaneous special projects, including $750,000 for Sesqui-Centennial	1,027,174.90
Total	$53,559,029.51

From the total figure of $53,559,029.51 you can deduct a saving of $132,521.59 in expenditures for legislative functions which leaves a net total increase of $53,426,-507.92 for new and expanded State functions under the Pinchot administration not actually a part of the administrative expenses.

I call your attention to the fact that of the increased expenditures for new and expanded functions of the State government totalling $53,559,029.51 there are five items:—For the support of common schools, for School Employes' Retirement Fund, for the Delaware River Bridge, for assistance to mothers, for retired State employes, and for the Valley Forge Park which total $43,662,577.59 and which represent appropriations made by the legislative sessions under Pinchot in obedience to legislation enacted before Governor Pinchot took office.

With the old debt of nearly $31,000,000. and with the new problems in expenditures that had to be met the Pinchot Administration, therefore, actually had to face and meet a financial problem of $84,193,817.46 over and above the total expenditures from the General Fund of its predecessor.

The story about the expenditure of $54,000,000 more under Pinchot than under Sproul reduces itself, therefore, to the marvel of: How did Pinchot manage with an increase of only $54,000,000. in income to discharge obligations of $84,000,000 in excess of the Sproul administration? How did the Pinchot administration pay off the old debt of $31,000,000, put the State on a pay-as-you-go basis, meet the new obligations of $53,000,000 and still keep the State on a pay-as-you-go basis? I'll show you how it was done. First, special funds created by the Legislature relieved the General Fund of net obligations amounting in total to $2,180,247.61. This reduced the increased financial problem of the Pinchot administration to $82,013,569.85. To meet this new financial problem and to get the State out of debt the Pinchot administration cut $27,656,878.78 from the actual General Fund expenditures by Departments as follows:

DECREASE IN EXPENDITURES OF APPOINTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Property and Supplies	$2,404,211.55	
State and Finance	135,890.56	
Agriculture	932,999.79	
Forests and Waters	41,964.28	
Health	2,091,944.80	
Public Service	221,190.24	
State Police	304,977.14	
Labor and Industry	372,804.73	
Military Affairs	1,561,626.51	
Miscellaneous Boards and Commissions	344,590.65	
Mines	12,400.38	
Highways	17,355,904.90	
Total	$25,780,505.03	
Welfare	2,502,699.70	
Total	$28,283,204.73	$28,283,204.73
Less increases as follows:		
Executive	30,030.82	
Justice	32,600.97	
Public Instruction	563,694.16	
Total	$626,325.95	626,325.95
Total Net Decrease in Normal Expenditures of Departments		$27,656,878.78

If you deduct this total decrease in the cost of administrative expense from the $82,013,569.85 increased expenditures to be met before the administrative savings were affected, this leaves you exactly $54,356,691.07 the exact increase in expenditures to the dollar and to the penny of the Pinchot administration in discharging the old $31,000,000 debt and paying the increased obligation of $53,000,000. In other words, to get the State out of debt and to keep it

on a paying basis by carrying on $53,000,000 more work than its predecessor the Pinchot administration saved the State $27,500,000 in expenditures. Before Pinchot, the State administration cost $27,500,000 more than the Pinchot Administration has cost and will cost to its end, and at the same time the predecessor administration did $53,000,000 less work for the State and run the State $31,000,000 in debt by doing it.

Out of debt, doing more work than ever for its people, and with its expenditures reduced by $27,500,000 the State of Pennsylvania may well take pride in its Pinchot administration and its economic achievements without a parallel among the Commonwealths of the Union.

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATION LIABILITY WHICH EXISTED AS OF JUNE 1, 1923, SHOWING AMOUNTS PAID DURING THE 1923-1925 FISCAL BIENNIUM, THE AMOUNTS PAID FROM JUNE 1, 1925, TO DECEMBER 31, 1926, THE APPROPRIATION BALANCES REMAINING AS A LIABILITY AS OF JANUARY 1, 1926, AND THE AMOUNTS OF THOSE BALANCES ESTIMATED TO LAPSE.

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	General Fund Appropriations passed Prior to the Session of 1923 not fully paid as of June 1, 1923, including Deficiency Appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature	Paid from June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1925	Appropriation Liability as of June 1, 1925	Paid from June 1, 1925, to January 1, 1926	Appropriation Liability as of January 1, 1926	Estimated To Lapse
	1909						
	Department of Property & Supplies						
P. L. 594	Mural Art Paintings	$6,872.28	$4,800.00	$2,072.28	$2,072.28		
	Total	$6,872.28	$4,800.00	$2,072.28	$2,072.28		
	1911						
	Department of Property & Supplies						
P. L. 935	Commission to Erect Statue to General Meade	$12,630.71	$12,630.71				
P. L. 937	Commission to Erect Monument to Robert Morris	6,166.64		$6,166.64	$5,000.00	$1,166.64	
	Total	$18,797.35	$12,630.71	$6,166.64	$5,000.00	$1,166.64	
	1913						
	Department of Property & Supplies						
P. L. 105	Selection of Site—Statue to General Meade	$9,925.00	$9,925.00				
P. L. 105	Expense of Committee—Statue to General Meade	1,122.71	20.05	$1,102.66		$1,102.66	
P. L. 246	Perry Memorial Commission	146,188.73		46,188.73	$18,613.92	27,574.81	
	Department of Public Instruction						
P. L. 767	State Library—Purchase of Relief Maps	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	$2,000.00
	Total	$59,236.44	$9,945.05	$49,291.39	$18,613.92	$30,677.47	$2,000.00
	1915						
	Department of Property & Supplies						
P. L. 790	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	$98.28		$98.28		$98.28	$98.28
P. L. 694	Memorial to General Meade	46,516.84	$46,391.84	125.00	125.00		
	Total	$46,615.12	$46,391.84	$233.28	$125.00	$98.28	$98.28
	1917						
	Department of Property & Supplies						
P. L. 421	Meade Memorial Commission	$13,622.47	$8,555.79	$5,066.68	$1,266.68	$3,800.00	
	Public Service Commission						
P. L. 419	Elimination of Grade Crossings	34,405.00	3,125.00	31,280.00		31,280.00	$1,280.00
	Miscellaneous						
220-A	Compilation and Publication of Laws prior to 1815	2,939.31		2,939.31		2,939.31	
	Total	$50,966.78	$11,680.79	$39,285.99	$1,266.68	$38,019.31	$1,280.00
	1919						
	Department of Property & Supplies						
375-A	Commission to Erect Statue to General Gregg	$3,898.46	$3,898.46				

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	General Fund Appropriations passed Prior to the Session of 1923 not fully paid as of June 1, 1923, including Deficiency Appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature	Paid from June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1925	Appropriation Liability as of June 1, 1925	Paid from June 1, 1925, to January 1, 1926	Appropriation Liability as of January 1, 1926	Estimated To Lapse
	1919						
	Department of Property and Supplies—Cont'd.						
410-A	Erecting Monument to Colonel Bouquet	$7,500.00		$7,500.00		$7,500.00	
	Public Service Commission						
419-A	Elimination of Grade Crossings	137,575.00	$108,381.73	29,193.27	$7,500.00	21,693.27	$11,693.27
	Total	$148,973.46	$112,280.19	$36,693.27	$7,500.00	$29,193.27	$11,693.27
	1921						
	Department of Agriculture						
42-A	Maintenance—Bureau of Disbursements	$162.31	$162.31				
42-A	Enforcement of Quarantine	1,746.65	1,746.65				
42-A	Traveling Expenses—Bureau of Plant Industry	1,431.12	1,431.12				
42-A	Maintenance—Bureau of Markets	116.69	116.69				
42-A	Chemists salary and expenses—Bureau of Foods	2.15	2.15				
42-A	Traveling and Incidental Expenses—Bureau of Foods	1,793.36	1,793.36				
42-A	Maintenance—Burean of Chemistry	805.23	805.23				
42-A	Maintenance—Bureau of Statistics	1,742.50	1,742.50				
42-A	Attorneys Assistants and special—Bureau of Foods	300.00	300.00				
	Auditor General's Department						
42-A	Clerk Hire	14,821.25	14,821.25				
42-A	Contingent Expenses	238.77	238.77				
42-A	Expenses of Deputies and traveling auditors	1,142.87	1,142.87				
42-A	Refunding collateral tax paid in error	3,185.98	3,185.98				
42-A	Purchasing law books and patent indices	903.00	903.00				
42-A	Compensation of Informants in Escheats	1,232.84	1,232.84				
42-A	Collection of delinquent tax	132.69	132.69				
42-A	Cost of advertising escheats	381.17	381.17				
42-A	Balance due retired county officers	23.05	23.05				
42-A	Costs in suits against delinquent dealers	8.15	8.15				
42-A	Refunding inheritance tax paid in error	7,352.33	7,352.33				
42-A	Pensions and Gratuities	769.00	769.00				
42-A	Fees of County Officers	35.00	35.00				
	Department of Forests and Waters						
42-A	Contingent expense	896.92	896.92				
42-A	Salary and expenses—Forests officers	3,220.14	3,213.36	$6.78		$6.78	$6.78
42-A	Labor	13,540.39	13,540.39				
42-A	Building material and equipment	9,285.93	9,285.93				
42-A	Bureau of Forest Fire Protection	102,185.09	102,185.09				
42-A	State Forestry Academy	2,578.39	2,578.39				
135-A	Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal Board	1,588.64	1,588.64				
	Valley Forge Park Commission						
428-A	Trees	761.22	761.22				
428-A	Maintenance	2,177.86	2,177.86				
428-A	Roads	4,011.86	4,011.86				
P. L. 436	Penna. State Park and Harbor Commission—Erie	40,000.00	32,130.75	7,869.25	$3,932.87	3,936.38	
427-A	Snyder-Middleworth Park Commission	1,811.85	1,811.85				
	Water Supply Commission						
42-A	Salary and expenses of engineers, etc.	18.65	18.65				

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	General Fund Appropriations passed Prior to the Session of 1923 not fully paid as of June 1, 1923, including Deficiency Appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature	Paid from June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1925	Appropriation Liability as of June 1, 1925	Paid from June 1, 1925, to January 1, 1926	Appropriation Liability as of January 1, 1926	Estimated To Lapse
	1921—Department of Forests and Waters—Continued						
42-A	Salary and expenses of engineers on dams	$.92	$.92				
41-A	Pymatuning Swamp Project	10,350.44	59.72	$10,290.72		$10,290.72	$5,290.72
450-A	French Creek Improvement	49,422.89	41.71	49,381.18		49,381.18	
449-A	Dyké along river at Lackawaxen	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00.	5,000.00
	Department of Health						
383-A	Tuberculosis Fund	214,650.95	214,650.95				
42-A	General Fund	15,603.63	15,603.63				
	U. S. Government—Child Welfare	24,405.49	24,405.49				
	U. S. Government—Social Hygiene	16,645.54	16,645.54				
	Department of Highways						
	State Highway 1917-1919-1921	[3]3,714,305.62	3,706,894.46	[2]7,411.16	$41.40	[2]7,369.76	
	State Aid Highways 1917-1919-1921	[8]6,713,964.84	4,107,026.10	[4]2,606,938.74	1,304,024.70	[5]1,302,914.04	
	State Aid Maintenance 1919	247,922.34	112,759.91	[6]135,162.43	108,737.91	[7]26,424.52	
	Township Rewards 1919	13,107.88	13,107.88				
	Highway Bridges 1919	77,629.16	77,629.16				
42-A	Highway Bridges	136,305.56	136,305.56				
42-A	Maintenance and repairs, boroughs	285,637.82	[10]69,960.30	[8]355,598.12	[10]21,049.41	[9]376,647.53	250,000.00
42-A	Township rewards	664,733.55	539,087.44	125,646.11	125,646.11		
42-A	General salary and expense	447,049.19	447,049.19				
42-A	Property Damage	19,467.41	715.85	18,751.56	364.55	18,387.01	
P. L. 442	Refund of Motor Licenses	16.30	16.30				
	House of Representatives						
42-A	Assistant clerk—Session 1923	400.00	400.00				
42-A	Incidental expense—6 months commencing December 1, 1922	4,000.00	4,000.00				
42-A	Indexing legislative Journal—Session 1923	1,500.00	1,500.00				
42-A	Salary of 207 members and extra compensation of Speakers	104,500.00	104,500.00				
42-A	Mileage of 207 members	20,301.30	20,301.30				
42-A	Postage of 207 members	150.00	150.00				
42-A	Salary of officers and employes—Session 1923	31,030.00	21,315.00	9,715.00		9,715.00	9,715.00
42-A	Postage on Legislative journal	1,590.00	1,590.00				
42-A	Mileage of officers and employes	3,218.70	3,218.70				
	Insurance Department						
42-A	Contingent expense	504.95	504.95				
	Department of Internal Affairs						
42-A	Bureau of Geological and Topographic Survey	.20	.20				
42-A	Contingent expense	439.21	439.21				
	Judiciary						
42-A	Salary of criers, tipstaffs, etc.	614.19	614.19				
42-A	Stationery, supplies and expense—Eastern District	1,107.08	1,107.08				
42-A	Purchase of books for library at Pittsburgh	20.00	20.00				
42-A	Fees of Prothonotary, etc.	270.00	270.00				
42-A	Contingent expense—Supreme and Superior Courts	228.43	228.43				
42-A	Dockets, stationery and supplies—Superior Court	1,388.88	1,388.88				
42-A	Salary of Judges—Orphans Court	833.41	833.41				
42-A	Salaries—Associate Judges	1,400.29	1,400.29				
42-A	Mileage—Associate Judges	262.20	262.20				
	Department of Labor and Industry						
42-A	Bureau of Rehabilitation	5,100.39	5,100.37	.02		.03	.02

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	1921—Department of Labor and Industry—Continued						
42-A	Salary and expense of Industrial Board	$250.00	$250.00				
42-A	General expense fund	7,991.16	7,991.16				
	Legislative Reference Bureau						
42-A	Salary of Director	250.00	250.00				
42-A	Salary of Assistant Director	250.00	250.00				
42-A	Clerk Hire	877.50	877.50				
	Department of Military Affairs						
42-A	Contingent expense	138.27	138.27				
438-A	Maintenance and repairs to State Armories	823.67	823.67				
438-A	Erection of Armories	65,546.73	65,546.73				
437-A	Riot and insurrection, repairs to armories and buildings destroyed	24,654.64	24,654.64				
437-A	Support of National Guard and Naval Force	227.85	227.85				
42-A	Purchase of Military Stores	3,711.88	3,711.88				
	Department of Mines						
42-A	Contingent expense	99.15	99.15				
42-A	Salary of inspectors	18,315.75	18,315.75				
42-A	Traveling expenses of mine inspectors	2,066.22	2,066.22				
42-A	Expenses of examining boards	6,168.70	6,168.70				
42-A	Counsel Fees	33.25	33.25				
	Pennsylvania State Police						
42-A	Salary of Captains	1,200.00	1,200.00				
42-A	Salary of Lieutenants	900.00	900.00				
42-A	Salary of First Sergeants	625.00	625.00				
42-A	Salary of Sergeants	2,990.00	2,990.00				
42-A	Salary of Corporals	5,248.06	5,248.06				
42-A	Salary of Privates	20,373.87	20,373.87				
42-A	Continuous service pay	3,663.08	3,663.08				
42-A	Keep of horses and renewal of uniforms	24,744.50	24,744.50				
	Department of Property & Supplies						
445-A	Maintenance and repairs—Pennsylvania-New York Toll Bridges	8,293.27	2,470.60	$5,822.77	$269.40	$5,553.37	$5,553.37
441-A	Approaches and right of way to bridges	9,220.21		9,220.21		9,220.21	9,220.21
442-A	Bridge 500 to 1000 feet	3.81		3.81		3.81	3.81
444-A	South Office Building	346.00	346.00				
42-A	Boards General Fund	29,065.91	21,540.45	7,525.46		7,525.46	7,525.46
446-A	Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Bridge	577,123.12		577,123.12		577,123.12	
42-A	Water	613.86	613.86				
42-A	Pennsylvania State Orchestra	634.30	634.30				
448-A	Pennsylvania—New York Toll Bridges	7,733.94	9.00	7,724.94	7,724.94		
426-A	Pennsylvania—New Jersey Toll Bridges	30,453.58	30,453.58				
414-A	Gregg Monument Commission	7,500.00	7,001.54	498.46		498.46	
418-A	Commission—Monument to Pennypacker	30,000.00	2,000.00	28,000.00	3,500.00	36,500.00	
418-A	Commission—Monument to Pennypacker	12,000.00		12,000.00			
420-A	Gettysburg Memorial Commission	5,713.47		5,713.47		5,713.47	5,713.47
415-A	Commission—Statue to General Meade	50,000.00		50,000.00	34,130.80	15,869.20	
42-A	Painting Portrait of H. M. Kephart	750.00	750.00				
42-A	Compiling Smull's Legislative Handbook	3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00	3,000.00

Act or Page	Purpose of Appropriation	General Fund Appropriations passed Prior to the Session of 1923 not fully paid as of June 1, 1923, including Deficiency Appropriations passed by 1923 Legislature	Paid from June 1, 1923, to May 31, 1925	Appropriation Liability as of June 1, 1925	Paid from June 1, 1925, to January 1, 1926	Appropriation Liability as of January 1, 1926	Estimated To Lapse
	1921—Department of Property and Supplies—Continued						
	Bureau of Publications						
42-A	Contingent expense	$11.50	$11.50				
42-A	Freight, postage, etc.	869.38	869.38				
42-A	Contingent expense	268.68	268.68				
42-A	Printing, binding and ruling	32,235.18	32,235.18				
42-A	Cuts and plates	443.97	443.97				
	Department of Public Instruction						
42-A	Board of Censors—Contingent expense	436.8$	436.80				
	Library and Museum	320.00	320.00				
42-A	Preparing of law books	21.65	21.65				
42-A	Miscellaneous books	11.97	11.97				
42-A	Purchase of law books	328.70	328.70				
42-A	Salary and expense—Div. of Public Records	840.67	840.67				
42-A	Salary and expense—Library Extension Division	51.96	51.96				
42-A	Salary and expense—Museum Division	114.88	114.88				
42-A	Purchase of lantern slides	32.97	32.97				
42-A	Contingent expense	495.15	495.15				
42-A	Binding books, etc.	5,296.66	5,296.66				
42-A	General salary and expense	406.39	406.39				
42-A	Bureau of Medical Education and licensure	32.68	32.68				
42-A	Bureau of Midwifery	76.15	76.15				
	Dental Council						
	Common Schools						
42-A	Expenses of County Superintendents	2,062.23	2,063.23				
42-A	Expenses of Assistant County Superintendents	2,473.78	2,473.78				
42-A	Education of Blind Children	732.00	732.00				
408-A	Graduates of Secondary Schools	700.00	700.00				
407-A	State Scholarships to blind students	902.04	902.04				
42-A	Support of Common Schools	3,310,603.11	3,310,603.11				
42-A	Consolidated Schools Closed	99,638.15	96,815.47	$2,822.68	$755.43	$2,067.25	
42-A	Consolidated Schools Transportation	221,182.38	218,436.42	2,745.96		2,745.96	
42-A	Bureau of Vocational Education	452,217.42	[1]36,099.14	488,316.56		488,316.56	$352,946.52
42-A	Encouraging and promoting Vocational Education	224,838.44	220,343.41	4,495.03		4,495.03	
	State Normal Schools						
42-A	Maintenance	54,962.59	54,962.59				
42-A	Alterations and Equipment	33,311.78	33,311.78				
439-A	Board of Pharmacy	1,508.51	1,508.51				
394-A	Nautical School—Board of Navigation	10,683.26	10,683.26				
42-A	Extension course Americanization Adult Education	33.50	33.50				
	State Retirement Board						
411-A	Annuity Reserve Fund	834,670.16	834,670.16				
1-A	Annuity Reserve Fund	1,007.81	1,007.81				
40-A	Soldiers' Orphans School—Purchase of Livestock, etc.	84.27	84.27				
419-A 42-A	Pennsylvania Historical Commission	5,203.22	4,581.10	622.12		622.12	622.12
	Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb, Mt. Airy						
82-A	Maintenance	50,500.00	50,500.00				
82-A	Maintenance three pupils	891.08	891.08				
83-A	Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, Overbrook	16,218.75	16,218.75				

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	1921—Department of Public Instruction—Continued.						
86-A	Western Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf, Edgewood	$63,384.49	$63,384.49				
85-A	Western Pennsylvania Institution for Blind, Pittsburgh	13,187.51	13,187.51				
392-A	Downingtown Industrial and Agricultural School	4,812.19	4,812.19				
393-A	National Farm School	3,937.50	3,937.50				
395-A	Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Arts	33,445.13	33,445.13				
	Pennsylvania State College						
397-A	General maintenance	174,952.90	174,952.90				
396-A	Tobacco experiment	2,971.68	2,971.68				
398-A	Agriculture and Home Economics Extension	48,454.69	48,454.69				
398-A	Maintenance, Trade and Apprentice School	7,880.11	7,880.11				
36-A	Maintenance, erection, etc.	145,460.42	145,460.42				
405-A	Philadelphia School of Design for Women	4,928.38	4,928.38				
	Temple University						
400-A	General Maintenance	70,354.89	70,354.89				
400-A	School of Medicine—Maintenance	30,531.64	30,531.64				
	University of Pennsylvania						
403-A	General Maintenance	323,519.44	323,519.44				
403-A	School of Education—maintenance	24,146.00	24,146.00				
403-A	Maintenance of extension schools	26,949.67	26,949.67				
402-A	Graduate School of Medicine	15,625.00	15,625.00				
	University of Pittsburgh						
404-A	General maintenance	274,172.73	274,172.73				
404-A	Maintenance—Teaching School of Medicine	3,125.00	3,125.00				
259-A	Women's Medical College	2,500.00	2,500.00				
	Philadelphia Museum						
399-A	Distribution of educational material	1,728.10	1,728.10				
399-A	Installation of exhibits	732.09	732.09				
	Public Service Commission						
42-A	General salaries and expenses	4,283.45	4,283.45				
447-A	Elimination of Grade Crossings	90,375.00	29,875.00	$60,500.00	$10,000.00	$50,000.00	
	Senate						
42-A	Assistant clerk—session 1923	400.00	400.00				
42-A	Incidental expense—commencing December 1, 1922	2,000.00	2,000.00				
42-A	Labor, express, etc., office of librarian	700.00	700.00				
42-A	Salary of 50 members	26,000.00	26,000.00				
42-A	Mileage of officers and employes—session 1923	1,744.60	1,744.60				
42-A	Mileage of 50 members	4,676.10	4,676.10				
42-A	Postage of 50 members	150.00	150.00				
	Department of State and Finance						
42-A	Contingent expense	2.47	2.47				
42-A	Refunding Notary Public fees	125.00	125.00				
	Department of State Treasurer						
42-A	Contingent expense	69.85	69.85				
42-A	Patent indices and law books	19.75	19.75				
42-A	Traveling expense	57.40	57.40				
	Department of Welfare						
P. L. 438	Mothers Assistance—Traveling and contingent expense	212.44	212.44				
P. L. 438	Monthly allowance to indigent widowed mothers	46,321.77	46,321.77				

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	1921—Department of Welfare—Cont'd.						
77-A	Eastern State Hospital Insane—Selinsgrove	$8,000.00		$8,000.00		$8,000.00	$8,000.00
42-A	Administration—salary and expense	14,624.14	$14,624.14				
	Connellsville State Hospital						
58-A	Improvement to buildings, etc.	2,000.00	2,000.00				
58-A	Purchase of motor ambulance	3,000.00	2,905.50	94.50		94.50	94.50
70-A	Mercer State Hospital	2,125.00	2,125.00				
	Philipsburg State Hospital						
59-A	Maintenance	4,687.50	4,687.50				
59-A	Purchase of X-Ray equipment	413.52	413.52				
66-A	Ashland State Hospital	459.20	459.20				
67-A	Blossburg State Hospital	6,472.38	6,472.38				
	Coaldale State Hospital						
68-A	Maintenance	1,875.01	1,875.01				
68-A	Refurnishing laundry	2,500.00	2,500.00				
69-A	Hazleton State Hospital	7,105.65	7,105.65				
	Nanticoke State Hospital						
17-A	Improvement to grounds	6,296.22	6,296.22				
71-A	Building fire escapes	1,000.00	1,000.00				
72-A	Scranton State Hospital	3,600.00	3,600.00				
72-A	Purchaing Laundry equipment	2,500.00	2,500.00				
	Shamokin State Hospital						
73-A	Wiring X-Ray room	116.24	116.24				
262-A	Aged Colored Women's Home	256.65	256.65				
263-A	Almira Home Association	1,741.01	1,741.01				
264-A	Beacon Light Mission	300.00	300.00				
265-A	Beaver County Children's Home	548.06	548.06				
266-A	Benevolent Association Home for Children	500.00	500.00				
269-A	Bethesda Home	1,897.21	1,897.21				
268-A	Bethel Orphanage	125.00	125.00				
270-A	Beulah Anchorage	500.00	500.00				
271-A	Boys Industrial Home	2,500.00	2,500.00				
279-A	Children's Home of South Bethlehem	53.84	53.84				
280-A	Christian Home	625.00	625.00				
278-A	Children's Industrial Home	2,413.69	2,413.69				
274-A	Chester Day Nursery and Children's Boarding Home	646.47	646.47				
281-A	Christian Home for Women	275.00	275.00				
282-A	Coleman Industrial Home for Colored Boys	450.00	450.00				
284-A	Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Children	812.50	812.50				
286-A	Easton Home for Friendless Children	1,250.00	1,250.00				
287-A	Elmwood Home	250.00	250.00				
288-A	Erie Home for the Friendless	652.62	652.62				
289-A	Erie Infants Home and Hospital	337.50	337.50				
291-A	First Allegheny Day Nursery and Temporary Home for Children	939.29	939.29				
293-A	Florence Crittenton Home—Harrisburg	219.33	219.33				
294-A	Florence Crittenton Home—Philadelpria	500.00	500.00				
297-A	Florence Crittenton Circle—Wilkes-Barre	200.00	200.00				
298-A	Florence Crittenton Mission—Williamsport	549.25	549.25				
299-A	Friends Home for Children	425.00	425.00				
305-A	Home for the Aged	675.00	675.00				
306-A	Home for Aged and Infirm Women	787.50	787.50				
307-A	Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Women	787.50	787.50				
308-A	Home for Colored Children	562.50	562.50				
310-A	Home for the Friendless—Harrisburg	1,745.17	1,745.17				
311-A	Home for Friendless Children—Lancaster	1,250.00	1,250.00				

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	1921—Department of Welfare—Cont'd.						
312-A	Home for Friendless Children—Reading	$562.50	$562.50				
314-A	Home for the Friendless—Williamsport	2,062.50	2,062.50				
313-A	Home for Friendless Women	1,500.00	1,500.00				
309-A	Home for Industry for Discharged Prisoners	562.50	562.50				
316-A	Home for Veterans of G. A. R. and Wives	4,931.73	4,931.73				
317-A	Home for Widows and Single Women	500.00	500.00				
325-A	Industrial Home for Crippled Children	3,375.00	3,375.00				
326-A	Julia White Priscilla Home for Colored People	125.00	125.00				
328-A	Ladies of the G. A. R. Home	4,000.00	4,000.00				
332-A	Midnight Mission	1,003.85	1,003.85				
333-A	Nazarene Home for Aged	812.50	812.50				
339-A	Northern Home for Friendless Children	2,250.00	2,250.00				
335-A	Northern Tier Home	312.50	312.50				
336-A	Nursery Home	750.00	750.00				
337-A	Old Ladies' Home	1,562.50	1,562.50				
338-A	Orphans' Asylum of the Holy Family	5,625.00	5,625.00				
340-A	Passavant Memorial Home for Care of Epileptics	3,672.31	3,672.31				
344-A	Pennsylvania Memorial Home	2,000.00	2,000.00				
65-A	Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	9,449.01	9,449.01				
346-A	Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind	5,625.00	5,625.00				
348-A	Philadelphia Home for Incurables	2,750.00	2,750.00				
349-A	Philadelphia Home for Infants	675.00	675.00				
351-A	Pittsburgh Home for Babies	1,875.00	1,875.00				
352-A	Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for Friendless	2,250.00	2,250.00				
353-A	Pittsburgh Newsboys Home	2,250.00	2,250.00				
355-A	Robert Wood Home of Philadelphia	300.00	300.00				
356-A	Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital	3,750.00	3,750.00				
373-A	Tabor Home for Friendless	1,250.00	1,250.00				
374-A	Union Home for Old Ladies	1,253.94	1,253.94				
378-A	Western Temporary Home	625.00	625.00				
380-A	Williamsport Training Home for Girls	900.00	900.00				
	State Institution for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics, Spring City						
55-A	Maintenance	48,038.07	48,038.07				
55-A	Erection and equipment of Building	15,193.97	15,193.97				
	Polk State School						
56-A	Maintenance	32,954.96	32,954.96				
57-A	Purchase of Farm Land	2,349.50	40.00	$2,309.50		$2,309.50	$2,309.50
57-A	Erection of fire proof shop	1.55	1.55				
57-A	Purchase of exhaust fan	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	2,000.00
57-A	Fire protection equipment	3,516.62	330.97	3,185.65		3,185.65	3,185.65
	Laurelton State Village						
64-A	Maintenance	4,136.76	4,136.76				
64-A	Construction of Reservoir	250.00	250.00				
64-A	Building Cottage for patients	10,093.09	10,093.09				
64-A	Improvement to farm	2,560.76	2,560.76				
64-A	Cottage for employes	3,122.15	3,122.15				
84-A	Training School for Feeble-Minded, Elwyn	50,285.40	50,285.40				
	Eastern Penitentiary						
74-A	Salaries of officers and parole work	10,348.27	10,348.27				
74-A	Library books	24.00	24.00				

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	1921—Department of Welfare—Cont'd.						
74-A	Gratuities	$565.00	$565.00				
74-A	Clothing furnished discharged prisoners	1,422.47	1,422.47				
	Western Penitentiary						
75-A	Salaries of officers and parole work	22,411.85	22,411.85				
75-A	Repairs extraordinary	2,397.07	2,397.07				
75-A	Insurance	14.00	14.00				
75-A	Clothing furnished discharged prisoners	2,528.86	2,528.86				
75-A	Books and stationery	7.01	7.01				
75-A	Hospital equipment	678.16	678.16				
P. L. 23	Transfer of convicts	[8]2,123.47	45.34	$2,078.13		$2,078.13	$2,078.13
76-A	New Western Penitentiary	294,530.90	226,815.41	67,715.49	$67,715.49		
81-A	Glen Mills School	60,822.25	60,822.25				
	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory						
61-A	Salary of officers and employes	41,350.25	41,350.25				
61-A	Library books	122.96	122.96				
61-A	Tools and machinery	11.00	11.00				
61-A	Lectures, etc.	335.00	335.00				
61-A	Dishes and equipment for kitchen	559.73	559.73				
61-A	Machinery, etc. for trade	2,805.98	2,805.98				
61-A	Machinery for laundry, etc.	2,900.00	2,900.00				
61-A	Renewing electric wiring	722.76	722.76				
61-A	Gratuities for discharged prisoners	1,425.00	1,425.00				
	Pennsylvania Training School						
63-A	Steam line repairs	1,162.05	1,162.05				
63-A	Water dams and filter plant	2,905.97	2,905.97				
63-A	Machinery and supplies	5,911.58	5,911.58				
63-A	Repairs to farm house	781.19	781.19				
63-A	Improvement to creamery	2,200.00	2,200.00				
63-A	Purchase of library books	49.25	49.25				
388-A	Grandview Institution for Consumptives	562.50	562.50				
267-A	Berean Manual Training School	1,875.00	1,875.00				
44-A	Care and Treatment of Indigent Insane	458,539.94	458,539.94				
45-A	Allentown State Hospital	26,200.56	26,197.92	2.64		2.64	2.64
	Danville State Hospital						
46-A	Equipment of power plant	7,356.15	7,355.33	.82		.82	.82
46-A	Hospital equipment	6,820.88	6,820.88				
46-A	Lighting equipment	2,199.81	2,199.81				
46-A	Rewiring building	636.07	633.65	2.42		2.42	2.42
	Warren State Hospital						
48-A	Additional ward	2,074.75	2,074.75				
48-A	Machinery for textile plant	19.50	19.50				
42-A	Additional ward	4,389.76	4,100.00	289.76		289.76	289.76
	Harrisburg State Hospital						
49-A	Wiring buildings	1,887.82	1,887.82				
49-A	Replacing pipes	2,332.83	2,332.83				
49-A	Laundry equipment	2,189.16	2,189.16				
	Norristown State Hospital						
51-A	Sundry purposes	12,268.97	12,266.57	2.40		2.40	2.40
28-A	Completing Nursery home	364.63	364.63				
	Warren State Hospital						
52-A	Installation of rendering plant	424.49	424.49				
52-A	Changes in fire protection	597.86	597.86				
52-A	Cottages for employes	1,852.25	1,852.25				
52-A	Relaying water and gas lines	12,754.84	12,754.84				
	Wernersville State Hospital						
54-A	Repairs and new equipment for building	987.39	987.39				
54-A	Farm equipment	4,987.91	4,987.91				
54-A	Electric wiring	4,238.51	3,630.78	607.73		607.73	607.73
54-A	Repairs to sewage disposal plant	5,000.00	4,029.64	970.36		970.36	970.36
54-A	Stokers	1,538.74	1,538.74				
54-A	Additions to Industrial Plant	542.41	542.41				

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	1921—Department of Welfare—Cont'd.						
	Western State Hospital for Insane						
78-A	Maintenance	$8,765.32	$8,765.32				
79-A	Erection, construction and equipment	28,061.68	8,282.33	$19,779.35		$19,779.35	$19,779.35
275-A	Children's Aid Society, Franklin County	250.00	250.00				
277-A	Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania	6,750.00	6,750.00				
276-A	Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania	2,484.52	2,484.52				
283-A	Colored Women's Relief Association of Western Pennsylvania	275.00	275.00				
300-A	George Junior Republic Association	1,062.50	1,062.50				
329-A	Meadville Children's Aid Society	1,579.78	1,579.78				
341-A	Pennsylvania Association for Blind	1,687.50	1,687.50				
343-A	Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society and Free Circulating Library for Blind	2,129.40	2,129.40				
345-A	Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Society	437.50	437.50				
375-A	United Charities of Hazleton	1,256.48	1,256.48				
379-A	Westmoreland Children's Aid Society	4,279.04	4,279.04				
381-A	Woods Run Settlement Association	375.00	375.00				
283-A	York Society to Protect Children and Aged	1,250.00	1,250.00				
347-A	Pennsylvania Association for Protection of Colored Women	562.50	562.50				
87-A	Adrian Hospital Association	5,062.50	5,062.50				
88-A	Allegheny General Hospital	21,875.00	21,875.00				
89-A	Allegheny Valley Hospital	2,025.00	2,025.00				
90-A	Allentown Hospital	16,875.00	16,875.00				
91-A	Altoona Hospital	10,851.07	10,851.07				
92-A	American Hospital for Diseases of Stomach	1,875.00	1,875.00				
93-A	Ameriian Oncologic Hospital	2,875.00	2,875.00				
96-A	Bellefonte Hospital	2,250.00	2,250.00				
95-A	Beaver Valley General Hospital	2,750.00	2,750.00				
97-A	Berwick Hospital	2,500.00	2,500.00				
9-A	Bloomsburg Hospital	1,375.00	1,375.00				
100-A	Braddock General Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00				
101-A	Bradford Hospital	3,000.00	3,000.00				
102-A	Brookville Hospital	750.00	750.00				
103-A	Brownsville General Hospital	5,703.91	5,703.91				
105-A	Butler County General Hospital	9,100.66	9,100.66				
130-A	Carbondale Emergency Hospital	7,131.39	7,131.39				
106-A	Canonsburg General Hospital	575.00	575.00				
107-A	Carlisle Hospital	5,601.39	5,601.39				
108-A	Chambersburg Hospital	1,325.00	1,325.00				
109-A	Charleroi Monessen Hospital	625.00	625.00				
111-A	Chester County Hospital	4,050.00	4,050.00				
110-A	Chester Hospital	8,312.50	8,312.50				
114-A	Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh	6,750.00	6,750.00				
113-A	Children's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	6,750.00	6,750.00				
104-A	Christian H. Buehl Hospital	3,852.90	3,852.90				
115-A	Citizens' General Hospital, New Kensington	1,750.00	1,750.00				
117-A	Clearfield Hospital	8,713.99	8,713.99				
118-A	Coatesville Hospital	2,750.00	2,750.00				
119-A	Columbia Hospital	1,750.00	1,750.00				
121-A	Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital	18,000.00	18,000.00				
112-A	Corry Hospital Association	1,375.47	1,375.47				
123-A	Coudersport General Hospital	250.00	250.00				
124-A	Diagnostic Hospital, Philadelphia	500.00	500.00				
384-A	Eaglesville Sanatorium for Consumptives	11,360.29	11,360.29				

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	1921—Department of Welfare—Cont'd.						
127-A	Easton Hospital	$3,250.00	$3,250.00				
128-A	Elk County General Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00				
129-A	Ellwood City Hospital	500.00	500.00				
131-A	Eye and Ear Hospital	7,750.00	7,750.00				
132-A	Frankford Hospital	7,500.00	7,500.00				
133-A	Franklin City Hospital	1,500.00	1,500.00				
125-A	Frederick Douglas Memorial Hospital	2,663.83	2,663.83				
134-A	Garretson Hospital, Philadelphia	2,000.00	2,000.00				
135-A	General Hospital, East Stroudsburg	625.00	625.00				
136-A	Germantown Dispensary and Hospital	3,375.00	3,375.00				
137-A	Good Samaritan Hospital, Lebanon	2,500.00	2,500.00				
138-A	Good Samaritan Hospital, Westfield	250.00	250.00				
139-A	Grand View Hospital, Sellersville	1,250.00	1,250.00				
140-A	Greenville Hospital	1,973.65	1,973.65				
141-A	Grove City Hospital	1,500.00	1,500.00				
142-A	Gynecean Hospital, Philadelphia	6,423.06	6,423.06				
143-A	Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia	16,250.00	16,250.00				
144-A	Hahnemann Hospital, Scranton	6,250.00	6,250.00				
145-A	Hamot Hospital Association, Erie	13,125.00	13,125.00				
146-A	Harrisburg Hospital	4,687.50	4,687.50				
147-A	Harrisburg Polyclinic Hospital	745.73	745.73				
150-A	Homeopathic Hospital, Chester County	3,500.00	3,500.00				
148-A	Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Pittsburgh	16,250.00	16,250.00				
149-A	Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, Reading	2,500.00	2,500.00				
151-A	Homestead Hospital	9,750.00	9,750.00				
153-A	Howard Hospital, Philadelphia	6,746.33	6,746.33				
154-A	Indiana Hospital	6,750.00	6,750.00				
98-A	J. C. Blair Memorial Hospital	1,645.12	1,645.12				
155-A	Jefferson Medical College	22,500.00	22,500.00				
157-A	Kane Summit Hospital Association	2,875.00	2,875.00				
158-A	Kensington Hospital for Women	2,750.00	2,750.00				
160-A	Lancaster General Hospital	5,625.00	5,625.00				
161-A	Lamkenau Hospital	2,812.50	2,812.50				
162-A	Latrobe Hospital	2,415.96	2,415.96				
163-A	Lewistown Hospital	3,304.54	3,304.54				
164-A	Lock Haven Hospital	5,625.00	5,625.00				
200-A	Lying-in Charity Hospital	6,500.00	6,500.00				
196-A	Mary M. Packer Hospital	1,875.00	1,875.00				
166-A	Maple Grove Hospital Association	875.00	875.00				
167-A	Maternity Hospital, Pittsburgh	875.00	875.00				
168-A	McKeesport Hospital	12,500.00	12,500.00				
169-A	Meadville City Hospital	10,500.00	10,500.00				
172-A	Memorial Hospital, Roxborough	5,000.00	5,000.00				
173-A	Mercy Hospital, Altoona	2,125.00	2,125.00				
176-A	Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia	4,625.00	4,625.00				
175-A	Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre	18,042.61	18,042.61				
178-A	Midvalley Hospital, Blakely	4,500.00	4,500.00				
180-A	Miners' Hospital, Northern Cambria	1,812.50	1,812.50				
183-A	Montgomery Hospital, Norristown	2,198.01	2,198.01				
184-A	Mt. Pleasant Memorial Hospital	4,383.23	4,383.23				
185-A	Mt. Sinai Hospital, Philadelphia	14,375.00	14,375.00				
187-A	Nason Hospital Association	1,575.00	1,575.00				
188-A	National Stomach Hospital	500.00	500.00				
189-A	Nesbit West Side Hospital	937.50	937.50				
191-A	Northwestern Hospital, Philadelphia	562.50	562.50				
192-A	North Pennsylvania General Hospital and Sanatorium	675.00	675.00				
193-A	Northwestern General Hospital	5,500.00	5,500.00				
194-A	Ohio Valley General Hospital	4,037.38	4,037.38				
195-A	Oil City Hospital	3,750.00	3,750.00				
199-A	Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm	4,327.80	4,327.80				

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	1921—Department of Welfare—Cont'd.						
201-A	Philadelphia Orthopaedic Hospital and Infirmary	$5,250.00	$5,250.00				
202-A	Phoenixville Hospital	7,374.06	7,374.06				
204-A	Pittston Hospital Association	6,200.43	6,200.43				
206-A	Pottstown Hospital	3,424.96	3,424.96				
208-A	Pottstown Homeopathic Hospital	250.00	250.00				
207-A	Pottsville Hospital	5,625.00	5,625.00				
211-A	Providence General Hospital, Philadelphia	375.00	375.00				
212-A	Punxsutawney Hospital Association	2,625.00	2,625.00				
213-A	Reading Hospital	11,250.00	11,250.00				
214-A	Renovo Hospital	937.50	937.50				
197-A	Robert Packer Hospital	5,000.00	5,000.00				
115-A	Rochester General Hospital	8,000.00	8,000.00				
216-A	Roosevelt Hospital	4,861.33	4,861.33				
385-A	Rush Hospital for Consumptives	21,711.66	21,711.66				
219-A	Saint Christopher's Hospital for Children	2,125.00	2,125.00				
220-A	Saint Francis' Hospital, Pittsburgh	23,125.00	23,125.00				
221-A	Saint John's General Hospital, Pittsburgh	2,812.50	2,812.50				
225-A	Saint Luke's Hospital, Bethlehem	5,000.00	5,000.00				
226-A	Saint Luke's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	5,350.61	5,350.61				
229-A	Saint Vincent's Hospital Association, Erie	14,730.41	14,730.41				
230-A	Samaritan Hospital, Philadelphia	9,375.00	9,375.00				
231-A	Sewickley Valley Hospital	2,250.00	2,250.00				
232-A	Shenango Valley Hospital	3,000.00	3,000.00				
94-A	Simon H. Barnes Hospital	1,000.00	1,000.00				
233-A	Southside Hospital, Pittsburgh	12,500.00	12,500.00				
234-A	Spencer Hospital, Meadville	8,021.57	8,021.57				
236-A	Suburban General Hospital, Bellevue	1,875.00	1,875.00				
237-A	Taylor Hospital Association	6,250.00	6,250.00				
238-A	Taylor Hospital, Ridley Park	1,250.00	1,250.00				
239-A	Titusville Hospital	1,250.00	1,250.00				
386-A	Tuberculosis League	5,241.34	5,241.34				
240-A	Uniontown Hospital	8,052.35	8,052.35				
152-A	University of Pennsylvania Hospital	22,500.00	22,500.00				
170-A	Medico-Chirurgical Hospital	6,250.00	6,250.00				
205-A	Polyclinic Hospital	11,250.00	11,250.00				
244-A	Wayne County Memorial Hospital	900.00	900.00				
243-A	Washington Hospital	6,217.01	6,217.01				
245-A	Waynesburg Hospital	1,000.00	1,000.00				
246-A	Western Pennsylvania Hospital	19,350.00	19,350.00				
247-A	Westmoreland Hospital Association	4,375.00	4,375.00				
248-A	West Philadelphia General Homeopathic Hospital	2,125.00	2,125.00				
249-A	West Philadelphia Hospital for Women	2,812.50	2,812.50				
250-A	West Side Hospital Association, Scranton	5,625.00	5,625.00				
251-A	Wilkes-Barre City Hospital	15,000.00	15,000.00				
252-A	Williamsport Hospital	17,790.40	17,790.40				
253-A	Williams Valley Hospital	625.00	625.00				
254-A	Willis Hospital	13,500.00	13,500.00				
256-A	Women's Hospital of Philadelphia	7,500.00	7,500.00				
255-A	Women's Homeopathic Hospital, Philadelphia	4,687.50	4,687.50				
258-A	Women's Medical College, Philadelphia	5,500.00	5,500.00				
257-A	Women's Southern Homeopathic Hospital	2,714.28	2,714.28				
260-A	Wyoming Valley Homeopathic Hospital	1,125.00	1,125.00				
261-A	York Hospital	5,641.94	5,641.94				

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	1921—Department of Welfare—Cont'd.						
	Miscellaneous						
42-A	Lieutenant Governor—Contingent expense	$188.02	$188.02				
42-A	State Bond Road Sinking Fund	760,590.41	760,590.41				
424-A	Board of Commissioners of Navigation, Salaries	1,267.80	1,267.80				
425-A	Delaware River Bridge Commission	1,101,754.63	1,101,754.63				
P. L. 443	State Fair Commission	10,383.01	3,645.84	$6,737.17		$6,737.17	
	Total	$24,967,595.54	$20,255,913.96	$4,711,681.58	$1,645,794.19	$3,065,887.39	$693,920.74
	1923						
	Agriculture						
2-A	Indemnity for Animals Destroyed	$58,421.48	$58,420.39	$1.09		$1.09	$1.09
3-A	State Aid to Agricultural Associations	12,814.68	12,814.68				
	Auditor General's Department						
2-A	Retirement of State Employes	1,570.73	1,547.91	22.82		22.82	22.82
2-A	Publishing Monthly Money Statements	3,772.19	2,949.20	822.99		822.99	822.99
	Governor's Office						
2-A	Expense of Governor's Conference	200.00	200.00				
	Judiciary						
2-A	Salaries of Judges—Court of Common Pleas	2,272.36	1,416.74	855.62		855.62	855.62
2-A	Salaries Retired Judges	547.21	547.21				
	Military Affairs						
200-A	Support National Guard	400.25	400.25				
2-A	Officers' Annual Allowance	2.80		2.80		2.80	2.80
	Department of Property & Supplies						
2-A	Salaries of employes	1,798.67		1,798.67		1,798.67	1,798.67
2-A	General salaries	29,025.35	28,961.19	64.16		64.16	64.16
2-A	Advertising Annual Schedule	1,389.64	1,389.64				
2-A	Electric current, gas, and steam	2,429.01	1,788.42	640.59		640.59	640.59
2-A	Telephone service	9,725.98	9,725.98				
2-A	Rent of offices	409.62	409.62				
2-A	State Art Commission	85.04	5.07	79.97		79.97	79.97
	Bureau of Publications						
2-A	Paper, envelopes, etc.	270,582.04	223,338.95	47,243.09	$6,344.27	40,898.82	
	Public Instruction						
2-A	Support of Public Schools, etc.	3,430,377.42	3,430,377.42				
	School Employes' Retirement Board						
2-A	Expense Fund	26.65		26.65	26.36	.29	.29
2-A	Contingent Reserve Fund	346,965.00	346,965.00				
2-A	State Annuity Reserve Fund	1,650,000.00	1,650,000.00				
4-A	West Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb	5,933.85	5,933.85				
	Soldiers' Orphans School						
7-A	Refrigeration plant	6,500.00	6,500.00				
7-A	Plumbing	3,000.00	3,000.00				
11-A	State Oral School, Scranton	18,000.00	18,000.00				
12-A	Home for Training in Speech	10,000.00	9,590.69	409.31		409.31	409.31
16-A	Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf, Mt. Airy	100,000.00	100,000.00				
20-A	Pennsylvania Institution for Blind	30,000.00	30,000.00				
25-A	West Pennsylvania School for Blind	43,000.00	43,000.00				

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	1923—Cont'd.						
	Senate						
29-A	Salaries of officers and employes ...	$11,419.00	$11,419.00				
	State and Finance						
2-A	Publishing Amendments to Constitution	2,392.00	1,086.80	$1,305.20		$1,305.20	$1,305.20
	State Treasurer						
2-A	Salaries and expenses	4,650.82	226.05	4,424.77		4,424.77	4,424.77
	Refund to State Treasurer credited to appropriation	5.05		5.05		5.05	5.05
	Welfare						
5-A	Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory	490.00	490.00				
6-A	Pennsylvania Training School	5,342.03	5,342.03				
8-A	Eastern State Penitentiary	60,000.00	60,000.00				
	Blossburg State Hospital						
9-A	Maintenance 1921	4,722.00	4,722.00				
9-A	Laundry and Power Plant	4,872.00	4,872.00				
9-A	Construction of elevator	1,217.00	1,217.00				
9-A	Maintenance 1923	12,000.00	12,000.00				
10-A	Scranton State Hospital	20,914.04	20,903.49	10.55		10.55	10.55
	Coaldale State Hospital						
13-A	Maintenance 1919-1921	4,912.04	4,912.04				
13-A	Maintenance 1921-1923	17,615.81	17,615.81				
18-A	State Hospital, Farview	60,000.00	60,000.00				
19-A	Cottage State Hospital, Philipsburg ..	15,000.00	15,000.00				
	Ashland State Hospital						
24-A	Salary—Superintendent of Construction	1,560.00	1,554.00	6.00		6.00	6.00
24-A	Maintenance	110,668.43	110,668.43				
24-A	Installation of engines and dynamos	1,229.89	1,229.89				
24-A	Installation of X-Ray machine ...	1,442.68	1,442.68				
24-A	Installation of New panel board ...	1,059.00	1,059.00				
24-A	Steam Separator	600.00	599.91	.09		.09	.09
26-A	Cottage State Hospital, Connellsville..	13,000.00	13,000.00				
28-A	Shamokin State Hospital	35,000.00	32,071.45	2,928.55		2,928.55	2,928.55
41-A	Care and Treatment of Insane	175,000.00	171,905.82	3,094.18		3,094.18	3,094.18
	Total	$6,604,361.76	$6,540,619.61	$63,742.15	$6,370.63	$57,371.52	$16,472.70

[1] Refund of $9,188.73 included but not shown by Auditor General.
[2] Includes refunds due of $ 7,369.76.
[3] Includes refunds due of $ 41,662.03.
[4] Includes refunds due of $128,981.83.
[5] Includes refunds due of $154,710.13.
[6] Includes refunds due of $ 24,080.51.
[7] Includes refunds due of $ 5,306.40.
[8] Includes refunds due of $258,356.52.
[9] Includes refunds due of $344,692.67.
[10] Refunds received exceed expenditures.

SUMMARY

1909	6,872.28	4,800.00	2,072.28	2,072.28		
1911	18,797.35	12,630.71	6,166.64	5,000.00	1,166.64	
1913	59,236.44	9,945.05	49,291.39	18,613.92	30,677.47	2,000.00
1915	46,615.12	46,391.84	223.28	125.00	98.28	98.28
1917	50,966.78	11,680.79	39,285.99	1,266.68	38,019.31	1,280.00
1919	148,973.46	112,280.19	36,693.27	7,500.00	29,193.27	11,693.27
1921	24,967,595.54	20,255,913.96	4,711,681.58	1,645,794.19	3,065,887.39	693,920.74
1923	6,604,361.76	6,540,619.61	63,742.15	6,370.63	57,371.52	16,472.70
Total	$31,903,418.73	$26,994,262.15	$4,909,156.58	$1,686,742.70	$3,222,413.88	$725,464.99

ANALYSIS OF GENERAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS PASSED BY THE 1919, 1921, 1923 AND 1925 LEGISLATURES

	SPROUL ADMINISTRATION			
	Appropriations by 1919 Legislature	Appropriations by 1921 Legislature	Total by 1919 and 1921 Legislature	Percent of Total Appropriations
Total General Fund Appropriation for all purposes	$103,851,631.20	$118,060,133.16	$221,911,764.36	100.
Included in the above are General Fund Appropriations for certain functions created and regulated by Legislatures prior to 1923, as follows:—				
Common Schools:				
(1) Teachers' salaries	$20,451,220.00	$24,019,545.55	$44,470,765.55	20.04
(2) Subsidies other than Teachers' Salaries	1,834,850.48	2,859,454.45	4,694,304.93	2.11
(3) School Employes' Retirement Board—Reserve Funds	724,000.00	2,420,000.00	3,144,000.00	1.42
Total for Common Schools	$23,010,070.48	$29,299,000.00	$52,309,070.48	23.57
(4) Delaware River Bridge	500,000.00	1,765,000.00	2,265,000.00	1.02
(5) Mothers' Assistance Fund Allowances	628,816.11	978,000.00	1,606,816.11	.72
Total General Fund Appropriations for above Functions	$24,138,886.59	$32,042,000.00	$56,180,886.59	25.31

	PINCHOT ADMINISTRATION				Increase in Appropriations by 1923 and 1925 Legislature over those by 1919 and 1921 Legislature	Percent of Increase
	Appropriations by 1923 Legislature	Appropriations by 1925 Legislature	Total by 1923 and 1925 Legislature	Percent of Total Appropriation		
Total General Fund Appropriation for all purposes	$119,320,449.37	$123,652,791.39	$242,973,240.76	100.	$21 061,476.40	9.49
Included in the above are General Fund Appropriations for certain functions created and regulated by Legislature prior to 1923, as follows:—						
Common Schools:						
(1) Teachers' salaries	$42,233,623.42	$41,910,000.00	$84,143,623.42	34.63	$39,672,857.87	89.21
(2) Subsidies other than Teachers' Salaries	2,949,718.62	4,031,250,00	6,980,968.62	2.87	2,286,663.69	48.71
(3) School Employes' Retirement Board—Reserve Funds	4,996,965.00	5,565,000.00	10,561,965.00	4.35	7,417,965.00	235.94
Total for Common Schools	$50,180,307.04	$51,506,250.00	$101,686,557.04	41.85	$49,377,486.56	94.39
(4) Delaware River Bridge	6,423,000.00	2,561,662.00	8,984,662.00	3.70	6,719,662.00	296.67
(5) Mothers' Assistance Fund Allowances	1,725,000.00	1,714,000.00	3,439,000.00	1.41	1,832,183.89	114.03
Total General Fund Appropriations for above Functions	$58,328,307.04	$55,781,912.00	$114,110,219.04	46.96	$57,929.332.45	103.08

Legislative Acts Requiring above Appropriations to be made

(1) P. L. 309, 1911 and P. L. 910, 1919
(2) P. L. 309, 1911; P. L. 138, 1913; P. L. 206, 1917; P. L. 196, 498, 1044, 1090, 1919; P. L. 1032, 1921
(3) P. L. 1043, 1917
(4) P. L. 814, 1919
(5) P. L. 118, 1913, and P. L. 893, 1919

GENERAL FUND SETTLEMENTS AND WARRANTS ON HAND IN OFFICE OF STATE TREASURER AND CASH BALANCES AT CLOSE OF EACH MONTH FROM NOVEMBER 30, 1921, TO JANUARY 31, 1926.

	Settlements and Warrants on Hand	Cash Balances	Settlements and Warrants In Excess of Cash	Cash in Excess of Settlements and Warrants
November 30, 1921	$12,914,606.74	$4,117,900.75	$8,796,705.99	
December 31, 1921	11,408,925.68	2,351.49	11,406,574.19	
January 31, 1922	12,213,664.96	95,462.18	12,118,202.78	
February 28, 1922	17,932,434.34	17,904.17	17,914,530.17	
March 31, 1922	13,751,625.07	101,567.91	13,650,057.16	
April 30, 1922	13,492,752.16	13,035.09	13,479,717.07	
May 31, 1922	12,376,461.13	236,204.64	12,140,256.49	
June 30, 1922	12,757,236.51	36,075.11	12,721,161.40	
July 31, 1922	12,511,847.22	389,877.61	12,121,969.61	
August 31, 1922	18,384,219.46	343,771.85	18,040,447.61	
September 29, 1922	17,003,329.83	49,765.58	16,953,564.25	
October 31, 1922	14,118,388.23	1,684,502.43	12,433,885.80	
November 29, 1922	8,492,946.04	1,949,837.53	6,543,108.51	
December 29, 1922	8,768,659.35	506,703.79	8,261,955.56	
January 31, 1923	8,539,370.92	374,826.13	8,164,544.79	
February 28, 1923	4,893,137.16	110,653.30	4,782,483.86	
March 31, 1923	1,540,129.25	353,638.67	1,186,490.58	
April 30, 1923	11,109,074.74	114,637.86	10,994,436.88	
May 31, 1923	9,020,468.08	31,002.39	8,989,465.69	
June 30, 1923	10,096,417.38	456,302.11	9,640,115.27	
July 31, 1923	9,102,751.41	299,655.60	8,803,085.81	
August 31, 1923	5,767,574.65	344,955.84	5,422,618.81	
September 30, 1923	3,776,156.52	250,880.36	3,525,276.16	
October 31, 1923	12,146,564.76	536,042.36	11,610,522.40	
November 30, 1923	1,109,235.21	772,859.37	336,375.84	
December 31, 1923	1,285,072.96	1,516,033.12		230,960.16
January 31, 1924	1,369,118.70	1,184,856.38	184,262.32	
February 29, 1924	1,091,140.68	4,760,052.10		3,668,911.42
March 31, 1924	3,296,983.26	332,741.83	2,964,241.43	
April 30, 1924	2,732,339.69	324,751.13	2,407,588.56	
May 31, 1924	723,514.96	3,300,572.59		2,577,057.63
June 30, 1924	1,467,463.11	1,755,343.51		287,880.40
July 31, 1924	926,168.05	3,331,936.36		2,405,768.31
August 31, 1924	6,858,055.42	2,523,450.80	4,334,604.62	
September 30, 1924	3,991,589.74	1,431,857.03	2,559,732.71	
October 31, 1924	3,148,425.73	1,178,285.50	1,970,140.23	
November 30, 1924	6,162,259.15	1,679,368.29	4,482,890.86	
December 31, 1924	4,791,841.11	3,978,724.92	813,116.19	
January 31, 1925	5,057,298.50	7,267,137.09		2,209,838.59
February 28, 1925	12,634,263.01	9,670,014.04	2,964,248.97	
March 31, 1925	5,953,997.61	7,029,869.43		1,075,871.82
April 30, 1925		4,362,768.52		4,362,768.52
May 30, 1925	373,035.70	4,690,707.01		4,317,671.31
June 30, 1925	1,183,762.89	7,666,950.73		6,483,187.84
July 31, 1925	6,212,366.16	11,486,188.58		5,273,822.42
August 31, 1925	4,044,412.33	9,707,017.68		5,662,605.35
September 30, 1925	3,203,302.55	8,540,825.18		5,337,522.63
October 31, 1925	1,102,016.86	6,746,549.25		5,644,532.39
November 30, 1925	714,797.89	8,211,298.02		7,497,500.13
December 31, 1925	309,513.83	10,522,418.86		10,212,905.03
January 31, 1926	7,133,215.88	12,196,865.79		5,057,649.91
Averages for the year ending				
December 31, 1922	13,483,630.35	452,059.00	13,031,571.35	
December 31, 1923	6,532,162.75	430,123.92	6,102,038.83	
December 31, 1924	3,046,574.97	2,148,495.04	898,079.93	
December 31, 1925	3,339,063.94	7,991,812.03		4,598,748.09

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, I should like to have the opportunity of questioning the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, if he will submit.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I shall be very glad to.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, who compiled this rather voluminous batch of figures that has been placed on our desks?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I have had the assistance of the two young men on my left and on my right, one the Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, the other an expert accountant; and they gave me all the assistance possible in compiling the data I asked for,—and the data I asked for was, at my own request, based upon the data that I wished taken from the figures of the Finance Officer of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, I should like to interrogate the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, further.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, permit himself to be interrogated further?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the gentleman from Allegheny, Mr Barr, how many people were engaged in compiling these figures, and for how long.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I can tell the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, that these figures have all been compiled and kept up to date from the time Pinchot took office as Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, and kept up to the very minute; and perhaps, if I were to give my honest answer, it would be from the time Pinchot took his office down to the present day.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, then these are the figures of the administration?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, these are the figures that correspond with the figures that should be available in the Auditor General's office.

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, undertake to tell this Senate that these two gentlemen, with his assistance, have compiled these figures in a very short time, and it would take five trained auditors and expert accountants several weeks, at a cost of from fifteen to thirty-five thousand dollars, to get the same from the Auditor General?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake, is confused. I have already answered that question. The books are kept differently in the Auditor General's office than they are in the Department of Finance of the State of Pennsylvania. The Department of Finance keeps account of every dollar, down to the nickle, that has been spent during the Pinchot Administration, both for appropriations and expenditures; but from the figures of the Auditor General that cannot be found. That is not the fault of the Auditor General but the fault of the law of the State of Pennsylvania,—the fault of the difference between the fiscal year and the calendar year; and there is no way the Auditor General can get at these figures except by making an examination. Does that answer the Senator from Franklin? Is that what he wanted?

Mr. BONBRAKE. Mr. President, is it not a fact that these are the administration figures?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, it is a fact that these figures are the figures which correspond with the act of assembly that correspond with the books of the State Treasurer, that correspond with the books of the Auditor General; only the figures that are available in the Department of Finance are available for any day, any month, any week or for the total time of the calendar year, from the day that Governor Pinchot took his oath of office down to the present time; and the figures as compiled in the Attorney General's office, based on the fiscal year, as set up by the law, are so fixed in books that no analysis can be had except, as I have stated in the beginning, by employing senior and junior auditors over a long period of time,—to cover that long period of three years.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Clearfield, Mr. Betts, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BETTS. Mr. President, there appear on the statute books of the State of Pennsylvania two very serious crimes; one is the statute relating to the crime of conspiracy and the other the statute relating to the crime of kidnapping. The Public Ledger and North American of Philadelphia, Tuesday morning, February 16th, 1926, under an article written and signed by one of the most distinguished men on the staff, known for his literary ability and his long years of acquaintance with the political situation of Pennsylvania, seems to bring into question, seems to raise the question that there is a conspiracy to kidnap the Chief Executive of the State of Pennsylvania away from the Republican Party.

I do not know whether you have read this article or not, but you can probably find in the State Library, in their files, copies of the Public Ledger and North American. This part of the statement, which seems to convey to my mind at least that perhaps the writer had three things in view, proposes,—I do not know, as I am sure he did not know, of a conspiracy to kidnap; I do not know whether it was written so as to corral the votes of the State of Pennsylvania entirely for a supposed candidate for the United States Senate, whose name was frequently mentioned,—that of the Governor; or if it was written with the purpose in view to defeat Senator Pepper by piling up this vote for the Chief Executive; or perhaps it was written with the purpose in view of promoting the candidacy of Congressman Vare for the United States Senate,—I am sure that the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania, known as the Minority Party, has never been blamed by the Public Ledger for conspiracy.

Also, the author speaks of my distinguished colleague, who is unavoidably absent today, the Senator from Washington County, as being "an accident". Why, a wonderful "accident",—elected twice to the same office, for the same term. I think possibly he has quite a regard for that achievement in his Republican District.

I will waive the third statement, about my district being open. You can refer to the enrollment of voters which was placed on our desks some time ago, and you will see that the Republican majority is very large; and you can refer to the Legislative Handbook and see how the vote went in 1922.

Now, conspiracy and kidnapping, it seems to me, are very serious offenses. It seems to me that this is a very serious charge, this of kidnapping the author of the Giant Power bills and those measures which we have had here before us at this special session.

But, in all seriousness, I wish to state to the literary gentleman who wrote the article that I did attend the dinner last week in which the main topic of discussion was the election reform bills Nos. 5, I believe, or 6, to 15, known as the Harris Bills. As where there is a gathering of good Democrats I suppose that naturally many names were mentioned as possible candidates for Govern-

or and United States Senator. But I assure you all, and the gentleman who wrote the article, that no names of members of the Republican Party were mentioned in that connection.

I appreciate the personal privilege of making this statement to you this morning, and I trust that my good Senator here—we are both about the same size—will not be thought of by our colleagues as going out in the dark, through the streets of Harrisburg, and meeting in a room behind closed doors and entering into a conspiracy to kidnap, away from the Republican Party, the Chief Executive of this State.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PRINTING FINANCIAL TABLES.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

Mr. PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. KUNKLE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

In the Senate, February 18, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) that two thousand (2,000) copies of the remarks made by Senator Barr of Allegheny County in the Senate this day with respect to the receipts and expenditures of the present and former administrations and the financial tables presented by Senator Barr in connection therewith be printed for distribution to and by the members of the General Assembly.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance for the purpose of amendment.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I second the motion.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, my purpose in making that motion is as follows. The remarks of the Senator from Allegheny are already spread upon the Legislative Journal. I have no objection to this resolution so far as it pertains to the printing of the financial statement that is referred to in it, and my thought was that the easiest and most expeditious way to properly amend and shape up this resolution is by referring it to the Committee on Finance for immediate action.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I do not care to have any operations performed on my stuff by the Committee on Finance. I have had my experience. Unless the resolution is adopted as presented, for the printing of the copies, free and clear of any action on the part of the Committee on Finance, I would far rather have the Senate vote not to have the record printed. Personally, I do not care to have the Committee on Finance perform any operations on any bills or resolutions with which I am concerned.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. President, in my opinion the Senator from Allegheny has performed a great public service in bringing these figures before us, and they ought not to be multilated. It seems to me that any one conversant with the affairs of this Commonwealth must have konwn that the widely published statements that were sent out through the columns of the press in our State some time ago were misleading and wrong; and I think it is due to the people of our Commonwealth that the statements made here today by the gentleman from Allegheny, prepared after an infinite amount of work, should be presented to our people, so that they may have the true facts before them. The truth hurts no one. Whether we agree politically or not with this administration, I am satisfied that the figures presented today can do nothing but reflect credit upon the excellent preparation of the accounts of the Commonwealth, upon the introduction of the budget system, and upon the various items of management that have contributed so much toward the making up of this good statement today.

If the people of our State understand the true situation,—as I believe has been fully expressed here today,—they will give credit where credit belongs; and they will have the right to criticize the things that have gone out in a way to try to discredit actual work and actual conditions.

I hope that the resolution as originally offered will prevail, and that the true statement of facts will go out to our people as they have been revealed to us in this report today by the Senator from Allegheny.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, at the risk of tiring the Senate I just want to add one word. If Governor Pinchot were the only person in this world to have any proof offered here, I would not have bothered with it longer. Governor Pinchot goes out of office in less than a year. I stated upon the floor of this Senate weeks ago, and I state it again today, that the liberal thought of the Republican Party was here before Pinchot came and will be here long after he has gone. And in view of the fact that he represents the liberal thought in the Republican Party, unless the truth gets before the ten million people of the State of Pennsylvania,—at least, the truth as I see it,—then I say to you that the opportunities for misleading the people that have gone here for weeks will have accomplished just exactly what the so-called "gang" have set out here to do.

That is my reason for coming to the floor of the Senate, not because I owe the Governor anything, except I believe he saved it. And I do not believe that on the strength of his ability to save it that the other crowd shall come along and say he did not save it. And here is a sample of this independence of the liberal thought of your Republican Party. But they, the other crowd, are incompetent nincompoops, and you ought to kick them out of office, and keep them out. That is my reason for the defense. I stuck for thirty years on this job, and am still here. It will be thirty years next July since I went into it; and that is my reason for offering this defense, that the liberal thought of the State may not be abused for what they did not do but be given credit for what they did do.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I should like to ask information from the desk. I should like to know whether that resolution presented here today states that the figures presented should be published or whether the resolution provides for the publishing of the speech of the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr.

The PRESIDENT. The resolution will again be read.

(The resolution was read by the Clerk.)

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, on this motion, of course, it ought to be said right off that this resolution is about as unusual a one as has come in here during my period of public service. I have never before seen the time when we have been asked, out of State funds, to pay for the distribution of any Senator's speech, or for the speech of any member of the House, for that matter.

If it is a presentation of the figures as given by his Excellency the Governor that he desires to be published, I will vote for that. I will vote for that for this reason: I believe we all ought to be fair. Figures, if properly stated, do not lie. But to have somebody's interpretation of the figures published,—perhaps as a campaign document or for some other reason, I question whether the funds of this Commonwealth ought to be expended in giving the

interpretation of one Senator or another upon a set of figures.

I will vote to have these figures published, but I will not vote to spend the money of the Commonwealth in publishing anybody's speech, not even my own.

I think my good friend from Allegheny knows, and he will not have any lingering doubt upon the subject, that I hold for him not only respect but a very deep and strong affection. If there is any man in this Senate today, or in this Commonwealth, that I love it is Cad Barr of Allegheny County; and, bless your soul, if it were a matter of his personal proposition, I would pay, myself, the expense of having his speech printed, if he wanted it printed. But I will tell you this: I do not purpose having anybody, if I can prevent it, use the funds of the State of Pennsylvania, the money we are here to protect,—I do not purpose having anybody, if I can help it, raise a campaign document at the expense of the people of the Commonwealth, I do not care who wants to be United States Senator,— the Governor or anybody else.

Let us think clearly if we can. If you want the figures published, I will vote for that. If you want a speech published, I will not vote for that.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, that is just exactly the reason for the motion. The motion was to refer this to the Committee on Finance for amendment; and whether the Senator from Allegheny wants any operations or not, a surgical operation on this resolution is highly necessary. I believe, as a member of the Senate, it would be highly unconstitutional to use the money of the people of the State of Pennsylvania to print somebody's speech. I do not care so much about the Democrats,—whether they are going to purloin any more of our eminent citizens. Every once in a while they go over; but they do not stay long. If they go over, they usually come back. They go over to other pastures, and they look around and see the hills, the valleys, the streams and rivers, and finally they all return. And about the gentleman of whom the Senator from Clearfield, Mr. Betts, has been talking, he wandered all over; he has been in the folds of Democracy before. In 1916 he was a Democrat. Before that he had been a Socialist. He had been everything else. Finally he did return, like J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, to the Republican Party, and did succeed in doing in Pennsylvania what Addicks never accomplished in Delaware. Addicks tried to use the State of Delaware to go to the United State Senate; but he failed. But finally this gentleman whom they are talking about purloining, did succeed in using the State of Pennsylvania to become its Chief Executive.

The issues are pretty well made up. I am not going to consume the time of the Senate. We have voted to adjourn at twelve o'clock noon, and I hope we will adjourn and go home. The issues of the campaign are made up, and there is one paramount issue, ladies and gentlemen, and that is to purge Pennsylvania of Pinchotism. That is the issue of the next campaign.

I care not for figures. Let the figures be printed. That is a wonderful statement. First it itemizes where the excessive expenditures were, and then it denies that the expenditures were in excess of the expenditures of the previous administration; then it itemizes again, and then it denies again; and that is the way it goes on, denying they were in excess of the previous administration and then itemizing and so on,—talking of twenty-nine or thirty-one million dollars of debt inherited from the previous administration. There is not anything like that in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Under the administration of Governor Sproul there had been appropriations made by the Legislature of Pennsylvania for different purposes but during the war. During the period of excessive prices, it was deemed expedient and wise that those things should not be undertaken and should not be done. There never were any obligations entered into, there never were any contracts made; and the appropriations that were here were nothing but paper, obligations that existed on paper and did not mean anything. There was not a cent contracted for. And when this administration came into office, in January, 1923, the first thing that this Legislature did was when Mr. Flynn, of Elk County, introduced in the House a bill to cancel all appropriations up to that time, whether twenty-nine million or thirty-one million; and the House passed the bill wiping out all that old stuff, and it came over here and the Senate passed it. And I personally spoke to the Governor about the matter at that time and he wanted it done and everybody else wanted it done, to wipe out all that. But it was then realized, in the nick of time, that if that were done these debts of twenty-nine million dollars, as they were called at that time,—now increased to thirty-one or thirty-two million,—that the campaign issue would immediately be destroyed, and that the people of Pennsylvania would realize that it was a fake and a humbug. And when that lapsing bill came to his Excellency, the Governor, what did he do? He vetoed it. And now he comes back and tells the people of Pennsylvania that he had to pay debts of his predecessors to the amount of thirty-one millions of dollars,—when it was nothing but humbug.

I challenge this administration, and his budgeteer and his spokesman, to tell us what these thirty-one million dollars consisted of. Debts? Have they ever itemized it? Have they ever told you? It was nothing. The State was clear. There was nothing here, and this admistration started out on the level,—because they were all wiped out; the Legislature had passed a bill, and the Governor had vetoed it. And then he resumed and started out fresh,—a new proposition; every item in the old appropriations had been wiped out, and a new proposition submitted to him when he came into office.

Now, as I said, I am not going to take any more time, I hope this motion prevails, and that the resolution will be given to the Committee on Finance in order that the committee may perform a desirable surgical operation upon it.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. President, I am not here to advocate any political material for anyone, but I do want to say that the fair explanation of these figures, in my judgment, ought to be permitted; and I believe that these figures present the situation truly and in its right light. However much my view may differ from that of others in this respect, I want to say that the situation of the State finances, in my opinion, is presented properly here; and, for myself, I claim to have the ability to understand figures when they are presented, and that is one of the first things to learn in business life. I have confidence in these figures, and I believe that it is due to the people of our Commonwealth that they should be rightly set before them, so that they may properly understand the situation.

I hope that whatever disposition is made of this resolution before us it will result in a true presentation of the subject matter that has been brought before us by the Senator from Allegheny.

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President and members of the Senate, we have had a discussion pro and con as to the expenditures of the present administration and of former

administrations. My purpose in introducing the resolution is to give to the people of this Commonwealth a chance to see for themselves and make comparisons with the statements that have been previously published, the statements that are now presented to this body; and I feel that it is due to the people of this Commonwealth to know the actual truth of the whole situation.

When I make that remark I am not saying whether the statements made from the floor of the Senate today are correct or not. I for one would like to have the figures and the remarks of the Senator from Allegheny presented so that I can see them; and I feel satisfied that the people of this Commonwealth are entitled to that. I believe this resolution ought to be passed in the form as presented.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I should like to interrogate the Senator from Westmoreland, if he will permit it.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Westmoreland, Mr. Kunkle, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, certainly.

Mr. STITES. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Westmoreland, if he knows of any instance from the formation of the Commonwealth down to the present time when the public funds were spent in publishing the speech of any representative?

Mr. KUNKLE. Mr. President, I have no knowledge of any such occurrence.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, the Senator from Lehigh has questioned the payment of the amounts of money. I went to a great deal of trouble to get this Table No. 1. It is on his desk, and if he looks through it, at the last sheet, page 14, he will see the amount, $31,903,418.73. He will find, as disbursements $26,994,262.15 plus $4,909,156.58. The sum total of the two will show, by the—Mr. President, I object to the presence on the floor of the gentleman now conferring with Senator Schantz.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I object to the presence of the gentlemen sitting beside Senator Barr all the morning.

The PRESIDENT. If the objection is insisted on the rules of the Senate will be enforced and all not entitled to the floor will please remove themselves.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, do I understand the Chair that after having the permission of the Chair to have these gentlemen with me they are now dismissed from the floor?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair says, "If there is objection".

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I object most emphatically.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Allegheny will recognize that the Chair has no power to break the rules of the Senate. The Chair hears objection.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, it is quite unusual that a permission given by the Chair should be withdrawn. It seems indicative, however, of what I have all along known. If the Senator from Lehigh does not want to know the truth, all right. But if he will turn to page 14, under Table 1, he will find twenty-eight and a half million dollars of disbursements,—and cancelled warrants, cancelled checks are in the State Treasurer's office. If there is any doubt about that you can go down there and examine them. You can go down there and examine them. There is your proof.

I do not think the Senator from Montgomery meant for a minute to say that I wanted a campaign document printed for me. I do not think for a minute the Senator from Montgomery meant to imply that I wanted a campaign document printed. I think that he tried to show to the Senate, in a kindly way,—at least friendly,—but it certainly, to say the least, was an extraordinary question raised; and I might have interrogated the Senator from Montgomery and asked him whether the situation in the State of Pennsylvania was not an extraordinary situation, in that this is the first Governor in a hundred and fifty years that has done this. It might have been an answer to why the figures should go to the State of Pennsylvania.

As far as I am concerned, personally, I do not care whether the resolution is passed or not; and if the Senator from Lehigh wishes to place his name on the work, well and good, and if the Senator from Montgomery wishes to place his name there, or if they wish to place the name of the Clerk of the Senate, or of a page boy, on it, I do not care. Why I wish to see the data printed, so that it is available for the use and benefit of the members of the General Assembly and of those who care to look over it. All I have got here I prepared at some cost. I prepared as many as I could,—sixty or seventy copies. I have done the best I could in order to get the information to the Senate. If the Senate does not wish to go further than that, it is entirely up to the Senate. So far as my name is concerned, so far as the Senate is concerned, forget it; but I can say I do not care to have this resolution go in to the Committee on Finance.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Barr, and Mr. Steele, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—25.

Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Schantz,
Bonbrake,	Earnest,	Mansfield,	Sones,
Brown,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Stites,
Buckman,	Heaton,	North,	Weingartner,
Culbertson	Homsher,	Norton,	
Daix,	Joyce,	Patton,	
Davis,	Krause,	Salus,	

NAYS—9.

Barr,	Derrick,	Kunkle,	Painter,
Betts,	Huffman,	Lanius,	Snyder,
			Steele,

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Bucks, Mr. Buckman, will state his question of personal privilege.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President and members of the Senate, although not in very good voice this morning I feel that I should, in fairness to the committees over which I have presided during the session, make a brief statement with reference to some of the bills which are considered before those committees.

I want to say at the outset that I am not trying to make political capital for myself or for anyone else; and I want to say further that I am not the spokesman of the Executive or of the State Chairman or of anyone else. I simply feel that I owe it to the Senate of Pennsylvania and to the people of this Commonwealth to make some statements with reference to these various bills.

The Governor of Pennsylvania in his call for this most extraordinary session included in that call eight subjects of legislation. The first subject mentioned by name was that of elections, and in view of the very extensive remarks

of the Senator from Montgomery and other Senators upon this floor I shall have nothing to say upon that subject except to point out to the people of this Commonwealth that "the gang" which the Governor spoke of over the radio last Saturday night, and which I heard from my own fireside at home,—that "the gang" which was accused of stifling those election bills voted in this Senate unanimous, 42 to 0 against one of the very bills numbered 5 to 15, which he had advocated so strenously.

The next item in the call by the Governor was that of anthracite coal; and while I was a member of that committee I was in favor of a certain resolution considered by it, but they overruled me and there was nothing brought upon this floor; so there is nothing to explain on that subject. The third subject was that of banks, trust companies and building and loan associations, and not being a member of that committee I have very little knowledge of the bills that were presented. I do know, however, that the Bankers Association of my district wrote to me that it was their unanimous opinion that there was no additional legislation needed at this time upon the subject of banks and building and loan associations.

The next subject in the call was that of law enforcement and I do not intend to enter into a discussion of this subject except to express my opinion that this bill that we did pass will come back to haunt the people that passed it before many years pass around, and I presume at the next session, as at all succeeding sessions, we shall have some gentleman here around these legislative halls pulling our coat tails trying to get us to pass something else. It does not matter how many bills we pass, they will always be back next year and the year after wanting something more.

The next subject mentioned in the call was that of the gasoline tax and we have passed on that subject two bills, one providing that the Highway Patrol may act as an aid to the Auditor General in the collection of the tax and the other to the effect that dealers in gasoline must take out a permit. Surely we have given that subject full consideration and have passed everything that could be desired to help the Auditor General, if he needed any help in collecting that tax.

The next subject is that of the Delaware River Bridge, as it is known, and I personally for the Administration, if you please, or for the Commission, if you please also, sponsored the bill upon that subject, which is one of the few bills that has passed this General Assembly and is now upon the Governor's desk. I have no apology for that bill and I am sure that the Governor or no one else can say that there was any politics played by me or by the members of the Philadelphia delegation of the Senate or House, or anywhere upon that bill.

I want to say also that it was rather stultifying to me to be placed in the position where we had to pass that bill, as I considered it was our duty to do. All my political life of eighten years in this General Assembly I have been working in session and out of session to free the bridges over the Delaware River and we found ourselves at this session of the Legislature in such a position that we had to pass this bill or not get any bridge and I want to go on record now as saying right here that I believe it was the duty of our Commissioners who had charge of the Delaware River bridge matter to have kept in touch with the New Jersey situation in order that they should have known and that they might have taken the members of the Legislature into their confidence to such an extent as to let us know what was going on in the State of New Jersey before it was too late, before New Jersey had adopted upon the proposition and gotten us in a situation where we could not do anything else but place tolls upon that bridge. At any rate I for one, and I know that almost every one in the Senate and House, agreed that we were in such a situation that tolls must be placed thereon and we voted accordingly with only one vote against the bill in the Senate and, as I understand it, one vote in the House.

The next subject mentioned in the Governor's call was that of Giant Power. I have heard of Giant Power for the last three years. I knew nothing of it until this year and I know very little about it now. I do not pretend to be an expert on Giant Power. It so happened that I was acting Chairman of the Committee on Corporations, to which these bills were referred, and as that acting Chairman, after a conference with the members of my Committee, I felt it was our duty to get as much light and information upon the subject on the Giant Power as was obtainable. We accordingly held two all afternoon meetings upon the subject and had before us the Deputy Attorney General of the Commonwealth, with his witnesses, who were examined and cross-examined by him and by the other interests represented and at the second meeting held we invited what we thought were supposed to be the best engineering minds in the country. We invited the Engineering Council and certain other high grade engineers before our Committee, one was a professor at Harvard, one at Cornell, another an engineer of equally high standing, and those witnesses came before that committee and were unanimous in expressing to our committee their opinion that those bills were unintelligible, unnecessary, unworkable and so far as I know, and I believe I do know, there was not one vote either on that committee or on the floor of the Senate that was in favor of Giant Power. Consequently, by the unanimous action of that committee those bills were reported to the floor of the Senate with a negative recommendation, and in order that there may be no doubt of the situation with reference to those bills a resolution was presented and passed providing that the notes of testimony taken at those two hearings should be printed for the use of the General Assembly in order that he who runs may read, and every word that was spoken at that hearing by the objectors to those bills will be available for future use.

Mr. President, there was one other subject mentioned by the Governor in his call, that of the Delaware Tri-State Compact. That is a proposition of great magnitude, involving the flow of the Delaware River. The project was presented to the session of 1925 and was defeated. The Committee on Public Roads and Highways, of which I have the honor to be Chairman, had charge of this bill and we held hearings upon it and invited before that Committee the Attorney General of the Commonwealth again with his witnesses, who were examined and cross-examined by the other parties in interest, and again it was the unanimous opinion of that committee that that bill should not pass, although it was not formerly before us, having been introduced primarily in the House, but at this time I do want to go on record and call to the attention of the members of the Commission, who have been and as I understand it will continue to negotiate upon this subject, that there are certain provisions in that bill which, so far as I am concerned, will never be accepted by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania, as I understand it, controls 75 per cent of the watershed of the Delaware River. Notwithstanding that the State of New York and the State of New Jersey by this compact were given equal votes upon any question that might arise. Besides I believe that the jurisdiction of that

Tri-State Compact should end at tidewater, otherwise we may have the position of the State of New York acting with the State of New Jersey in regulating commerce of the Port of the City of Philadelphia. Members of the Senate, that is a very important proposition and should be carefully and sanely considered before it enters into a compact which is worse than an Act of Assembly in that once you enter a compact and it is confirmed by the other two parties, it cannot be contradicted except by their unanimous consent. I feel also that the Schuylkill River should be eliminated from the subject of the Tri-State Compact. What has the State of New York or the State of New Jersey to do with the watershed of the Schuylkill River, which, we all know, enters the Delaware River at Philadelphia, which is below tidewater.

Another thing I feel should be eliminated from the Tri-State Compact is the sanitation feature. What has the State of New York or the State of New Jersey have to with the sanitation of the watershed of Pennsylvania? Are we not able to take care of the health of our own citizens? Why should they have any voice in providing for the pollution or non-pollution of the streams which rise in the State of Pennsylvania? One thing further that I consider is very vital and objectable in the bill as submitted to us is the question of the jurisdictional features in the bill. All of the questions which might arise under that important measure could be tried in a foreign jurisdiction. A citizen of the State of New Jersey or a citizen of the State of New York, if you please, could bring a suit in either of those states and the citizens of Pennsylvania would be hauled into those states to defend their rights. Surely a provision of that kind is unnecessary, un-American and probably unconstitutional.

Another feature of it I feel should have been eliminated from that bill was the question of the industrial use of water by which the industries of Pennsylvania could be hampered by the action of the other states, although they would have to have the unaminous consent of those states before a factory or industry located upon the rivers of Pennsylvania take water in certain quantities from it, even though they return that water.

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, I do not want to take up very much of your time. In the long period of service that I have had here I never have taken up very much time of the floor of this Senate, but inasmuch as we have been held up for possibly political purposes, I feel that a statement such as I have made is due to the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. I realize that the hour is late, perhaps I should not have taken as much time as I have, in view of the time that has already been spent upon this floor, but in view of the fact that this may be my last appearance, I want to take this opportunity of expressing to each and every member of this Senate, past and present, my gratitude for the many kindly acts that I have received at your hands.

RECESS.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate do now take a recess for five minutes for the purpose of considering the resolution offered by the Senator from Westmoreland, as well as certain nominations made by his Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The PRESIDENT. The time of recess having elapsed the Senate will be in order.

DELEGATES TO AMERICAN LEGISLATORS ASSOCIATION MEETING, DENVER.

The PRESIDENT. On behalf of the President Pro Tempore, the Chair appoints as delegates to the American Legislators Association Meeting, Denver, the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Woodward, the Senator from Lehigh, Mr. Schantz, and the Senator from Franklin, Mr. Bonbrake.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SALUS, from the Committee on Finance, reported as amended, resolution as follows:

In the Senate, February 18th, 1926.

RESOLVED, (if the House of Representatives concur) That two thousand (2000) copies of the financial tables presented by Senator Barr be printed for distribution to and for the Members of the General Assembly.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rule 39, which requires resolutions reported from committee to lie over one day, be suspended and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, does that mean the tables are to be printed without the explanatory statement that was made from the floor of the Senate?

The PRESIDENT. That is apparently the purport of the resolution.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, you might just as well try to view the whole of an object by covering up half of it. It comes back to the old criticism that I have made on the floor of this Senate many times,—of telling only half the story. The tables are no good without the explanation, absolutely no good; they do not mean a thing; and I expected that kind of an operation. I expected that. I am not surprised. That is history. Again I repeat to you, I knew what was coming by virtue of what has come. What has been done by this committee? It is a sample of the action of this committee, or the lack of action of this committee in turning down the best Board of Registration Commissioners the City of Pittsburgh ever had,—could not get them through because they resisted it.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus, will state his point of order.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, the question before the Senate at this time is on this resolution.

The PRESIDENT. The point of order is well taken.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, my remarks are absolutely germane to the question; and I challenge the Senator from Philadelphia whether I am or not.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, I understand the Chair has ruled that my point of order is well taken.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, has the Chair ruled the point of order of the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus, is well taken?

The PRESIDENT. The Chair has so ruled.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the resolution?

It was agreed to.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make report from committee at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

In the Senate, February 18, 1926.

RESOLVED, That the Committee on Finance reports that it refuses its advice, consent and approval to the appointment of Harold Evans and J. Henry Scattergood as members of the Public Service Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for terms of office ending July first, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and July first, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-two, respectively.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I move that the report of the committee be adopted.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, I second the motion.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to interrogate the Senator from Potter, Mr. Baldwin.

The PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Potter, Mr. Baldwin, permit himself to be interrogated?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I will.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Baldwin, why the committee refused confirmation of these two men.

I am only asking the Senator from Potter; I am not interrogating the Senator from Philadelphia or from Bucks.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, no one gave his reason for the action.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, no one gave his reason for the action?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, no one asked the individual members of the committee.

Mr. BARR. Mr. President, I understand the Chairman means to say there is no reason why they should not be confirmed?

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, the Chairman says nothing of the kind. He says each Senator has his own reasons, and if the Senator from Allegheny, Mr. Barr, wants to find out what they were, he is at liberty to do so.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, I would like to state my reasons.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. SCHANTZ. Mr. President, this is the identical question that the Senate has already passed on. We had these two names before us, as proposed members of the Public Service Commission,—not exactly for the identical terms, but the Senate has, during this extraordinary session, passed upon the nominations of these two men as members of the Public Service Commission and overwhelmingly rejected them,—not for the identical terms but for their appointment; and that is my reason for voting against them.

And the question recurring,

Will the Senate agree to the motion?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—27.

Baldwin,	Derrick,	Mansfield,	Schantz,
Bonbrake,	DeWitt,	McNichol,	Snyder,
Brown,	Earnest,	North,	Sones,
Buckman,	Gelder,	Norton,	Stites,
Culbertson,	Joyce,	Painter,	Vare,
Daix,	Krause,	Patton,	Weingartner,
Davis,	Kutz,	Salus,	

NAYS—7.

Barr,	Homsher,	Kunkle,	Steele,
Betts,	Huffman,	Lanius,	

A majority of all the Senators having voted "aye" the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, That the Governor be informed accordingly.

HOUSE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO PRINTING FINANCIAL TABLES.

The Clerk of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House has concurred in resolution of the Senate, as follows:

In the Senate, February 18th, 1926.

RESOLVED, (if the House of Representatives concur) That two thousand (2000) copies of the financial tables presented by Senator Barr be printed for distribution to and for the Members of the General Assembly.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION TO APPOINT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE TO INFORM THE GOVERNOR THAT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SNYDER offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur), that a committee of five from each branch of the Legislature be appointed to wait upon the Governor and announce to him that the Legislature will adjourn sine die at twelve o'clock M., today.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as such committee, Messrs. Snyder, Steele, North, Homsher and Lanius.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY HOUSE THAT THE SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN SINE DIE.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chairs hears none.

Mr. DAIX offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Senate appoint a committee of three to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, at twelve o'clock M., this day.

The PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as such committee Messrs. Daix, Norton and Sones.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVID J. DAVIS.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate be hereby tendered to Lieutenant Governor David J. Davis, President of the Senate, for the able and impartial manner in which he has performed the duties of his office during the session of this body now about to close.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE HONORABLE SAMUEL W. SALUS, PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mrs. VARE offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Senators of Pennsylvania express by a rising vote our appreciation of the services of our President pro tem., the Hon. Samuel W. Salus. He has been prompt in the discharge of his duties, and thus expedited the business of this session, while at the same time he has been courteous and kind to every member, thus allowing full deliberation and careful consideration of every measure brought before us.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE SENATE.

Mr. PAINTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution at this time.

The PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAINTER offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to W. Harry Baker, Secretary; William P. Gallagher, Chief Clerk; William A. Hillgrove, Assistant Clerk; J. Roscoe Dearing, Journal Clerk; Herman P. Miller, Senate Librarian; Alex S. Cooper, Assistant Librarian; Thos. A. Conner, Assistant Journal Clerk; Clark P. Brown, Executive Clerk; J. Hauer Reinoehl, Message Clerk; Chas. S. Salin, Sergeant-at-Arms, and the other officers and employes of the Senate for their uniform courtesy and kindness to all the Members of the Senate, and for the valuable assistance rendered by them in accelerating the business of this special session.

NOTIFICATION THAT THE HOUSE IS READY TO ADJOURN.

Messrs. Heffernan, Lucas, and Weamer, a Committee of the House of Representatives being introduced, informed the Senate that the House of Representatives will be ready to adjourn sine die at 12 o'clock noon, and were extended the thanks of the Senate.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO NOTIFY HOUSE THAT SENATE IS READY TO ADJOURN.

Mr. DAIX. Mr. President, the committee appointed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to adjourn sine die, desires to report to the Senate that they have fulfilled the duties of their appointment.

The PRESIDENT. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. President, the committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House of Representatives to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor of the Commonwealth, desires to report that they have fulfilled the duties of their appointment, and that the Governor has indicated to your committee that he has no further communication to deliver to this session of the Legislature.

The PRESIDENT. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the Senate.

REPORT OF CHIEF CLERK ON COMPARING BILLS.

Mr. BUCKMAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Chief Clerk, I desire to report having compared and find correct bills numbers and entitled as follows, as having passed both branches of the Legislature and signed by the presiding officers thereof.

Senate Bill No. 3, entitled:

A supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcoholic Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

Senate Bill No. 5, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Senate Bill No. 42, entitled:

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An Act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purpose of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and pedestrians and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

Senate Bill No. 46, entitled:

An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided

for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged.

Senate Bill No. 53, entitled:

A joint resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

House Bill No. 10, entitled:

An act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

House Bill No. 25, entitled:

An act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

House Bill No. 26, entitled:

A supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquids and fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicily display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties.

House Bill No. 30, entitled:

An act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

House Bill No. 34, entitled:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The PRESIDENT. This being the day and hour fixed by concurrent resolution for final adjournment and the hour of 12 o'clock noon having arrived, I hereby declare the Senate adjourned sine die.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, February 18, 1926.

The House met at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
The SPEAKER (Thomas Bluett) in the Chair.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we enter upon this last meeting of this session of the Legislature, we pray Thee that Thy blessing may be upon us. We thank Thee for Thy care and for Thy love as manifested; and as we again pass through another session of the Legislature without death having taken one of our members during the session. We thank Thee for the spirit of friendship and of conciliation which has been manifested throughout this entire session, and we pray Thee that it may continue to its close. We thank Thee for the friendships which we have made, and we pray Thee that in the years to come these friendships may continue to shine like green sunny spots in memory; go with us to our homes, bless those who are there, our loved ones and friends; be with us as we as representatives of this State and as electors pass through the coming elections; may men be chosen who love this State, and may none of us use this State or its offices as political playthings, and may we by what we do show that we will not allow any one else to do so. Now we ask Thy blessing upon us all, the Speaker and officers and members and employees, and that Thy care and love may abide with us now and always. Amen.

JOURNAL APPROVED.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings.

The Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. Blumberg, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal approved.

RESOLUTION.

CHANGING DATE OF MEETING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. PARKINSON offered a resolution, which was twice read as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 18, 1926.

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives by Concurrent Resolution of April 15, 1925 adjourned sine die to meet again in the State Building at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia on July 4, 1926, and

Whereas, It appears that July 4, 1926 falls on Sunday and that the Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated on July 5, 1926, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That when the Senate and House of Representatives do adjourn on February 18, 1926 that it adjourn to meet again in the Pennsylvania State Building in the City of Philadelphia on July 5, 1926 at eleven o'clock **ante meridian.**

On the question,

Will the House adopt the resolution?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, and members of the House, several people just before the House met asked me if I would agree to the resolution without the appropriation, and I said I would. But just at the last minute the thought has come into my mind, I don't know whether I am correct about it or not,—what effect that will have, adjourning to meet at that time, as to the expenses so far as this House is concerned. When we recess, and this is in the nature of a recess, we recess for a month or two months or four months and the salaries of the different clerks and employees, would continue. Now I am afraid that this is a dangerous matter. Perhaps there is a necessity for it, for having a resolution, to a certain extent, to adjourn to meet at a certain time, but it seems to me the resolution should be framed in some other way so that it would not be a meeting of the House or a reconvening of the House in this session. It might raise a question

there that it would cost the State considerable money, notwithstanding that the appropriation item is not in it. I am not sure I am correct about it, but I am raising that question for fear someone else may think it out.

Mr. PARKINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the first resolution be withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. Will the House give its consent that the resolution now before the House be withdrawn. Is there objection? The Chair hears none and the resolution is withdrawn.

RESOLUTION.

CHANGING DATE OF MEETING OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT SESQUI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. PARKINSON offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted.

In the House of Representatives, February 18, 1926.

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives by Concurrent Resolution of April 15, 1925 adjourned sine die to meet again in the State Building at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia on July 4, 1926, and

Whereas, It appears that July 4, 1926 falls on Sunday and that the Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated on July 5, 1926, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives convene as a body in the Pennsylvania State Building in the City of Philadelphia on July 5, 1926 at eleven o'clock ante meridian.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 40 (Senate Bill No. 5), entitled

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

And said bill having been read at length the third time, considered and agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—184.

Adam,	Evans, F. D.,	Lotz,	Sarig,
Allman,	Flinchbaugh,	Lucas,	Sautter,
Anderson,	Flynn,	Ludlow,	Schilling,
Armstrong,	Fockler,	Lynch,	Schoener,
Aston,	Fratt,	MacMillan,	Schwartz,
Bagshaw,	Frye,	Marshall,	Scott,
Baldi,	Fuller,	Martz,	Shaffer,
Bartley,	Gelnett,	Mathay,	Shambach,
Behney,	Gilchrist,	McBride,	Sheffer,
Bell, F. A.,	Goehring,	McCann,	Smith, G. A.,
Bell, W. T.,	Goodnough,	McClure, J. F.,	Smith, H. J.,
Bentley,	Goss,	McClure, J. H.,	Soffel,
Berkheiser,	Greeby,	McDermott,	Sowers,
Bickett,	Greenstein,	McGowan,	Speer,
Bidelspacher,	Griffith,	McLaughlin,	Spencer,
Blair,	Grimes,	Memolo,	Stark,
Blumberg,	Guerin,	Metzinger,	Staudenmeier,
Bray,	Haas,	Millar,	Stavitski,
Brewster,	Haines,	Miller, C.,	Sterling,
Bromley,	Hall,	Miller, H. A.,	Stock,
Brown, E.,	Harding,	Moffatt,	Storb,
Brown, E. P.,	Harer,	Moore,	Storer,
Brown, T. J.,	Hart,	Morrison,	Strayer,
Burchinal,	Haws,	Munley,	Talbot,
Burke,	Heffernan,	Neely,	Thomas, L. D.,
Bush,	Heffran,	Nicholson,	Thomas, M. G.,
Calhoun,	Henderson,	Nolte,	Toepfer,
Canon,	Hess,	North,	Towner,
Colville,	Himes,	Nothnagle,	Trescher,
Conner,	Holcombe,	Orr,	Turner,
Critchfield,	Holmes,	Parkinson,	Voltz,
Cross,	Holtzman,	Patchin,	Watson,
Davies,	Hoover,	Patterson, B.H.,	Weamer,
Davis,	Horn,	Patterson, F.W.,	Wells,
DeFrehn,	Howe,	Patterson, M.,	Welty,
Deibler,	Hricko,	Peelor,	Wheeler,
Dengler,	Huber,	Pennock,	Whitehouse,
Diehm,	Irvin,	Phillips,	Williams,
Dietz,	Jones,	Pitts,	Wilson,
Donnell,	Kelly,	Posey,	Witherspoon,
Duddy,	Labar,	Powell,	Witkin,
Eaches,	Lauver,	Prosser,	Wood, N.
Earley,	Leidich,	Reader,	Wood, W. P.,
Ede,	Little, J. T.,	Rhodes,	Wright,
Edmonds,	Lockhart,	Riddle,	
Evans, B. P.,	Long,	Rieder,	

NAYS—14.

Alexander,	Malie,	Muldowney,	Stadtlander,
Dilsheimer,	Marcus,	Myers,	Wettach,
Drumbor,	McCormick,	Raymond,	Bluett,
Grenet,	McDaniel,	Royle,	Speaker.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed the same without amendment.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 41 (Senate Bill No. 46), as follow:s

An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

Section 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" as amended by the act approved the twenty-fifth day of May one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one (Pamphlet Laws one thousand one hundred twenty-five) entitled "An act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred and nineteen) entitled 'An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the elec-

tion of delegates and alternate delegates to national party conventions and of certain party officers including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation' by empowering' the court of common pleas instead of the return board to open ballot-boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged" is hereby further amended to read as follows

Section 15 Any election officer or clerk of election or clerk of the county commissioners or other person who knowingly inserts or knowingly permits to be inserted any fictitious name false figure or other fraudulent entry on or in any assessor's list register list of voters affidavit tally paper return sheet statement certificate or oath voucher ballot or other record or document authorized or required to be made used signed returned or preserved for any public purpose in connection with any primary or who materially alters or intentionally destroys any entry which has been lawfully made therein except by public order of the county commissioners prothonotary or of the court of common pleas or who takes or removes any such book affidavit return ballot or other document or record from the custody of any person having lawful charge thereof in order to prevent the same from being used or inspected or copied as required or permitted by law or who neglects or refuses to deliver the same into the custody of the officials who are or hereafter may be required by law to use or keep the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to undergo an imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or both in the discretion of the court

Upon petition and the sworn affidavit of three quailfied electors of any election precinct division or district of any county that upon information which they consider reliable they believe an act of fraud or error although not manifest upon the general return of votes made thereform which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition has been committed therein the court of common pleas shall at any time prior to the completion of the computation and canvassing of all the returns for the county open the ballot-box of such election district and cause the entire vote thereof to be recounted in manner aforesaid and if the court discovers any fraud or material error it shall correct compute and certify the votes of such election district justly regardless of any fraudulent or erroneous returns made by the election officers thereof and correct any entries previously made in the papers being prepared by the return board accordingly

Every petition for the opening of a ballot box under the provisions of this act shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county accompanied by cash in the amount of twenty-five dollars or by a bond signed by the petitioners as principals and by a corporate surety to be approved by the court in the amount of fifty dollars ($50) conditioned upon the payment to the county treasurer of the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) in the event that upon the opening of the ballot box it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was conmmitted in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots If upon opening any ballot that upon the opening of the ballot box it shall not appear that an act of fraud or orrer was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots it shall be the duty of the court to certify to the prothonotary such fact and thereupon the prothonotary shall if the petitioners shall have deposited with him cash in the amount of twenty-five dollars ($25) return to them the said sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) and if the petitioners shall have filed with the prothonotary a bond in lieu of cash the prothonotary shall forthwith mark said bond "cancelled" If upon opening any ballot box under the provisions of this act it shall not appear that an act of fraud or error was committed in the computation of the vote cast on the ballots contained therein or in the marking of the ballots contained therein or otherwise in connection with such ballots the persons upon whose petition such ballot box shall have been opened shall forfeit to the county the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) If said petitioners shall have deposited the said sum in cash with the prothonotary at the time of filing their petition the prothonotary shall promptly upon the certification of the court that fraud or error was not discovered pay said sum deposited with him to the county treasurer and if the petitioners shall have filed with their petition a bond in the sum of fifty dollars ($50) it shall be the dtuy of the county treasurer forthwith to collect from the surety on said bond the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25) and for this purpose he is hereby authorized to institute any necessary legal proceedings

Any person aggrieved by any order or decision of any return board not consisting of a judge or judges of the court of common pleas regarding the computation or canvassing of the returns may appeal therefrom within two days thereafter to the court of common pleas of the proper county setting forth why he feels that an injustice has been done and praying for such order as will give his relief and upon the payment to the prothonotary of a fee of three dollars for filing such appeal a judge of the said court shall fix a time and place for hearing the matter in dispute within three days thereafter of which due notice shall be served with a copy of said appeal by the appellant upon one of the return board whose action is complained of and upon every attorney who opposed the contention of the appellant before such return board and upon any other person that said judge shall direct at least two days before said matter shall be reviewed by the court and proof of such notice or the waiver thereof must be filed therein before any appeal is sustained The court on such appeal and upon the opening of any ballot-box shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all matters pertaining to any fraud or error committed in any election district to which such appeal or petition to open a ballot-box relates and to make such decree as right and justice may require and pending such appeal or the opening of any ballot-box the return board shall suspend any official certification of the votes cast in such election district but none of the orders or decisions of either the return board or any judge or judges acting as a return board or the court of common pleas on any appeal or the opening of any ballot-box shall be deemed a final adjudication regarding the results of any primary election so as to preclude any contest thereof Contests of primaries shall originate and be conducted as in cases of election No appeal shall be allowed from any decision of any judge or judges acting as a return board or from any order or decree of the court of common pleas made in pusuance of this section and the said court may compel the appellant or any oppossing party other than the commissioners or prothonotary to pay all the witness fees if any and other legal costs of rehearing any matter in dispute which costs may be taxed by the prothonotary in the usual manner

On the qestion,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. GOODNOUGH. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, in rising to oppose the passage of this bill I do so with the geatest reluctance. When this House was convened in special session and I read the subjects that were to be considered, I had a feeling that if we could secure real reform legislation, legislation that wuold make for clean elections, and secured nothing else, the session would be worth all that it cost; and so I have looked forward with pleasure to the time when I could answer a roll call and record myself in favor of reform legislation in election matter,s with that purpose in view, I sat in my seat every day that the House has been in session, during this present session, and up until yesterday, one day before the time set for the final closing of the session, I have had no opportunity to vote upon any bill looking to reform along these lines. So yesterday, when we found the bill upon our calendar, nat-

urally I examined it with great care. I found the bill to be an amendment to the act of 1913, which provided a method by which ballot boxes may be opened when there is suspicion of farud or error. Under the present law, upon the petition of three electors of a division setting forth that they have reason to believe upon, information which they consider to be reliable and to believe, that there is fraud or error, the court may order that the box be opened and a recount of the ballots had. The bill as it came to us changed the word "may" to the word "shall", and removed the discretion that the court heretofore has had. And, in addition to that, there was inserted a clause requiring that the particular fraud or error must be alleged in the petition. It is fresh in the minds of all of us the conditions which obtained subsequent to the elections of 1925. At that time efforts were made in the city of Philadelphia to open certain ballot boxes. The court, in its discretion, declined to open those boxes until certain proof was furnished and the result was that only a few of the boxes were opened. The boxes that were opened disclosed a most astonishing situation. The position taken by the courts in Philadelphia is probably not the position many of the courts in the rural districts take. Many boxes have been opened under the discretionary power of the court, upon petitions alleging that the petitioner believes that fraud or error has occurred. It is now proposed to take from the judges the discretionary power they now have and make it mandatory that a judge under no condition can open a ballot box until proof of the particular fraud or error is furnished and alleged and sworn to in the petition. The result of this, in my opinion will make harder the opening of ballot boxes than it now is. It has been argued upon the floor of the House that this restriction is necessary in order to prevent fishing expeditions; that without this provision everywhere, at any time, ballot boxes would be required to be opened. I call your attention to the fact that if you had omitted it if this clause had been omitted, we would have had the same law we now have and have had for the last twelve or thirteen years, and during that time there have been no fishing expeditions. In consequence no great annoyance has been suffered by the people of the Commonwealth because the ballot boxes could be opened readily if the court in its discretion saw fit so to do. I believe that the law as it now stands is a decided improvement upon the law as it would be if this bill is enacted into a statute. Therefore, I say it is with the greatest reluctance, because I had hoped that something would be done to improve conditions and make for cleaner and better laws, better conditions, better elections conditions, in Pennsylvania, I am compelled now to go to my home finding that such is impossible, and I must decline to vote for this bill. I decline to pass over to the people of Pennsylvania a "gold brick" and tell them that it is election reform when I honestly believe it is nothing of the kind. Therefore, for these reasons, I will vote against the bill and believe it should be defeated.

Mr. WITKIN. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I take it that again the gentleman from Cameron and myself agree. The gentleman has stated that he believes that the law, as it now is, to be an improvement upon the law which we are about to vote upon. I say that we are agreed in that respect, because of the fact that the law as it now is, is exactly the law that we wanted to put upon our statute books. The gentleman has referred to the fact that the courts of rural counties do not agree with the courts of Philadelphia. Permit me to advise him that he is mistaken and permit me to call to his attention and read the position of our courts with respect to the election laws. A court from the County of Somerset,—the decision I refer to is, 26th Pennsylvania District Reports, and permit me to read to the members of the House just what the law as it now stands is and then permit me to ask just what you are really doing is to enact upon our statute books what the courts have said the law is. The act of 1913 re-enacts a provision of 1911, in which it says that "upon the sworn petition of five qualified electors of any election precinct, division or district, that any specific act of fraud which upon information they consider reliable———". Permit me then to say that they are exactly the words in the present act, without the additional words. To continue,—"had been committed in any election precinct, division or district of the county, the court of common pleas of said county shall order the county commissioners to open the ballot boxes in such election precinct, district or division, and recount the votes". The court has said this in respect to that portion,—the court in its decision said, "The petition must not only clearly and distinctly aver the fraud or error but it should state as far as possible the facts relied upon to substantiate the charge so that the officials and the persons interested may know just how to conduct the investigation and what evidence to produce and what allegations are expected to be met, the irregularities or error aimed at should be set forth with such clearness, distinction and precision as facts within the knowledge of the petitioners will warrant". That is the decision in 1916 of a rural district court. Permit me to call the attention of the gentleman from Cameron that that decision has been followed in other counties, and I could cite a number of other cases which are herein cited for the benefit of the House, but I believe that the fact that there are other decisions is sufficient. So I say, Mr. Speaker and members of the House it is astounding to me that yesterday upon the floor of this House there should be the proponents of this bill advocating its passage and telling you we ought to make it easier to open ballot boxes and then the very next day these same men come back here and tell you it is a bad law when the law upon which we are about to vote and the bill we are about to vote upon merely says what the law already is and it has been our custom to enact into our statutes books decisions and interpretations of existing laws by our courts. And so I say to you that in my opinion every honest citizen wants to make it easier to open up the ballot box. We want to do that. Why should the proponents of this bill yesterday cause the words, "which fraud or error shall be alleged in the petition" to be stricken from the bill and come in today and turn about face. I cannot possibly understand it. I say to you members of the House this bill is merely putting into effect the law as it now is, and as I read it, and I think it should be passed.

Mr. HARER. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I feel the same as my friend from Cameron, Mr. Goodnough, about election reform bills. When we came down here we had hoped something would be presented to reform elections. Out of all of the half-baked ill-considered legislation the Senate, in its wisdom has seen fit to send to us but two bills, one that we have passed and the one that we are now arguing. The representatives of the administration in the Senate and also others concerned in legislative matters agree, as shown by their voice in the Senate and their vote, that this bill was all right. The vote in the Senate was thirty-eight to nothing for this measure, and there is no reason why this House should not now pass this measure in the same form that it is before us.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, after the merciless and gruelling cross examination to which I was subjected yesterday by the gentleman from Delaware, Mr. Alexander, and the gentleman from Philadelphia, Mr. Witkin, it was only natural to suppose that when I retired last evening that I should dream dreams and that those dreams should be troubled, but in my dreams when I thought of who were the proponents of this new election reform I laughed so that it wakened me up, members of the House, and I am still laughing at the auspices under which this new magnificent election reform has passed the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania. The State has asked us for bread and we are giving it a stone. Now, I noticed this morning that they abandoned the rose of Lancaster and are giving us on our last day the pink carnation of Delaware, which is probably being worn in anticipation of the fact that the flowers that are now being worn they are going to lay on my grave tonight. I hope at least if that is so that I may die with my boots on. Let us just for a minute consider the history of this bill in the Senate. This bill was introduced by the Senator from Philadelphia, Doctor Woodward, and the only change in the existing law was the substitution of the word "shall" for the word "may" and then the Senate began to add all of these other sentences. There was a bill, you will recall, introduced by the late Senator Harris, and in Senator Harris' bill, in order that they might bring in people to back the alleged fraud,—I will say alleged fraud, Mr. Witkin won't use it—when they wanted it they said they need not have petitioners of voters from the particular election districts whose ballot boxes they wanted to open. The cry against outsiders coming in arose, and they said. "If they attack the fraud let them pay money or post a forfeit". Then they amended that in Dr. Woodward's bill by taking apparently the substance of the Harris bill and then limiting the right of challenge as it is today to the people within the election district and charging them one hundred dollars, which was reduced by our generosity to twenty-five dollars, to make the attack; so now for twenty-five dollars you are giving members who are electors in the district, who formerly had the right to petition a Judge who had discretion it is true, but a discretion had seldom been denied one way or another to challenge,—now we are charging three electors twenty-five dollars a piece to come in and make the challenge. Let us see just what we are doing. If there is nothing to it why should my friend to go to Somerset County and produce an opinion of a rural Judge. Mark you, he has not produced one recently in Philadelphia County or Allegheny county, but if he must go out to a rural county and to bring in a book of that kind, I wonder whether we had not better let the law where it is. Don't go home with the idea that by voting for this bill you can say you were for election reform. That is all nonsense. As the law is, before you tried to change it, there is a discretion on the part of the sitting judge as to whether on the petition he will open the box and all the petitioner has to say is that a person has reliable information and that he believes fraud exists. You are putting in a sentence, maybe I am wrong, and maybe my skillful cross examiner may show me I am wrong,—but until the court of last resort in the State interprets this new sentence you are upsetting that law, you are making that doubtful which today is certain, all under the magnificent name of election reform. I was one of those who opposed the calling of this extraordinary session. I believed then, and I believe today on the closing day, that it was an absolute farce, but having been called to come down here, having been called and having come here, I still think it is my duty to treat all bills on their merits, and if this bill is passed I think we are addng one more farce to the original farce. Two wrongs do not make a right. I hope sincerely that the members of this House will let the law as it is, unless sometime the want to make a real change in the rights to attack our present allegations of fraud in the districts back home.

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker and members of the House, I confess I have a great feeling of sympathy with the position that has been so well stated by the gentleman from Cameron and the gentleman from Montgomery, but personally I reach a different conclusion from them. In the first place, I think it is correct that to the people who are demanding bread, this is a stone. I think, as a matter of fact, that along the line of election reform the chances are that with the clause in that was voted in by the House yesterday afternoon, this bill will not produce very much in the way of reform. There is, however, one idea in the bill which I believe is commendable. It is the idea that says the court "shall". I would like to see it stated as the legislative intent that when certain formalities have been complied with that the court shall direct the boxes to be opened. That is, I think, the only point of merit in the bill. It was the original point of merit that my colleague from the Sixth Senatorial District from Germantown had in mind when he introduced the bill. That was the idea he had in mind for the sake of getting that as a clear expression of the legislative intent. Personally I am satisfied to vote for this bill, although I do so with the very solemn warning that in my judgment we are fooling or attempting to fool the people of Pennsylvania, and I don't believe that in the long run you can work a folly of this kind. I had hoped frankly that before my legislative experience would be done the time would come when the great political organizations whose knowledge of politics is very much greater than that of us who are irregular in our allegiance, I was hoping that the time would come that those political organizations would recognize the strength of the sentiment throughout the State that our elections must be honestly conducted, that if they are not honestly conducted, and if the people are not satisfied that they are honestly conducted, we strike a fundamental blow at the principles of Republican government. Now, that I believe is the strong feeling among many of the people of the State, and I believe they would have stood with us had we made the opening of the ballot box as easy as possible. I had hoped that three citizens might unit under the law and prepare a petition and take it to the court, swear to it without the aid of the lawyer and by so doing have their ballot box opened so that they may be satisfied there was an honest count. The House in its wisdom has decided otherwise, but notwithstanding that there is in this bill the stipulation that the court shall, and if the conditions are fulfilled the court must direct the opening of the ballot box. To that extent I think there is a gain in the bill, and therefore, with a great deal of reluctance, with full sympathy with the point of view that has already been expressed here, personally I shall vote for the bill.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The motion was seconded by the following members: Sterling, Greenstein, Mathay, Armstrong, Himes, Bromley, Lucas, Haws, Fratt, Orr, Burd P. Evans, Metzinger, Witkin, Dilsheimer, Drinkhouse, Emhardt, Myers, Heffernan, Sowers, Staudenmier, Christian Miller, and others.

On the question,

Shall the main question be now put?

It was agreed to.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—176.

Adam,	Earley,	Little, J. T.,	Sautter,
Alexander,	Ede,	Long,	Schilling,
Allman,	Edmonds,	Lotz,	Schoener,
Anderson,	Emhardt,	Lucas,	Schwartz,
Armstrong,	Evans, B. P.,	MacMillan,	Shaffer,
Aston,	Flinchbaugh,	Malie,	Shambach,
Bagshaw,	Flynn,	Marcus,	Sheffer,
Baldi,	Fockler,	Marshall,	Smith, G. A.,
Behney,	Fratt,	Martz,	Smith, H. J.,
Bell, F. A.,	Frye,	Mathay,	Soffel,
Bell, W. T.,	Fuller,	McBride,	Sowers,
Bentley,	Gelnett,	McClure, J. F.,	Speer,
Berkheiser,	Gilchrist,	McClure, J. H.,	Spencer,
Bickett,	Goehring,	McDaniel,	Stadtlander,
Bidelspacher,	Goss,	McGowan,	Stark,
Blair,	Greeby,	Metzger,	Staudenmeier,
Blumberg,	Greenstein,	Metzinger,	Stavitski,
Bray,	Grenet,	Millar,	Sterling,
Brewster,	Grimes,	Miller, C.,	Stock,
Bromley,	Guerin,	Miller, H. A.,	Storb,
Brown, E.,	Haas,	Moffatt,	Storer,
Brown, E. P.,	Haines,	Muldowney,	Strayer,
Brown, T. J.,	Hall,	Munley,	Talbot,
Burchinal,	Hantz,	Myers,	Thomas, L. D.,
Burke,	Harding,	Neely,	Towner,
Bush,	Harer,	Nolte,	Trescher,
Calhoun,	Hart,	North,	Turner,
Canon,	Haws,	Nothnagle,	Voltz,
Colville,	Heffernan,	Orr,	Watson,
Conner,	Heffran,	Parkinson,	Weamer,
Critchfield,	Henderson,	Patterson,B.H.,	Wells,
Cross,	Hess,	Patterson,F.W.,	Welty,
Davies,	Himes,	Patterson, M.,	Wettach,
Davis,	Holmes,	Peelor,	Wheeler,
DeFrehn,	Holtzman,	Pennock,	Whitehouse,
Derby,	Hoover,	Phillips,	Williams,
Diehm,	Horn,	Pitts,	Wilson,
Dietz,	Hricko,	Posey,	Witherspoon,
Dilsheimer,	Huber,	Powell,	Witkin,
Donnell,	Jones,	Reader,	Wood, N.
Drinkhouse,	Kelly,	Rhodes,	Wood, W. P.,
Drumbor,	Labar,	Riddle,	Wright,
Duddy,	Lauver,	Rieder,	Bluett,
Eaches,	Leidich,	Royle,	Speaker.

NAYS—11.

Evans, F. D.,	Ludlow,	Moore,	Toepfer,
Goodnough,	McCormick,	Morrison,	Washington,
Irvin,	McDermott,	Thomas, M. G.,	

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed the same with amendments in which the concurrence of the Senate is requested.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the third reading and consideration of House Bill No. 43, (Senate Bill No. 53), entitled:

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commision to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

On the question,

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Mr. EDMONDS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Beaver a few moments ago called my attention to some queer language in this election law commission bill that I confess personally I do not quite understand. I am raising the question as to what section 1 actually means, what is the English of it. How many are on that commission? Let us read it. "Section 1.—Said commission shall consist of three citizens to be appointed by the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and three citizens to be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and three citizens to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the State chairman of the following political parties, to wit: the Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist and Labor parties and the superintendent of the election and legislative bureau of the State Department."

Well, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Delaware in an aside to me, says he understands it, and I don't suppose it will do any harm.

On the question recurring,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—200.

Adam,	Evans, F. D.,	Malie,	Sarig,
Alexander,	Flinchbaugh,	Marcus,	Sautter,
Allman,	Flynn,	Marshall,	Schilling,
Anderson,	Fockler,	Martz,	Schoener,
Armstrong,	Fratt,	Mathay,	Schwartz,
Aston,	Frye,	McBride,	Scott,
Bagshaw,	Fuller,	McCann,	Shaffer,
Baldi,	Gelnett,	McClure, J. F.,	Shambach,
Bartley,	Gilchrist,	McClure, J. H.,	Sheffer,
Behney,	Goehring,	McCormick,	Smith, G. A.,
Bell, F. A.,	Goodnough,	McDaniel,	Smith, H. J.,
Bell, W. T.,	Goss,	McDermott,	Soffel,
Bentley,	Greeby,	McGowan,	Sowers,
Berkheiser,	Greenstein,	McLaughlin,	Speer,
Bickett,	Griffith,	Memolo,	Spencer,
Bidelspacher,	Grimes,	Metzger,	Stadtlander,
Blair,	Guerin,	Metzinger,	Stark,
Blumberg,	Haas,	Millar,	Staudenmeier,
Bray,	Haines,	Miller, C.,	Stavitski,
Brewster,	Hall,	Miller, H. A.,	Sterling,
Bromley,	Hantz,	Moffatt,	Stock,
Brown, E.,	Harding,	Moore,	Storb,
Brown, E. P.,	Harer,	Morrison,	Storer,
Brown, T. J.,	Hart,	Muldowney,	Strayer,
Burchinal,	Haws,	Munley,	Talbot,
Burke,	Heffernan,	Myers,	Thomas, L. D.,
Bush,	Henderson,	Neely,	Thomas, M. G.,
Calhoun,	Hess,	Nicholson,	Toepfer,
Canon,	Himes,	Nolte,	Towner,
Colville,	Holcombe,	North,	Turner,
Conner,	Holmes,	Nothnagle,	Voltz,
Critchfield,	Holtzman,	Orr,	Washington,
Cross,	Hoover,	Parkinson,	Watson,
Davies,	Horn,	Patchin,	Weamer,
Davis,	Howe,	Patterson,B.H.,	Wells,
DeFrehn,	Hricko,	Patterson,F.W.,	Welty,
Dengler,	Huber,	Patterson, M.,	Wettach,
Derby,	Irvin,	Peelor,	Wheeler,
Diehm,	Jones,	Pennock,	Whitehouse,
Dietz,	Kelly,	Perry,	Williams,
Dilsheimer,	Labar,	Phillips,	Wilson,
Donnell,	Lauver,	Pitts,	Witherspoon,
Drinkhouse,	Leidich,	Posey,	Witkin,
Drumbor,	Little, J. T.,	Powell,	Wood, N.
Duddy,	Lockhart,	Prosser,	Wood, W. P.,
Eaches,	Long,	Pryor,	Wright,
Earley,	Lotz,	Reader,	Bluett,
Ede,	Lucas,	Rhodes,	Speaker.
Edmonds,	Ludlow,	Riddle,	
Emhardt,	Lynch,	Rieder,	
Evans, B. P.,	MacMillan,	Royle,	

NAYS—1.

Raymond,

The majority required by the constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered, that the Clerk return the same to the Senate with the information that the House has passed the same without amendments.

BILLS ON FIRST READING.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 36, entitled:

A Joint Resolution appropriating a portion of the tolls and revenues derived from the Philadelphia-Camden bridge to the commission constructing said bridge to be used for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications for a second bridge over the Delaware River.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

Agreeably to order,

The House proceeded to the first reading and consideration of House Bill No. 44 (Senate Bill No. 54), entitled:

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof.

And said bill having been read at length the first time, Ordered, To be laid aside for second reading.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives, as follows:

In the House of Representatives, February 18, 1926.

Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives by Concurrent Resolution of April 15, 1925 adjourned sine die to meet again in the State Building at the Sesqui Centennial Celebration in Philadelphia on July 4, 1926, and

Whereas, It appears that July 4, 1926 falls on Sunday and that the Anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated on July 5, 1926, therefore be it

Resolved, (if the Senate concur) That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives convene as a body in the Pennsylvania State Building in the city of Philadelphia on July 5, 1926 at eleven o'clock ante meridian.

SENATE MESSAGE.

AMENDED SENATE BILL CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the amendments made by the House of Representatives to Senate bill numbered and entitled as follows, viz:

SENATE BILL No. 46.

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

BILLS SIGNED BY SPEAKER.

Bills numbered and entitled as follows having been prepared for presentation to the Governor, and the same being correct, the titles were publicly read as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

HOUSE BILL No. 26.

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

HOUSE BILL No. 30.

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

HOUSE BILL No. 34.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

SENATE BILL No. 46.

An Act to further amend section fifteen of an act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

SENATE BILL No. 53.

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

SENATE BILL No. 3.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcoholic Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

SENATE BILL No. 5.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

SENATE BILL No. 42.

An act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint Commission for the purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

Whereupon,

The SPEAKER, in the presence of the House, signed the same.

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION CONCURRED IN BY SENATE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, informed that the Senate has concurred in the resolution from the House of Representatives, as follows:

RESOLUTION NO. 15.

Whereas The last annual report of the Department of Insurance made available for public use as for the year of one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and no report of said department has been made public since that time and

Whereas Section five hundred and four of the Administrative Code provides for biennial reports of State departments and section twenty-one hundred and four of said code provides for the printing of said reports and

Whereas In the Act of May sixth one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five (Pamphlet Laws five hundred thirteen) creating the Insurance Department Fund specific provision was made to allow the Insurance Commissioner at his discretion to pay the cost of printing department reports from said fund and

Whereas Persons engaged in the insurance business are greatly in need of the reports of the Insurance Department and are dissatisfied with the present failure of the department to have these reports made public therefore be it

Resolved (if the Senate concur) That the Department of Insurance is hereby directed to make and have published as early as possible for the use of the public a report of said department in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the Commonwealth and to thereafter provide for the regular printing of the reports of said department as contemplated by the laws of the Commonwealth

Resolved That a copy of this resolution shall upon its passage be transmitted to the Insurance Commissioner by the chief clerk of the House of Representatives

SENATE MESSAGE.

RESOLUTION FOR CONCURRENCE.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 18, 1926.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concur) that a committee of five from each branch of the Legislature be appointed to wait upon the governor and announce to him that the Legislature will adjourn sine die at twelve o'clock M. today.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as such committee to wait upon the Governor of the Commonwealth: Messers. Blair, Kelly, Holcombe, Rhodes and Edmonds.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE SENATE.

Mr. HEFFERNAN, offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House is ready to adjourn at 12:00 noon this day.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints as such committee, Messrs. Heffernan, Metzinger, and Weamer.

RESOLUTION.

THANKING THE SPEAKER.

Mr. GOODNOUGH offered a resolution which was twice read as follows:

Resolved, that the thanks of the House of Representatives be and is hereby tendered to the Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives for the able and efficient and impartial manner in which he has

presided over the deliberations of the House during the present session.

The CHIEF CLERK. Will the House adopt the resolution?

ADDRESS BY THE SPEAKER.

The SPEAKER. Ladies and Gentlemen, I desire to thank you. I can again assure you it has been an extreme pleasure for me to preside over your deliberations. You have given me every possible assistance that I could have asked for or even expected. My appreciation for the good fellowship that I have again enjoyed, has been more than I can express, and I hope we will see each other many, many times in the future.

SENATE MESSAGE.

PRINTING FINANCIAL TABLES.

The Clerk of the Senate being introduced, presented an extract from the Journal of the Senate, which was read as follows:

In the Senate, February 18th, 1926.

Resolved, (if the House of Representatives concur) That two thousand (2,000) copies of the financial tables presented by Senator Barr be printed for distribution to and by the members of the General Assembly.

Ordered, That the Clerk present the same to the House of Representatives for its concurrence.

On the question,

Will the House concur in the resolution of the Senate?

It was concurred in.

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate accordingly.

THANKING REPORTERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL.

Mr. SOWERS offered the following resolution, which was twice read, considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extend its appreciation to the Reporters of the Legislative Journal for the highly satisfactorily way in which its debates and speeches have been reported.

RESOLUTION.

THANKING THE CHIEF CLERK AND HIS ASSISTANTS.

Mr. HAAS offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted:

Resolved, that the thanks of this body are due and are hereby tendered to E. F. WHITE, Chief Clerk, M. K. Burgner, Resident Clerk, I. Dale Meals, Assistant Resident Clerk, David W. Thomas, Assistant Clerk, Robert J. Lynch, Journal Clerk, Quay R. Hewitt, Reading Clerk, Oliver E. Martin, Assistant Reading Clerk, R. A. Freiler and Anna Howe Schafer, Desk Clerks, and the other officers and employees of the House, for the valuable assistance rendered by them in expediting the business of this special session.

RESOLUTION.

THANKING THE PRESS.

Mr. HALL offered the following resolution which was twice read, considered and adopted:

Resolved, that the thanks of the House of Representatives be tendered to the Press for the faithful performance of their duties in reporting its procedure to the public.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE SENATE.

Mr. HEFFERNAN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to announce that the committee appointed by you to wait upon the Senate and inform that body that the House is ready to adjourn at 12:00 noon this day has so notified the Senate, and has been informed that body is ready to adjourn sine die, its business having been completed.

The SPEAKER. The Committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. Speaker, the committee on the part of the House appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the General Assembly is ready to adjourn begs leave to report that it has performed that duty and that the Governor sends his appreciation and thanks to this meeting of the General Assembly and says he has no further communication to make.

The SPEAKER. The committee is discharged with the thanks of the House.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON COMPARE BILLS.

Mr. STARKS, from the Committee on Compare Bills reported having compared and found correct bills numbered and entitled as follows:

HOUSE BILL No. 10.

An Act to provide for the expenses of the extraordinary session of the Legislature assembled January thirteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of the Commonwealth dated December fourteenth Anno Domini one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five

HOUSE BILL No. 25.

An Act authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain employes of the Department of Highways to cooperate with the Auditor General in the collection of taxes the proceeds of which are paid into the Motor License Fund and conferring appropriate powers upon such employes when thus engaged

HOUSE BILL No. 26.

A Supplement to the act approved the fifteenth day of June one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and thirty-four) entitled "An act imposing a State tax including an additional emergency State tax on liquid fuels including all liquids ordinarily practically and commercially usable in internal combustion engines for the generation of power and all distillates of and condensates from petroleum natural gas coal coal tar and vegetable ferments so usable and sold in this Commonwealth except for the purpose of resale providing for the collection of such tax and for the distribution and use of the revenues derived therefrom providing for the filing of certificates and reports of the sale of such liquid fuels to dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers and fixing penalties" imposing additional duties upon dealers in liquid fuels and upon persons copartnerships associations or corporations selling liquid fuels for resale providing that all dealers in liquid fuels shall have and publicly display Liquid Fuel Permits issued by the Auditor General and imposing penalties

HOUSE BILL No. 30.

An Act to regulate the number of directors of banks banking corporations and trust companies chartered under general or special laws of this Commonwealth

HOUSE BILL NO. 34.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Penn-

sylvania by adding thereto a new section to be known as section four thereof

SENATE BILL No. 3.

A Supplement to the act approved the twenty-seventh day of March one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three (Pamphlet Laws thirty-four) entitled "An act concerning alcoholic liquors prohibiting the manufacture advertising furnishing traffic in and possession of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes and articles and substances designed or intended for use in the manufacture thereof defining intoxicating liquor providing for penalties forfeitures and the abatement of nuisances and repealing existing alcoholic liquor laws and alcoholic liquor license laws" providing for the registering of federal permits also regulating under permit through a Pennsylvania Alcohol Permit Board created in the Department of Welfare the manufacture production distillation development use in manufacture denaturization redistillation recovery reuse holding in bond holding in storage by bailees for hire sale at wholesale and transportation for hire of any alcohol or alcoholic liquid by certain persons also providing for fees and the disposition thereof also authorizing the inspection of the records of permittees and purchasers of said alcohol or alcoholic liquid also declaring certain places nuisances and providing for their abatement also providing penalties and also repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act

SENATE BILL No. 5.

A Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to article eight section seven of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

SENATE BILL NO. 42.

An Act to amend section ten and section eleven as amended of the act approved the ninth day of July one thousand nine hundred and nineteen (Pamphlet Laws eight hundred and fourteen) entitled "An act providing for the erection and construction by the Commmonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey of a bridge over the Delaware River connecting the city of Philadelphia and the city of Camden and the approaches thereto providing for a joint commission for that purpose and defining its powers and duties providing for an independent commission in this Commonwealth in relation thereto and defining its powers and duties providing for the payment of a part of the cost thereof by the city of Philadelphia and providing for the acquiring taking and condemnation of the real estate for the site and approaches thereof providing for the turning over of said bridge upon its completion and making an appropriation for the purposes of this act" by authorizing the Pennsylvania commission to enter into an agreement with the New Jersey commission for the collection of tolls for the use of the Philadelhia-Camden Bridge by vehicles and to maintain repair and operate said bridge in conjunction with such agency as may be authorized by the State of New Jersey until the said State the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia shall have been fully reimbursed for the cost of said bridge and its approaches and repealing inconsistent legislation

SENATE BILL NO. 46.

An Act to further amend section fifteen of the act approved the twelfth day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirteen (Pamphlet Laws seven hundred nineteen) entitled "An act regulating certain political parties providing for and regulating the nomination of candidates of such political parties for certain public offices the election of delegates and alternate delegates to National party conventions and of certain party offices including State committeemen a method whereby electors of such political parties may express their choice of candidates for the office of President of the United States and the payment by the several counties and their reimbursement by the State of the expenses of the same authorizing the State committee of a political party to make and to alter amend and revoke rules and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act and for the punishment of certain offenses provided for herein and repealing inconsistent legislation" by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error not manifest on the general return is alleged and providing for the deposit of cash or the filing of a bond by the petitioners

SENATE BILL NO. 53.

A Joint Resolution creating an Election Law Commission to codify and revise the election and primary election laws defining its powers and duties and making an appropriation

ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

The SPEAKER. This being the day set for the final adjournment of the extraordinary session of the General Assembly of 1926, the hour of 12:00 o'clock noon, having arrived, I now declare this House adjourned sine die.

APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF 1926

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APPENDIX

TO THE

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF 1926

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY FOR THE YEAR 1925.

The subscribers, duly appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, to audit and settle the Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, uder the provisions of the Third Section of the Supplement to the "Act" incorporating the said Society, approved March 15, 1824, having been duly qualified, respectfully report:—

That, in the performance of the duties assigned them, they have audited and settled the Books and Accounts of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society for the year ending the thirty-first day of December, 1925, and have examined and ascertained the amount of the Bonds and Motgages, Real Estate, Public Loans, Railroad Loans, and the other evidences of the property and effects of the said Society, and agreeably thereto have made out the subjoined statement, which agrees with the books at that date, and exhibits the situation and condition of the said The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society on the first day of January, 1926.

G. HEIDE NORRIS,
C. BERKELEY TAYLOR,
FRANCIS B. BIDDLE,
Auditors.

ASSETS.

PUBLIC LOANS.

UNITED STATES BONDS ETC.

	Par Value.	As Charged.
Liberty and Treasury Loans, 1927-1954, 4, 4¼ per cent. & 4¾ per cent.	$63,462,400.	$60,494,073.21

STATE BONDS.

Illinois State, 1937-1938, 4 per cent.	500,000.	491,429.
North Carolina State, 1935-1936, 4½ per cent.	500,000.	500,000.
Pennsylvania State, 1951, 4¾ per cent.	1,442,000.	1,442,000.
Tennessee State, 1926-1934, 4½ per cent.	250,000.	250,000.
West Virginia State, 1931, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
West Virginia State, 1942-1947, 4¼ per cent.	208,000.	208,000.

COUNTY BONDS.

Allegheny County, Pa., 1947-1952, 4¼ per cent.	183,000.	183,000.
Allegheny County, Pa., 1933-1938, 4 per cent.	857,000.	806,151.37
Allegheny County, Pa., 1933-1949, 4½ per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Atlantic County, N. J., 1926-1946 5 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Baltimore County, Md., 1944-1947, 4½ per cent.	207,000.	207,000.
Bergen County, N. J., 1926-1935, 4½ per cent.	126,000.	126,000.
Bergen County, N. J., 1933, 5 per cent.	218,000.	218,000.
Blair County, Pa., 1937, 4 per cent.	200,000.	186,000.
Butler County, Ohio, 1930-1933, 4½ per cent.	150,000.	150,000.
Camden County, N. J., 1930-1935, 4½ per cent.	11,000.	11,000.
Columbiana County, Ohio, 1926, 5 per cent.	27,100.	27,100.
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1926, 5 per cent.	2,000.	2,000.
Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 1926-1946, 4½ per cent.	372,000.	372,000.
Franklin County, Ohio, 1926, 4½ per cent.	9,000.	9,000.
Franklin County, Ohio, 1929-1934 5 per cent.	57,000.	57,000.
Hudson County, N. J., 1936-1945, 4½ per cent.	750,000.	750,000.
Lackawanna County, Pa., 1931, 4 per cent.	91,000.	91,000.
Lucas County, Ohio, 1926-1927, 5 per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1926-1927, 4½ per cent.	92,000.	92,000.
Luzerne County, Pa., 1926-1933, 4 per cent.	398,000.	386,600.
Middlesex County, N. J., 1926-1937, 4¼ per cent.	96,000.	96,000.
Middlesex County, N. J. 1932-1933, 4½ per cent.	30,000.	30,000.
Montgomery County, Ohio, 1926-1950, 4½ per cent.	98,500.	98,500.
Montgomery County, Ohio, 1928-1934, 5½ per cent.	43,000.	43,000.
Morris County, N. J., 1926-1927, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Multnomah County, Oregon, 1926, 5 per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Multnomah County, Oregon, 1932-1937, 4½ per cent.	150,000.	150,000.
New Castle County, Del., 1927-1938, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Passaic County, N. J., 1926-1932, 4¼ per cent.	80,000.	80,000.
Passaic County, N. J., 1927-1931, 5 per cent.	136,000.	136,000.
Shelby County, Tenn., 1935-1941, 4¾ per cent.	205,000.	205,000.
Stark County, Ohio, 1926, 4.40 per cent.	8,000.	8,000.
Summit County, Ohio, 1934-1935, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Union County, N. J., 1932-1939, 4¼ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Venango County, Pa., 1926-1949, 4¼ per cent.	225,000.	225,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1926-1929, 4½ per cent.	27,000.	27,000.
Washington County, Pa., 1926-1933, 4¾ per cent.	33,000.	32,175.
Washington County, Pa., 1931, 4 per cent.	75,000.	73,819.45
Westmoreland County, Pa., 1935, 4½ per cent.	170,000.	170,000.
York County, Pa., 1928, 4 per cent.	73,000.	73,000.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Abington Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1938, 4 per cent.	39,000.	39,000.
Akron City, Ohio, 1926-1927, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Akron City, Ohio, 1929, 4¾, per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Akron City, Ohio, 1931, 5 per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Albany City, N. Y., 1926-1930, 4 per cent.	11,350.	11,350.
Allegheny City, Pa., 1937, 4 per cent.	119,000.	110,670.
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928, 3½ per cent.	2,000.	1,923.71
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1929-1938, 4 per cent.	126,000.	126,000.
Allegheny City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1938, 4½ per cent.	69,000.	69,000.
Altoona City, Pa., 1936, 4 per cent.	43,000.	43,000.
Altoona City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1933, 4 per cent.	86,000.	86,000.
Atlanta City, Ga., 1926, 4 per cent.	43,000.	42,763.50
Baltimore City, Md., 1926-1957, 4 per cent.	813,000.	732,500.
Baltimore City, Md., 1943, 5 per cent.	300,000.	300,000.
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa., 1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Bethlehem Borough, South, Pa., 1942, 4½ per cent.	42,000.	42,000.
Butler Borough, Pa., 1929-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Carbondale City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1945, 4¼ per cent.	85,000.	85,000.
Cheltenham Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927-1937, 4 per cent.	30,000.	30,000.
Chester City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1932-1942, 4½ per cent.	75,000.	75,000.
Chicago City, Ill., 1926-1929, 4 per cent.	286,000.	280,815.40
Chicago City, Ill., 1927-1940, 5 per cent.	2,000,000.	2,000,000.
Cincinnati City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1932-1943, 4½ per cent.	500,000.	500,000.
Cleveland City, Ohio, 1934, 5 per cent.	48,000.	48,000.
Cleveland City, Ohio, 1936-1949, 4½ per cent.	847,000.	847,000.
Cleveland City, Ohio, 1939-1950, 4¾ per cent.	105,000.	105,000.
Cleveland City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1926-1928, 4½ per cent.	267,000.	267,000.
Columbus City, Ohio, 1931-1934, 5 per cent.	88,000.	88,000.
Dayton City, Sch. Dist. Ohio, 1940-1943, 4½ per cent.	67,000.	67,000.
Des Moines City, Iowa, 1931, 4½ per cent.	3,000.	3,000.
Des Moines City, Sch. Dist., Iowa, 1932, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Elizabeth City, N. J., 1928-1954, 4¼ per cent.	44,000.	44,000.
Erie City, Sch. Dist. Pa., 1926-1932, 4 per cent.	31,000.	31,000.
Hamilton City, Ohio, 1926-1928, 5 per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Hanover Township, Pa., 1926-1947, 4½ per cent.	246,000.	246,000.
Harrisburg City, Pa., 1926-1936, 4 per cent.	154,000.	147,840.
Harrisburg City, Sch. Dist. Pa., 1926-1937, 4 per cent.	74,000.	74,000.
Hazleton City, Pa., 1926-1941, 4½ per cent.	38,000.	38,000.
Hazleton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1945, 4½ per cent.	129,000.	129,000.
Jersey City, N. J., 1931-1948, 4½ per cent.	600,000.	600,000.
Johnstown City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927, 4½ per cent.	35,000.	35,000.
Knoxville City, Tenn., 1928-1947, 4½ per cent.	405,000.	405,000.
Knoxville City Tenn., 1944, 4¾ per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Lexington City, Ky., 1927-1932, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
Lima City, Ohio, 1926-1941, 4½ per cent.	32,000.	32,000.
Lima City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1926-1933, 4½ per cent.	160,000.	160,000.
Los Angeles City, Cal., 1926, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	50,000.
Lower Merion Township, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1930-1940, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
McKeesport City, Pa., 1926-1939, 4 per cent.	132,000.	132,000.
Macon City, Ga., 1926-1938, 4½ per cent.	147,000.	147,000.
Memphis City, Tenn., 1926-1946, 4½ per cent.	198,000.	198,000.
Memphis City, Sch. Dist., Tenn., 1931-1956, 4½ per cent.	288,000.	288,000.
Milwaukee City, Wis., 1926-1931, 4½ per cent.	183,000.	183,000.
Minneapolis City, Minn., 1926-1936, 4¼ per cent.	156,075.	156,075.
Minneapolis City, Minn., 1926-1936, 4½ per cent.	98,975.	98,975.
Nashville City, Tenn., 1927-1948, 4½ per cent.	326,000.	326,000.
Nashville City, Tenn., 1928-1948, 5 per cent.	225,000.	225,000.
Newark City, N. J., 1945-1954, 4½ per cent.	464,000.	464,000.
New Brunswick, City, N. J., 1926-1956, 4¼ per cent.	97,000.	97,000.
New Castle City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1941, 4¼ per cent.	55,000.	52,800.
New York City, N. Y., 1926-1956, 4 per cent.	470,000.	428,500.
Norfolk City, Va., 1926-1938, 4 per cent.	440,000.	409,200.
Passaic City, N. J., 1930, 5 per cent.	260,000.	260,000.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1937-1947, 4 per cent.	10,000,500.	9,300,465.
Philadelphia City, Pa., 1952, 4¼ per cent,	1,000,000.	1,000,000.
Philadelphia City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1929, 4 per cent.	75,000.	72,750.
Philadelphia City, Sch. Dist. Pa., 1926-1932, 4¼ per cent.	255,000.	249,900.
Philadelphia City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1932-1937, 5 per cent.	167,000.	167,000.
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1926-1934, 4 per cent.	91,000.	90,988.89
Pittsburgh City, Pa., 1929-1930, 4¼, per cent.	168,000.	164,640.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist. Pa., 1926-1939, 4 per cent.	145,000.	145,000.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist. Pa., 1927--1939, 4¼ per cent.	793,000.	768,780.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist. Pa., 1928-1940, 4½ per cent.	446,000.	446,000.
Pittsburgh City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1931, 3½, per cent.	1,000.	925.55
Pittston City Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1936, 4½ per cent.	46,000.	46,000.
Reading City, Pa., 1926-1931, 4 per cent.	66,000.	66,000.
St. Louis City, Mo., 1932-1942, 4¼ per cent.	326,000.	326,000.
Savannah City, Ga., 1926-1932, 4½ per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Schenectady City, N. Y., 1926-1932 4½ per cent.	35,000.	35,000.
Schenectady City, N. Y., 1928-1930, 4¼ per cent.	15,000.	15,000.
Scranton City, Pa., 1926, 4 per cent.	1,000.	1,000.
Scranton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1928, 4½ per cent.	5,000.	5,000.
Scranton City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1929-1939, 4 per cent.	175,000.	166,250.
Seattle City, Wash., 1930, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	40,000.

Seattle City, Sch. Dist. Wash., 1926-1931, 4½ per cent.	96,000.	96,000.
Toledo City, Ohio, 1928, 4½ per cent.	67,000.	67,000.
Toledo City, Sch. Dist., Ohio, 1929-1944, 4½ per cent.	420,000.	420,000.
Upper Darby Township, Pa., 1940, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	28,000.
Washington Borough, Pa., 1926-1927, 4 per cent.	35,000.	35,000.
Wilkes Barre City, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1935, 4½ per cent.	283,000.	283,000.
Wilkinsburg Borough, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1926-1938, 4 per cent.	155,000.	155,000.
Wilkinsburg Borough, Sch. Dist., Pa., 1927-1940, 4¼ per cent.	53,000.	53,000.
Woodbury City, N. J., 1926, 4 per cent.	12,000.	12,000.
Yonkers City, N. Y., 1926-1932, 4½ per cent.	44,000.	44,000.
Yonkers City, N. Y., 1926-1933, 5 per cent.	40,000.	40,000.
York City, Pa., 1928-1933, 4 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
	$99,612,900.	$95,638,960.08

RAILROAD LOANS

	Par Value	As Charged
Alabama Great Southern, (Southern), 1927, 5 per cent.	959,000.	911,100.
Alabama Great Southern, Equip. Trust, 1926, 4½ per cent.	5,000.	4,800.
Alabama Midland, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1928, 5 per cent.	353,000.	335,350.
Allegheny Valley, (Penna.) 1942, 4 per cent.	2,000,000.	1,660,000.
Allegheny & Western, (Buf., Roch. & Ptgh.), 1998, 4 per cent.	107,000.	81,320.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1995, 4 per cent.	1,992,000.	1,658,248.75
Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern, (Louisville & Nashville), 1946, 5 per cent.	47,000.	42,770.
Atlantic Coast Line of South Carolina, 1948, 4 per cent.	139,000.	111,200.
Baltimore & Ohio, 1948, 5 per cent	2,450,000.	2,402,250.07
Baltimore & Ohio, Equip. Trust, 1926-1927, 4½ per cent.	40,000.	38,400.
Beech Creek, (New York Central), 1936, 4 per cent.	100,000.	84,000.
Brooklyn & Montauk, (Long Island), 1938, 5 per cent.	47,000.	40,890.
Canadian Pacific, Equip. Trust, 1926-1928, 4½ per cent.	50,000.	47,500.
Catawissa, (Reading), 1948, 4 per cent.	609,000.	507,495.
Central of Georgia, (Macon & Northern Div.), 1946, 5 per cent.	96,000.	82,560.
Central of Georgia, (Mobile Div.), 1946, 5 per cent.	137,000.	117,820.
Central Pacific, 1949, 4 per cent.	1,528,000.	1,195,213.75
Chesapeake & Ohio, 1939, 5 per cent.	1,065,000.	991,080.
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equip. Trust, 1926, 4½ per cent.	15,000.	14,400.
Chesapeake & Ohio, Equip. Trust, 1934-1939, 5 per cent.	35,000.	35,000.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, (Illinois Div.), 1949, 4 per cent.	455,000.	391,927.50
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1989, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	837,500.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1989, 4½ per cent.	600,000.	450,000.
Chicago, Union Station, (Series A), 1963, 4½ per cent.	295,000.	245,875.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Ind., (New York Central), 1934, 6, per cent.	100,000.	100,000.
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, (Baltimore & Ohio), 1933, 5 per cent,	261,000.	240,600.
Cleveland, & Pittsburgh, Series A, (Penna), 1942, 4½ per cent.	725,000.	675,262.50
Cleveland, & Pittsburgh, Series B, (Penna.), 1942, 4½ per cent.	198,000.	184,140.
Columbus & Toledo, (Hocking Valley), 1955, 4 per cent.	535,000.	385,200.
Connecting, (Penna.), 1951, 4 per cent.	1,250,000.	1,037,500.
Continental Passenger, 1959, 4 per cent.	280,000.	232,400.
Dayton & Michigan, (Baltimore & Ohio), 1931, 4½ per cent.	500,000.	405,000.
Delaware River R. R. & Bridge Co., (Penna.), 1936, 4 per cent.	32,000.	27,520.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Southern), 1930, 5 per cent.	200,000.	182,450.
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, (Southern), 1956, 5 per cent.	927,000.	825,680.
Harrisburg, Ports., Mt. Joy & Lancaster, (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	350,000.	297,500.
Illinois Central, Equip. Trust, 1930-1939, 4½ per cent.	350,000.	343,623.69
Illinois Central, Equip. Trust, 1938, 5 per cent.	6,000.	6,000.
Jefferson, (Erie), 1929, 5½ per cent.	415,000.	390,100.
Kansas City Terminal, 1960, 4 per cent.	200,000.	169,654.50
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, (New York Central), 1997, 3½ per cent.	1,041,000.	739,110.
Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	1,000,000.	860,000.
Lehigh Valley of New York, 1940, 4½, per cent.	1,964,000.	1,669,861.25
Lehigh Valley, 1948, 4 per cent.	2,133,000.	1,813,050.
Lehigh Valley, Annuity, 4½ per cent.	76,000.	64,600.
Long Island City & Flushing, (Long Island), 1937, 5 per cent.	10,000.	9,100.
Long Island, (Penna.), 1931, 4 per cent.	70,000.	61,475.
Long Island, (Penna.), 1931, 5 per cent.	1,108,000.	1,010,1[illegible]0.
Michigan Central, Equip. Trust, 1926-1929, 5 per cent.	120,000.	115,200.
Midland of New Jersey, (N. Y., Sus. Western), 1940, 5 per cent.	142,000.	117,860.
Montauk Extension, (Long Island), 1945, 5 per cent.	65,000.	62,010.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis (Atlantic Coast Line), 1928, 5 per cent.	573,000.	544,350.
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Equip. Trust, 1932-1934, 4½ per cent.	17,000.	16,723.06
New Orleans & North Eastern, 1940, 5 per cent.	26,000.	23,660.
New York Central & Hudson River (Boston & Albany Equip. Trust), 1927, 4½ per cent.	51,000.	48,450.
New York Central Lines, Equip. Trust, 1926-1940, 4½ per cent.	1,687,000.	1,649,219.74
New York Central Lines, Equip. Trust, 1929-1939, 5 per cent.	218,000.	218,000.
New York, Chicago & St. Louis, 1937, 4 per cent.	1,384,000.	1,134,880.
New York & Erie, 1928, 4 per cent.	242,500.	208,550.
New York & Erie, 1930, 5 per cent.	1,583,000.	1,419,870.
New York & Erie, 1933, 4½ per cent.	3,706,000.	3,457,878.75
New York & Erie, 1939, 5 per cent.	859,000.	764,510.
New York & Erie, 1947, 4 per cent.	1,065,000.	832,030.26
Norfolk & Western, 1996, 4 per cent.	1,281,000.	1,076,150.
Norfolk & Western, Equip. Trust 1926-1935, 4½, per cent.	500,000.	495,550.
Northern Pacific, 1997, 4 per cent.	1,178,000.	895,280.
North Pennsylvania, 1928, 4 per cent.	200,000.	182,000.
North Pennsylvania, 1936, 4 per		

4 per cent,	503,500.	427,975.
North Pennsylvania, 1953, 3 3/10 per cent.	2,770,000.	1,939,000.
Ohio Connecting, (P. C. C. & St. L.), 1943, 4 per cent.	888,000.	754,800.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1943, 4 per cent.	38,000.	31,920.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., £76,400 Stg. @ 4.85, 1945, 3½ per cent.	370,540.	206,280.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., £99,800 Stg. @ 4.85, 1948, 4 per cent.	484,030.	269,460.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1948, 4 per cent.	2,307,000.	2,048,528.63
Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 1960, 4½ per cent.	3,146,000.	2,948,873.25.
Pennsylvania, Equip. Trust, 1926-1939, 5 per cent.	402,000.	402,000.
Pennsylvania, Equip. Trust, 1930-1939, 4½ per cent.	540,000.	530,227.98
Pennsylvania, Equip. Trust, 1935 6 per cent.	25,000.	25,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4 per cent.	600,000.	504,000.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 4½ per cent.	360,000.	320,400.
Pennsylvania & New York Canal & R. R. Co., 1939, 5 per cent.	826,000.	784,700.
Petersburg, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1926, 5 per cent.	30,000.	29,100.
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, 1943, 4 per cent.	4,668,000.	3,926,057.50
Philadelphia & Reading, 1933, 5 per cent.	588,000.	588,000.
Philadelphia & Reading 1937, 4 per cent.	1,169,000.	1,005,340.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1941, 5 per cent.	390,000.	386,100.
Philadelphia & Reading, 1947, 4 per cent.	2,341,000.	2,013,260.
Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., 1973, 5 per cent.	592,000.	479,520.
Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, 1932, 4 per cent.	25,000.	22,925.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louise, (Series A), 1940, 4½ per cent.	1,000,000.	870,000.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis (Series B), 1942, 4½ per cent.	1,200,000.	1,044,000.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis (Series C), 1942, 4½ per cent.	216,000.	187,920.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series D), 1945, 4 per cent.	767,000.	659,620.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis, (Series F), 1953, 4 per cent.	1,869,000.	1,588,650.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis (Series G), 1957, 4 per cent.	567,000.	487,620.
Pittsburgh, Cin., Chicago & St. Louis (Series I), 1963, 4½ per cent,	192,000.	167,040.
Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston, (Penna.), 1943, 4 per cent.	1,634,000.	1,339,880.
Reading, Company, 1997, 4½ per cent.	1,184,000.	959,040.
Richmond & Danville, (Southern), 1927, 5 per cent.	75,000.	68,250.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern), 1933, 4 per cent	1,373,000.	1,167,050.
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, (Great Northern), 1933 4½ per cent.	100,000.	91,000.
Savannah, Florida & Western, (Atlantic Coast Line), 1934, 5 per cent.	201,000.	188,940.
South Carolina & Georgia, (Southern), 1929, 5½ per cent.	332,000.	312,080.
South & North Alabama, (Louisville & Nashville), 1936, 5 per cent.	407,000.	378,510.
Southern, Equip. Trust, 1926-1939, 4½ per cent.	434,000.	421,368.70
Southern Pacific, Equip. Trust, 1928-1939, 5 per cent.	200,000.	200,000.
Southern Pacific, Equip. Trust, 1934-1940, 4½ per cent.	141,000.	138,843.58
Southern Pacific of California, 1937, 5 per cent.	9,000.	8,550.
Terminal R. R. Ass'n of St. Louis, 1939, 4½ per cent.	425,000.	365,500.
Toledo & Ohio Central, (New York Central), 1935, 5 per cent.	314,000.	279,460.
Toledo Walhonding Valley & Ohio, Series A, (Penna. Co.), 1931, 4½ per cent.	39,000.	34,795.
Toledo Walhonding Valley & Ohio, Series B, (Penna. Co.), 1933, 4½ per cent.	28,000.	24,920.
Union Pacific, 1947, 4 per cent.	1,075,000.	899,468.75
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1929, 4 per cent.	275,000.	255,750.
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1944, 4 per cent.	742,000.	618,297.50
United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co., 1951, 3½ per cent.	1,000,000.	760,000.
Virginia Midland, Series E, (Southern), 1926, 5 per cent.	124,700.	115,364.
Virginia Midland, Series F, (Southern), 1931, 5 per cent.	38,000.	34,940.
Virginia Midland, (Southern), 1936, 5 per cent.	174,000.	156,600.
Wabash, 1939, 5 per cent.	183,000.	159,210.
Wabash, (Detroit & Chicago Ext.), 1941, 5 per cent.	478,000.	420,640.
Washington Terminal Co., 1945, 4, per cent.	538,000.	425,020.
Western Pennsylvania, (Penna.), 1928, 4, per cent.	655,000.	576,400.
West Jersey & Seashore, 1936, 3½ per cent.	165,000.	132,000.
West Jersey & Seashore, 1936, 4 per cent.	1,055,000.	907,300.
West Shore, 2361, 4 per cent.	463,000.	328,730.
Railroad Lons	$85,738,270.	$73,695,093.71
Public Loans	99,612,900.	95,638,960.08
	$185,351,170.	$169,334,053.79

Public and Railroad Loans as charged above	$169,334,053.79	
Collateral Loans secured by Mortgage	370,000.	
Temporary Loans	1,065.	
Bonds and Mortgages	40,002,549.28	
Real Estate	3,472,915.21	
Suspense Account	134.59	
Cash	12,128,177.43	
		$225,308,895.30

LIABILITIES

Due Depositors, (288,100),	$209,976,114.52
Surplus or Contingent Fund	14,482,780.78
Mortgage Account	850,000.00
	$225,308,895.30

	Assets	Liabilities
Depositors' United States Loans	$6,274,800.	
United States Loans Depositors' Account,		$6,274,800.

The present rate of interest to depositors is 4% per annum.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR THE YEAR 1925.

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

ASSETS.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$8,881,000.00	U. S. Government Securities	$8,791,842.84
3,860,000.00	State, County & Municipal Securities	3,854,562.50
23,326,200.00	Railroad Securities	22,418,151.30
14,811,000.00	Railroad Equipment Trusts	14,623,275.61
500,000.00	Street Railway Securities	496,230.82
1,202,400.00	Miscellaneous Securities	1,145,676.25
4,534,287.50	Real Estate Mortgages	4,528,727.41
1.00	Judgment of Record	1.00
9,755.62	Call Loans	9,755.62
712,812.50	Real Estate	712,812.50
2,698,678.34	Cash	2,698,678.34
$60,536,134.96		$59,279,714.19

CREDITS.

Deposits, Office A	$43,768,907.80	
Deposits, Office C	8,461,948.54	
Deposits, Office F	685,114.11	
Deposits, Office NP	60,511.28	$52,976,481.73
Contingent Account		6,303,232.46
		$59,279,714.19

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS APPOINTED BY THE COURT.

The undersigned, Auditors appointed by the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of Philadelphia to audit and settle the accounts of The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, for the year 1925, having been duly sworn according to law, faithfully so to do, certify that the Assets of the said Society, at the close of business on the thirty-first day of December, 1925, have been examined and verified by them, and that the cost thereof as set forth in the above schedule agrees with the books and the balance sheet of the Society.

The amount due to depositors, including interest, on the first day of January, 1926, and the Surplus or Contingent Fund are correctly stated and are in agreement with the books and the balance sheet.

JOHN C. HINCKLEY,
THOMAS RIDGWAY,
CHAS. J. BIDDLE.

The Society also holds for 5,197 depositors U. S. of America Liberty Loan Bonds and War Savings Certificates, deposited severally by them for safe-keeping, of which the par value is $1,384,250.

JOHN C. HINCKLEY,
THOMAS RIDGWAY,
CHAS. J. BIDDLE.

ASSETS.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$15,000.00	U. S. of America 4¼ per cent. First Liberty Loan Converted, 1947	$14,993.00
450,000.00	U. S. of America Second Liberty Loan Converted 4¼'s, 1927-1942	414,615.94
1,100,000.00	U. S. of America 4¼ per cent. Third Liberty Loan, 1928	1,061,956.84
5,566,000.00	U. S. of America 4¼ per cent. Fourth Liberty Loan, 1938	5,550,277.06
1,750,000.00	U. S. of America 4¼ per cent. Treasury Bonds, 1952	1,750,000.00
$8,881,000.00		$8,791,842.84

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

$100,000.00	City of Bethlehem, Pa., School District 5's, 1936-1941	$100,000.00
600,000.00	City of Boston, Mass., 3½ per cent. Bonds, 1930-1940	600,000.00
75,000.00	City of Camden, N. J., School and Repavement 4½'s, 1945	75,000.00
50,000.00	City of Chicago, Illinois, City Hall 4's, 1928-1929-1930	49,875.00
50,000.00	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Viaduct 4½'s, 1935	50,000.00
100,000.00	City of Cincinnati, Ohio, Police and Fire Dept. 4½'s, 1935	100,000.00
150,000.00	City of Cleveland, Ohio, Water Works 4½'s, 1926-1946	150,000.00
50,000.00	City of Cleveland, Ohio, 5 per cent. Deficiency Bonds, 1931	49,437.50
60,000.00	City of Duluth, Minn., Water and Light 5's, 1926	60,000.00
100,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., General 4½'s, 1927	100,000.00
25,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Park 4's, 1927	25,000.00
100,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Refunding Assessment 4's, 1935	100,000.00
70,000.00	City of Jersey City, N. J., Water 4½'s, 1961	70,000.00
55,000.00	Lower Merion Township, Montg. Co., Pa., 5 per cent. Bonds, 1926-1927	55,000.00
100,000.00	City of Nashville, Tenn., School 5's, 1920-1935	100,000.00
300,000.00	City of Nashville, Tenn., 4¾ per cent. Gold Bonds, 1930-1952	300,000.00
100,000.00	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½'s, Series I, 1944	100,000.00
300,000.00	City of Newark, N. J., Funding 4½'s, 1944	300,000.00
150,000.00	County of New Castle, Del., Building Commission 4½'s, 1951-1961	150,000.00
100,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Appropriation 4½'s, 1942	98,500.00
200,000.00	City of Norfolk, Va., Refunding 4½'s, 1945	197,500.00
300,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 3½ per cent. Misc. Impvt. Loan, 1934	300,000.00
200,000.00	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 4 per cent. Misc. Loan, 1937-1943	200,000.00
175,000.00	City of St. Louis, Mo., 4¼ per cent. Gold Bonds, 1930-1941	175,000.00
100,000.00	City of St. Paul, Minn., High School 4's, 1940	100,000.00

50,000.00	City of Seattle, Wash., Water Extension 4½'s, 1932	49,500.00
100,000.00	State of West Va., 4¼ per cent. Gold Bonds, 1942	99,750.00
100,000.00	City of Wilmington, Del., Sinking Fund 4½'s, Series 168, 1938	100,000.00
$3,860,000.00		$3,854,562.50

RAILROAD SECURITIES.

$775,000.00	Allegheny Valley Rwy General Mtge 4, 1942	$775,000.00
600,000.00	Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Pitts., Lake Erie and W. Va. Sys. Refdg. Mtge 4's, 1941	563,898.06
90,000.00	Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Tol., Cin. Div., 1st Lien and Refdg. Mtge 4's, 1959	90,000.00
100,000.00	Bangor and Aroostook R. R., St. John River Exten. 1st Mtge 5's, 1939	98,750.00
125,000.00	Beech Creek Extension R. R., First Mtge 3½'s, 1951	112,469.50
500,000.00	Central Pacific Rwy., First Refdg. Mtge 4's, 1949	450,312.50
80,000.00	Central R. R. of N. J., General Mtge 5's, 1987	80,000.00
325,000.00	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. First Consol. Mtge 5's, 1939	325,000.00
100,000.00	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. Potts Creek Branch, 1st Mtge 4's, 1946	88,000.00
116,200.00	Chicago and Eastern Ill. Rwy. Gen. Mtge 5's, 1951	97,000.00
300,000.00	Chicago and Erie R. R., First Mtge 5's, 1982	300,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Hammond and Western R. R. First Mtge 6's, 1927	250,000.00
250,000.00	Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Rwy., Refdg. Mtge 4's, Ser. C, 1947	235,062.50
200,000.00	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rwy. Gen. Mtge 4s, 1988	200,000.00
500,000.00	Chicago Union Station Co., First Mtge 4½'s, Ser. A, 1963	498,750.00
300,000.00	Chicago Union Station Co., First Mtge 6½'s, Ser. C, 1963	294,750.00
14,000.00	Chicago and Western Indiana R. R. Gen. Mtge 6's, 1932	14,000.00
500,000.00	Chicago and Western Indiana Consol. Mtge 4's, 1952	460,075.04
200,000.00	Choctaw and Memphis R. R. First Mtge 5's, 1949	200,000.00
300,000.00	Choctaw Oklahoma and Gulf R. R. Consol. Mtge 5's, 1952	300,000.00
200,000.00	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chic. and St. L. Rwy; St. L. Div. 1st Col. Tr., 4's, 1990	169,340.00
250,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Rwy., First Mtge 5's, 1933	250,000.00
100,000.00	Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling General Mtge 5's, 1936	100,000.00
100,000.00	Cleveland and Marietta Rwy. First Mtge 4½'s, 1935	99,875.00
100,000.00	Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. General Mtge 4½'s, Ser. A, 1942	100,000.00
200,000.00	Cleveland Short Line Rwy. First Mtge 4½'s, 1961	200,000.00
250,000.00	Dayton and Michigan R. R., Consol. Mtge Extended 4½'s, 1931	249,375.00
204,000.00	Delaware River R. R. and Bridge Co. First Mtge 4's, 1936	204,000.00
250,000.00	Detroit Terminal and Tunnel First Mtge 4½'s, 1961	237,087.28
650,000.00	Erie R. R. Consol. Mtge Prior Lien 4's, 1996	581,395.00
184,000.00	Erie and Pittsburgh R. R. General Mtge 3½'s, Ser. B and C, 1940	172,700.00
250,000.00	Greenbrier Rwy. First Mtge 4's, 1940	235,250.00
100,000.00	Hollidaysburg, Bedford and Cumberland R. R. First Mtge 4's, 1951	93,573.70
200,000.00	Illinois Central R. R., Louisville, New Orl. and Texas Col. Tr. 4 per cent Gold, 1953	170,483.75
400,000.00	Jamestown, Franklin and Clearfield R. R., First Mtge 4's, 1959	373,200.00
500,000.00	Kansas City Terminal Rwy. First Mtge 4's, 1960	434,375.00
500,000.00	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy. Debenture 4's, 1928	494,031.25
100,000.00	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy. First Mtge 3½'s, 1997	86,000.00
150,000.00	Lehigh Valley R. R. Consol. Mtge Annuity 6's, (Perpetual)	150,000.00
200,000.00	Lehigh Valley Harbor Terminal Rwy. 1st Mtge 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1954	190,500.00
50,000.00	Long Dock Co. of N. J., Consol. Mtge 6's, 1935	50,000.00
120,000.00	Long Island R. R. First Consol. 5's, 1931	120,000.00
84,000.00	Long Island R. R. General Mtge 4's, 1938	74,043.75
500,000.00	Long Island R. R. Unified Mtge 4's, 1949	471,812.50
300,000.00	Milwaukee, Sparta, and Northwestern Rwy. First Mtge 4's, 1947	282,816.25
400,000.00	New York, Connecting R. R. First Mtge 4½'s, 1953	387,250.00
50,000.00	New York and Erie R. R. First Mtge Extended 4's, 1947	50,000.00
100,000.00	New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R. 6per cent. Convertible Debentures, 1948	100,000.00
100,000.00	New York and Northern Rwy., First Mtge 5's, 1927	100,000.00
100,000.00	New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. First Mtge 4's, 1939	99,881.25
500,000.00	New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. 4 per cent. Stk. Trust Ctfs, 1948	477,518.75
500,000.00	New York Short Line R. R., First Mtge 4's, 1957	500,000.00
150,000.00	New York, Susquehanna and Western R. R. Terminal 1st Mtge 5's, 1943	150,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk and Southern Rwy. First Mtge 5's, 1941	50,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk and Western R. R., First Mtge 6's, 1931	50,000.00
50,000.00	Norfolk and Western R. R., New River Division, First Mtge 6's, 1932	50,000.00
100,000.00	Norfolk and Western R. R., Impvt. and Extension Mtge 6's, 1934	100,000.00
300,000.00	Norfolk and Western Rwy. Divisional 1st Lien; and Gen. Mtge 4 per cent. Gold, 1944	273,000.00
200,000.00	Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Rwy. First Mtge 4's, 1948	184,000.00
200,000.00	Ohio Connecting Rwy. First Mtge 4's, 1943	200,000.00
100,000.00	Oregon Short Line R. R. Refunding 4's, 1929	92,312.50
50,000.00	Pennsylvania Co. 4 per cent. 15-25 Year Loan of 1906, 1931	47,312.50
350,000.00	Pennsylvania Co. 3½ per cent. Guaranteed Trust Ctfs., Ser. A, 1937	292,250.00
350,000.00	Pennsylvania Co. 3½ per cent. Guaranteed Trust Ctfs., Ser. B, 1941	293,125.00
200,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mtge 4's, 1948	193,655.00
1,000,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. Consolidated Mtge 4½'s, of 1915, 1960	1,000,000.00
100,000.00	Pennsylvania and Northwestern R. R. Gen. Mtge 5's, 1930	100,000.00
200,000.00	Phila. and Baltimore Central R. R., 1st Mtge 4's, 1951	185,750.00
250,000.00	Phila., Baltimore and Washington R. R., First Mtge 4's, 1943	245,875.00
200,000.00	Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Consol. Mtge Extended 4's, 1937	200,000.00
100,000.00	Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Impvt. Mtge Extended 4's, 1947	100,000.00
200,000.00	Pine Creek Rwy., First Mtge 6's, 1932	200,000.00
513,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic., and St. L. Rwy. Consol. Mtge 4½'s, Ser. A and B, 1940-42	513,000.00
62,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic., and St. L. Rwy. Consol. Mtge 4½'s, Ser. C, 1942	62,000.00
300,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic., and St. L. Rwy. Consol. Mtge 4's, Ser. G, 1957	293,250.00
500,000.00	Pittsburgh, Cin., Chic., and St. L. Rwy. Gen. Mtge 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, Ser. B, 1975	493,750.00
100,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula Rwy. Consol. Mtge 5's, 1927	100,000.00

300,000.00	Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula 1st Gen. Mtge 4's, 1948	288,311.25
100,000.00	Reading Company, Jersey Central Collateral 4's, 1951	94,439.00
300,000.00	Richmond-Washington Company 4 per cent. Guaranteed Collateral Trust, 1943	288,239.53
250,000.00	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Rwy. Consol. and Land Grant Mtge 5's, 1931	250,000.00
200,000.00	St. Louis, Peoria and Northwestern Rwy. First Mtge 5's, 1948	200,000.00
150,000.00	Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg R. R. Second Mtge 5's, 1945	150,000.00
450,000.00	Southern Pacific Co. San Francisco Terminal 1st Mtge 4's, 1950	409,062.50
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis, First Mtge 4½'s, 1939	99,875.00
100,000.00	Terminal R. R. Assoc. of St. Louis, 1st Consol. Mtge 5's, 1944	100,000.00
34,000.00	Tioga R. R. 1st Mtge Extended 5's, 1926-1935	34,000.00
300,000.00	Union Pacific R. R. 1st Lien and Refdg. Mtge 4's, 2008	200,937.50
250,000.00	Vandalia R. R. Consolidated Mtge 4's, Series B, 1957	239,715.00
250,000.00	Virginian Rwy. Co. First Mtge Gold 5's, Ser. A, 1962	250,000.00
50,000.00	Wabash R. R., First Mtge 5's, 1939	50,000.00
500,000.00	Washington Terminal Co., First Mtge 4's, 1945	500,000.00
500,000.00	Western New York and Pennsylvania R. R., First Mtge 5's, 1937	500,000.00
100,000.00	West Jersey and Sea Shore R. R. 1st Consol. Mtge 4's, Ser. A and D, 1936	92,000.00
400,000.00	Winston-Salem Southbound Rwy. First Mtge 4's, 1960	374,715.44
$23,326,200.00		$22,418,151.30

RAILROAD EQUIPMENT TRUSTS

$125,000.00	Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 6½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Ser. D, 1926-1936	$123,027.00
106,000.00	Baltimore and Ohio R. R. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust Ctfs., Ser. B, 1933-1940	103,117.44
150,000.00	Central of Georgia Rwy. Co. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust Ctfs., Ser. Q, 1926-1940	147,000.00
115,000.00	Central R. R. of New Jersey 5 per cent. Equipment Trust Ctfs., Ser. K, 1926-1934	115,000.00
75,000.00	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. 6 per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Notes, 1929-1930	75,000.00
265,000.00	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. 5½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Series T, 1926-1937	264,337.50
19,000.00	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. 5 per cent. Equipment Trust Ctfs., Series U, 1932-1937	19,000.00
326,000.00	Chesapeake and Ohio Rwy. 5 per cent. Equipment Trust Ctfs., Series V, 1926-1939	325,860.00
143,000.00	Great Northern Rwy. 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series B, 1926-1938	139,790.90
10,000.00	Great Northern Rwy. 4½ per cent Equipment Trust, Series C, 1935-1937	9,742.81
50,000.00	Great Northern Rwy. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Series D, 1936-1938	48,727.83
230,000.00	Hocking Valley Rwy. 6 per cent. Equipment Trust, Gold Notes, 1926-1934	230,000.00
120,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 7 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series F, 1926-1935	120,000.00
100,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series E, 1926	99,460.30
69,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series J, 1934-1938	69,000.00
290,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Series K, 1930-1939	284,591.61
75,000.00	Illinois Central R. R. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Series L, 1931-1940	73,614.00
127,000.00	Louisville and Nashville R. R. 6½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Series D, 1926-1936	126,682.50
242,000.00	Louisville and Nashville R. R. 4½ per cent Equipment Trust, Series E, 1928-1937	232,369.12
74,000.00	Louisville and Nashville R. R. 5 per cent Equipment Trust, Series F, 1926-1937	73,254.64
1,000.00	Michigan Central R. R. 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, of 1915, 1926	1,000.00
55,000.00	Michigan Central R. R. 6 per cent. Equipment Trust, Gold Notes, 1932-1934	55,000.00
14,000.00	Monongahela Rwy. 6 per cent. Equipment Trust, 1926-1927	14,000.00
85,000.00	New York Central R. R. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust of 1917, 1928-1932	85,000.00
1,000,000.00	New York Central R. R. 7 per cent. Equipment Trust of 1920, 1929-1933	995,000.00
605,000.00	New York Central R. R. 6 per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Notes, 1927-1935	605,000.00
652,000.00	New York Central Lines, 5 per cent. Equipment Trust of 1922, 1926-1937	641,518.09
251,000.00	New York Central Lines, 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust of 1922, 1928-1937	241,098.82
442,000.00	New York Central Lines, 5 per cent. Equipment Trust of 1923, 1926-1938	431,219.54
1,080,000.00	New York Central Lines 5 per cent Equipment Trust of 1924, 1926-1939	1,079,160.00
200,000.00	New York Central Lines 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust of 1924, 1929-1939	196,126.00
275,000.00	Norfolk and Western Rwy. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust of 1922, 1928-1932	269,175.19
400,000.00	Norfolk and Western Rwy. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust of 1923, 1928-1931	390,032.40
560,000.00	Norfolk and Western Rwy. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust Ctfs. of 1925, 1927-1935	553,816.69
170,000.00	Northern Pacific Rwy. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust of 1922, 1928-1932	164,304.00
200,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 6 per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Notes, 1928-1929	200,000.00
623,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 5 per cent. General Equipment Trust, Series A, 1926-1938	615,013.93
704,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 5 per cent. General Equipment Trust, Series B, 1926-1939	700,535.00
824,000.00	Pennsylvania R. R. 4½ per cent. General Equipment Trust, Series C, 1927-1939	811,972.72
444,000.00	Pitts., McKeesport and Youghiogheny R. R. 6per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Notes, 1926-1934	444,000.00
375,000.00	Reading Company 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series J, 1926-1932	368,912.50
225,000.00	Southern Pacific 7 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series E, 1926-1935	221,928.75
746,000.00	Southern Pacific 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series F, 1928-1938	730,479.37
299,000.00	Southern Pacific 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series G, 1926-1939	296,900.00
550,000.00	Southern Railway 6 per cent. Equipment Trust Gold Notes, 1926-1935	550,000.00
445,000.00	Southern Railway 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series Y, 1926-1939	436,530.00
168,000.00	Southern Railway 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Series Z, 1928-1939	163,952.60
310,000.00	Union Pacific R. R. 5 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series B, 1927-1937	304,069.27
300,000.00	Virginian Railway Co. 6 per cent. Equipment Trust, Series C, 1926-1930	280,565.44
100,000.00	Virginian Railway Co. 4½ per cent. Equipment Trust Ctfs., Series E, 1935-1940	97,389.65
$14,811,000.00		$14,623,275.61

STREET RAILWAY SECURITIES.

300,000.00	Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 1st Refdg. Mtge 5's, 1966	296,250.00
100,000.00	Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. 5½ per cent. Equipment Trust, Series G, 1927-1933	99,980.82
100,000.00	West Philadelphia Passenger Rwy. 5 per cent. Mtge Bonds, 1926	100,000.00
$500,000.00		$496,230.82

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

105,000.00	Bell Telephone Co. of Penna. 1st and Refdg. Mtge 5 per cent. Gold Bonds, Series C, 1960 ...	104,750.00
400,000.00	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Funding and Impvt. Mtge 4's, 1948	400,000.00
300,000.00	Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. Consol Mtge Sinking Fund 4½'s, Ser. A, 1954	294,750.00
55,000.00	New York Dock Company, First Mtge 4's, 1951	44,000.00
55,000.00	New York Dock Company, 550 shares Prefered Stock	16,500.00
25,000.00	New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R.—250 shares stock	19,000.00
100,000.00	New York and Hoboken Ferry Co. General Mtge 5's, 1946	99,876.25
12,400.00	Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Co.—248 shares stock	24,800.00
100,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st Mtge Sinking Fund 5's, 1966	100,000.00
50,000.00	Philadelphia Electric Co. 1st Mtge Sinking Fund 5's, 1966—coupon	42,000.00
$1,202,400.00		$1,145,676.25

THE WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

February 13th, 1926.

The Honorable Thomas Bluett, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, Pa.

The charter, as amended, of the Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, requires its President to forward to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth a statement under oath or affirmation, of its President or Treasurer, showing the whole number of depositors, Classified as below, having amounts on deposit on the books of the said Society at the close of business on the last day of December, next, preceeding.

The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $10.	15,132
The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $10. to $20.	5,173
The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $20. to $50.	6,464
The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $50. to $100.	5,270
The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $100. to $200.	6,314
The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $200. to $300.	3,955
The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $300. to $500.	5,200
The Whole number of depositors' accounts not exceeding $500. and upwards	22,777
The total number of depositors' accounts December 31, 1925.	70,285

Respectfully yours,

FREDERICK F. HALLOWELL,
Vice President and Treasurer.

The Commonwealth
of Pennsylvania

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the above named Frederick F. Hallowell, who, having been duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say that he is the Vice President and Treasurer of The Western Saving Fund Society of Philadelphia, and that the foregoing statement of the number of depositors is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn and Subscribed before me this 13th day of February A. D. one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

B. C. SCHUCHARD.
Notary Public.

Commission Expires May 15th, 1927.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
338-344 Fourth Avenue,

One Hundred and Forty-first Semi-Annual Report.

December First Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Five.

LIABILITIES.

Amount due Depositors, December 1, 1925	$37,506,774.52
Amount due Dividend	733,891.29
Amount due Lien Deposits	1,988.02
Amount due Insurance Fund	300,000.00
Amount due Contingent Fund	776,172.77
Amount due Surplus	1,234,322.64
Total Liabilities	$40,553,149.24

ASSETS.

Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	$7,342,712.14
U. S. Government Bonds	12,959,199.14
Railroad Bonds	4,447,512.20
District School Bonds	3,163,200.00
Sub-District School Bonds	1,371,500.00
Allegheny County Bonds	2,132,288.80
Westmoreland County Bonds	200,000.00
Washington County Bonds	34,000.00
City of Pittsburgh Bonds	2,077,900.00
City of Philadelphia Bonds	1,025,000.00
City of DuBois Bonds	69,000.00
City of Titusville Bonds	56,000.00
City of Oil City Bonds	32,000.00
Borough Improvement Bonds	1,923,185.00
Township Improvement Bonds	139,000.00
Street Railway Bonds	345,900.00
Miscellaneous	320,653.00
Collateral Loans	43,700.00
Dopositors Loans	113,727.08
Real Estate	7,168.84
Real Estate, Bank Property	300,000.00
Interest Due	6,204.97
Cash in Banks and on Hand	2,443,298.07
Total Assets	$40,553,149.24

The undersigned Auditing Committee respectfully reports that they have examined the assets of the Bank and find them to correspond with the foregoing report.

GEO. M. McCANDLESS,
ROBERT W. FLENNIKEN,
A. C. POLLOCK,
FRANCIS B. NIMICK,
WM. L. MONRO,
ROBT. R. GORDON,
WM. E. EVANS,
Auditing Committee.

Pittsburgh, Pa., December 15, 1925.

The Trustees have declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. for the last six months ending Nov. 30, 1925, payable forthwith. If not drawn, will bear interest from December 1, 1925.

LIST OF DEPOSITORS OF THE DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO HAVE NOT MADE A DEPOSIT WITHIN TWO YEARS, AND WHOSE DIVIDENDS, WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ENTERED UPON THEIR PASS BOOK, AMOUNT TO AT LEAST FIVE DOLLARS. THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED ANNUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHARTER.

A.

335195 Albl, Lina	112 60
333706 Anderson, Jno. D.	44 85
214486 Anderson, Sarah	70 80

342825	Anderson, Lillian M.	288 26
343236	Aleliunas, Antonas	100 10
346829	Ambroze, Jacob	2,320 42
347382	Aliton, Thos.	337 82
403037	Allison, Jesse W.	624 36
226570	Allen, Alice	129 90
235273	Andrews, Wm. M.	26 61
238072	Abraham, Dora V.	249 04
245098	Ashworth, Emma J.	94 51
401854	Altenbaugh, Ida M.	297 92
173412	Anderson, Wm. A.	75 14
177032	Anderson, Mary,	24 17
195518	Adolph, Rosalie	138 27
331702	Arnfeld, Maurice	107 79
199577	Allen, Wm. K.	88 53
205258	Adams, Josephine	77 80
205765	Anderson, Clara E. L.	1,036 28
206532	Arnfeld, Bertha	241 42
208926	Adams, Auguste	1,870 01
213921	Aten, Ernest	437 10
214294	Armstrong, Jno. A.	118 87
355203	Anderson, Mamie A.	56 45
356687	Allison, Emma L.	331 36
358257	Allen, Elise	1,550 81
360262	Ayres, Fannie R.	36 21
373721	Anderson, Mamie	237 43
375073	Aalborg, Christian	161 79
376758	Asche, Gertrude	103 02
197161	Aalborg, Minnie A.	28 02
32353	Aultman, John B.	50 11
94888	Anderson, John M.	18 63
96691	Adams, Almira W.	13 47
99658	Allen, Edw.	527 45
119629	Alexander, Wm. E.	69 47
162142	Arthurs, Emma J.	21 13
256468	Adams Maggie	30 68
258923	Aylwards, Jos. M.	362 96
260146	Arrott, Lyde R.	109 20
283902	Alvater, Henry	1,352 18
284269	Armstrong, Ella C.	84 89
289424	Anderson, Philip	19 97
290003	Amstrong, Martha	66 99
292802	Allston, Flora	5,088 18
324823	Augustin, Eliz.	186 90
387328	Austin, Anna J.	129 26
390633	Arbuthnot, Chas. III	68 31
303063	Anderson, Nellie	11 83
305769	Albright, Jennie S.	49 92
316125	Anderson, Sopha O.	197 40
318753	Ade, Freda	40 38
361071	Arnheim, Millie	113 11
363051	Anderson, Wm. S.	438 46
363302	Avanthay, Jos.	1,288 59
365437	Ambruster, Wilhelmina E.	62 51
366456	Amsler, Ida C.	181 20
369453	Ayres, Robert	74 22
369929	Apple, Charlotte A.	181 90
393619	Andre, Bregertta	242 50
394348	Ashman, Chauncey E.	53 32
394711	Augustine, Eliz.	42 44
369774	Arbuckle, Sara	540 79

B.

166467	Belles, Victor V.	229 52
166659	Beam, Ben S.	18 55
171907	Bade, Friedrieke	728 69
175994	Black, Agnes M.	12 14
184523	Black, John F.	1,891 66
186794	Bernon, Mary	1,714 87
190095	Burns Wm. T.	129 35
194415	Brown, Mary	22 15
198719	Boyce, Cyrus	1,011 17
202322	Barnes, Agnes C.	44 60
208392	Barrett, Anna	10 91
208813	Bergstrom, Johan F.	1,327 23
209575	Bailey, Geo. H.	99 92
211546	Binns, Edw. H.	261 79
212333	Bowman, Thos. F.	174 20
214231	Beckman, Herman F.	5,129 73
215666	Beadling, Geo. E.	13 68
216833	Brownfield, Chas. W.	29 04
351607	Brown, Lizzie	158 93
352148	Burgard, Phillipp	205 26
352295	Booland, Fnk. J.	17 02
352565	Brazell, Bridget	47 80
353051	Behr, Victor J.	112 53
353249	Briggle, Mamie	34 13
353682	Blochinger Michael A.	397 06
353684	Burke, Cath.	1,674 01
353931	Ballantyne, Pauline V.	69 37
354558	Boucher, Walter S.	284 34
355183	Bowen, Harry	727 19
355657	Black, Margt. M.	596 29
355820	Breiling, Chas.	43 12
357542	Beckett, Josie A.	184 68
357595	Bright, Jane	3,433 40
357806	Baird, Anna M.	1,492 85
357904	Brennan, Margt.	1,129 50
333896	Baran, Gyorgy	29 44
334424	Bersner, Carrie E.	64 68
335160	Byers, Carrie C.	14 81
335858	Beam, Mary G.	578 02
336456	Baker, Mary J.	1,486 30
337571	Blair, Alex C.	487 98
337710	Burtt, Agnes B.	130 82
337913	Bunting, Wilhelmina H.	75 49
339604	Becker, Eliz.	1,765 73
340528	Bock, Wm. M., Sr.	16 76
340606	Blake, Wm. B.	46 28
341240	Balbersky, Sam'l.	1,132 79
343331	Burns, Victoria E.	146 81
343548	Baine, Jno. W.	351 45
344064	Bryce, Edith P.	89 21
344127	Burke, Thos. J.	232 27
344385	Braun, Laura	137 54
344454	Behan, Mary	60 61
344851	Beebe, Mary E.	44 41
344857	Bickell, Maggie J.	376 31
345728	Bolitsky, Anton	70 25
346242	Beck, Jos. A.	137 52
346519	Bertrilacchi, Italio	383 62
346834	Brant, Mary E.	65 30
347474	Bolland, Christina	54 96
347569	Broderick, Pat'k.	2,063 36
348897	Blank, Nick	253 08
348917	Burns, Florence	209 13
349686	Berkowitz, Gittel	253 95
349826	Bender, Mae M.	89 18
350132	Barron, Micheal	294 13
402263	Busse, Anna E.	2,208 12
402462	Boyd Maria J.	1,093 22
402505	Barbour, Jennie	109 32
402627	Boggs, Albert	163 44
402887	Breslin, Cormick F.	382 87
402891	Brennan, Jermiah J.	2,208 12
229159	Bernauer, Rhoda	210 83
233483	Bauman, Wm.	4,015 35
235502	Burton, Robt. J.	842 58
234711	Browarsky, Bennie	22 44
234893	Bloom, Geo.	609 48
238501	Bollens, Constinus	20 11
240551	Besser, Luella H.	59 55
241032	Brooks, Josephine	19 15
241847	Barton, Hugh A.	583 84
242037	Baret, Luc C.	62 82
249464	Beadle, Mary	873 60
249801	Burkle, Ellen V.	11 61
250242	Boardman, Jno.	123 75
342127	Byers, Fred E.	184 48
402414	Becker, Albert C.	142 08
359223	Boyd, Anna	74 28
359695	Breinig, Roy	43 43
360053	Boggs, Margt. H.	1,104 50
360473	Bardoner, John N.	915 18
360581	Brown, Rich'd A.	90 97
360653	Barret, Annie H.	76 03
396281	Burton, Mavanawe	65 72
396916	Blanzolis, Annie	597 50
398191	Ballas, Sam.	1,192 01
399707	Butterfield, Caroline	74 83
399928	Burke, Dorothy S.	1,034 00
371320	Bruner, Harry E.	461 61
373085	Brown, Nellie W.	100 92
373174	Blackburn, Louisa M.	689 46
373363	Bachy, Charles	297 02
373441	Bryer, Agnes	2,228 29
373713	Becker, Henrietta	373 06

374237	Bayne, Elmer E.	158 34
374520	Broudy, Lizzie	112 13
375700	Beater, Eleanor S.	240 82
375925	Baum, Eugenie R.	40 89
377377	Burns, Frances E.	350 99
378555	Baird, Clara L. H.	19 17
378685	Bennett, Mery	886 35
378957	Boyle, Delia	241 12
379168	Beards, Robt.	132 79
379248	Bonshire, Louis	376 96
380327	Brandt, Ludwig	1,792 56
380926	Barto, Mary	20 65
352337	Binns, R. H., Jr.	86 41
397873	Baine, Margt. D.	297 49
373642	Berger, Albert W.	195 25
377343	Brunn, Mary M.	34 90
377477	Billinger, Ethel K.	129 51
14429	Barr, Eliz. J.	69 93
22537	Boobyer, Jennie G.	217 10
24004	Boyers, Margt. A.	69 50
31034	Boston, Wm. J.	96 62
41138	Bennett, Rich'd.	41 41
50015	Byram, Eliz. P.	60 11
56286	Butterweck, Hannah	4,032 96
56584	Bingaman, Jos. P.	31 64
64062	Beggs, Margt. M.	14 76
72646	Breeze, Mollie P.	31 45
77970	Bivenour, Susan J.	41 28
79079	Boyts, Emily S.	924 38
82036	Birch, Matthew	525 46
82096	Boucher, May H.	1,445 54
85726	Booth, Sarah	11 47
95632	Brown, David H.	223 72
97296	Block, Louise	21 30
109994	Brown, John A. S.	221 42
112277	Brooks, Jas. P.	379 80
117491	Boyer, Rachel L.	79 82
122367	Bright, Wm.	39 55
149647	Baker, Clara B.	591 71
150075	Bowman, Chas. W.	355 88
150319	Boak, Nana M.	189 34
151413	Beehner, Augusta	386 78
156047	Bradley, John	34 34
156221	Baur, Sophia	1,104 06
157201	Betz, Lizzie C.	49 08
157388	Bright, Jane	37 30
158971	Boyle, Anna L.	24 20
159212	Bonini, Mary	15 24
161097	Barr, Alfred H.	358 60
161187	Boyle, Kate	1,400 43
163681	Beachley, Frank T.	1,630 18
256495	Bowser, Tillie V.	50 08
258653	Beck, Wm.	1,144 88
258695	Biechl, Theresia	145 23
260386	Breslin, Jas.	345 66
301021	Bielsha, Weronika	1,082 39
301128	Bauer, Matilda G.	132 85
301221	Bayar, David	592 91
302468	Bartley, Mary	129 01
304469	Burton, Clara	58 04
307236	Burton, Robt. J.	144 38
307341	Bell, Wm. Ray	37 13
307630	Bouggeman, Ella.	206 21
311104	Boden, Edw. R.	542 97
311364	Barber, Jas. W.	74 00
312266	Busler, Wm. M.	65 36
313224	Bartley, Margt. E.	2,318 54
317807	Berry, Sallie	18 77
318402	Burrell, Annie	99 17
318456	Baird, Elizabeth	57 42
320247	Burrell, Annie T.	249 26
320377	Barry, Bridget	15 23
361104	Breed, Chas. H.	114 98
361625	Bohny, Anna	1,734 14
362598	Bender, Martin H.	650 93
365610	Brindel, Harold F.	39 25
365667	Brown, Caroline	1,071 52
365706	Boyce, John	1,822 20
365837	Bechler, Julia	73 21
366034	Beatty, Margt.	49 35
366341	Bauchmann, Margt. N.	369 59
366417	Battel, Mary	558 63
366491	Besso, Lina	1,141 88
367866	Brooks, Henry G.	95 39
368437	Baker, Phoebe J.	282 35
368657	Bozinsky, Darta	732 60
369351	Burke, Martin	2,745 71
369442	Bardoner, Lillie D.	1,050 00
370911	Breiling, Chas.	35 21
391490	Blankette, Ruth	76 77
392215	Bauer, Jno.	574 32
393245	Batchelor, Harry	1,138 33
295930	Blyth, Jean	94 71
296990	Blank, Minnie	582 05
298989	Burrows, Joe	1,299 26
300338	Barzewska, Mary	41 68
300988	Brennan, Maria	32 61
382011	Bloom, Myra	608 78
382529	Burke, Richard V.	248 17
382532	Berry, Cath.	37 20
382916	Bruggeman, Chas. A.	2,333 88
384127	Bert, John B.	38 90
385275	Bradley, Jas.	137 28
385541	Burke, Vincent S.	1,430 77
385989	Bowes, Margt. C.	1,230 80
323229	Bradley, John P.	33 55
323743	Brammer, John	297 93
324164	Bendix, Paula M.	371 87
326097	Burkhart, Eliza.	3,379 61
327776	Bates, Agnes	148 12
329525	Breeze, Emeline	1,101 02
386329	Burns, Victoria E.	45 31
386731	Bartley, Ethel	3,378 57
386992	Berberich, Chas.	197 47
387222	Bowes, John P.	2,480 75
387225	Brisley, Anna	94 32
387513	Bulmer, Eliz.	1,599 62
387791	Boyd, Hazel E.	1,598 20
387805	Brown, Sadie	279 75
389642	Bier, Geo. E.	35 59
390645	Buchman, Edw. F.	35 59
257134	Bealafeld, Wm. C.	214 74
290519	Baird, Sarah M.	17 03
260911	Barclay, Mary	1,780 87
261317	Booker, Emma	14 69
261359	Brown, Etta E.	16 76
261747	Borman, Chas. T.	19 59
262988	Benninger, Lillian	355 93
264073	Barbelli, Martino	1,094 30
264385	Burke, Edw. L.	4,376 50
265583	Bachrach, Henry	657 78
266099	Bakan, Jeromina	676 09
266535	Blattan, Celestin	169 43
266728	Banderman, Fr.	16 86
268399	Bowers, Alva C.	105 99
268600	Benson, Sarah A.	1,403 88
269145	Burke, Sarah F.	12 28
269690	Bucher, Clara E.	70 23
271014	Bucher, Chas. J.	655 11
271831	Bucher, John N.	1,336 33
272803	Barr, Harry C.	20 11
272981	Boyle, Frank	60 14
275150	Benzen, S. Hammer,	788 49
276006	Baile, John B.	15 38
279234	Bigham, Julia E.	52 95
280387	Bauer, Florence R.	135 85
280430	Burke, Richard	54 67
285283	Baumann, Cath.	279 88
285611	Brown, Leot	2,390 12
286555	Brown, Joe F.	13 74
287649	Burke, Marie M.	24 68
288356	Broderich, Mary	13 98
289491	Boggs, Mary L.	89 98
289576	Byers, Adele	310 52
292398	Broadhead, Mary E.	131 35
293415	Blattner, Marie M.	170 68
293798	Bauer, Sarah	58 28
294263	Bontempo, Tony	404 72
294566	Blair, Mary O.	1,024 92
294875	Barclay, Wm.	1,910 55
393334	Baton, Eliza. McA.	1,656 30
393983	Brown, Anna	545 35
394675	Bickerton, Melissa J.	942 66
394779	Brehler, Martin	498 98
394989	Bellings, Jesse E.	1,187 79
395563	Ball, Gordon H.	967 32
364228	Bell, Robt. G.	319 53

C.

357510	Campbell, Alexander	665 93
358103	Clouter, Minnie E.	79 28
358433	Collins, Nora	460 63
359133	Carr, Patrick J.	1,378 88
359712	Corbett, Catherine	2,325 80
360532	Campbell, Eliz. A.	2,947 97
397985	Clouting, Mae G.	70 43
398570	Cronin, Mame B.	230 07
398674	Codori, Simon J. Jr.	757 22
399332	Civill, Lizzie M.	567 56
400142	Carter, Eliz.	695 79
371434	Cook, Annie G.	1,451 81
372207	Carmichael, Mary A.	152 52
373424	Conley, Mary B.	[illegible] 34
373970	Canny, Marg't.	162 70
376067	Carter, Patience E.	209 75
376496	Conroy, Della J.	363 58
376556	Ceradini, Giusippe	58 71
376746	Cunningham, John J.	73 33
378106	Chapman, Hazel V.	143 67
378480	Czapajtis, Ignaci	574 32
378985	Connor, Hyacinth N.	653 21
379971	Carnahan, Robt. B.	25 28
380449	Christofel, Kate O. R.	310 04
380729	Collins, Marie N.	430 46
376001	Cusick, Nora	215 43
331978	Collins, Fannie	43 40
332954	Cooke, Clara F.	39 48
334450	Campbell, Jno.	42 75
335304	Cunningham, Mary	141 63
335400	Clifford, Thos. C.	52 66
335737	Cready, Edith	22 44
335891	Collins, Jno.	26 60
335957	Carr, Mich'l. F.	526 98
336001	Clark, Edw. W.	63 57
337231	Coady, Ellen,	1,204 93
337364	Carson, Westona	134 54
338272	Campbell, Chas.	48 47
338963	Counahan, Nellie A.	24 81
341232	Connor, Bridget	33 00
342433	Calabrese Vincent	24 39
343184	Corr, Ellen	378 43
345352	Crawford Roy W.	16 21
345606	Collins, Sara M.	475 65
347499	Cameron, Harriet C.	663 05
348020	Carrigan, Mary	24 49
348666	Currie, Marg't	1,624 28
348765	Conley, Jno. J.	188 18
348845	Clark, Frank	318 85
349699	Conway, Tirza	3,591 81
349871	Crow, Mary C.	182 27
350550	Cook, Jno. L.	93 89
401520	Chuzes, Walter	55 53
402288	Campbell, Martha	1,377 94
402416	Cassidy, Mary A.	2,664 20
402898	Clark Jno.	80 10
223472	Cox, Frank	339 45
225923	Carson, Emma C.	71 44
231927	Cavett, Emma	47 64
232284	Cothery, Jos. H.	14 13
233827	Costello, Nellie	202 20
282783	Choinski, Mary F.	110 03
284742	Coggeshall, Rosa	379 77
286447	Claney, Anna A.	85 19
287409	Chappell, Jane	35 59
288325	Cain, Pat'k	1,953 43
288388	Carpenter, Virginia	70 49
291647	Cline, Jennie	694 17
293532	Cowell, Arthur W.	156 74
293752	Creighton, Robt. D.	1,346 06
295353	Chamborden, Ferd L.	40 07
297248	Cann, Wm. J.	3,592 64
298875	Curran, Mary E.	27 89
300779	Cohen, Annie	623 32
381184	Catley, Myrtle M.	268 78
381210	Conway, Mary J.	776 56
382571	Corbett, Anna E.	1,345 76
383185	Caplan, Rebecca	4,842 70
383907	Campbell, Frances	66 92
384484	Clark, Ella S.	454 58
384542	Crooks, Beulah F.	2,015 96
385017	Campbell, Chas.	61 88
385777	Craib, Ellen McB.	728 28
321804	Catz, Jacob	15 76
323303	Cronin, Johanna	988 26
323864	Collins, Helen McF.	150 43
324982	Conroy, Nellie	259 09
326271	Campbell, Chas.	74 40
326758	Conroy, Nellie	282 44
327291	Co Duda, Sam.	160 32
328413	Curry, Lydia McC.	268 37
329971	Cunningham, Mary	89 21
330794	Clark, Marg't	32 71
386228	Cunningham, Harry R.	1,171 62
387071	Carroll, Clara L.	386 72
389203	Curran, Chas.	31 68
389450	Cronin, Margt. T.	75 22
390235	Conrad, Mary R.	50 43
13132	Charlton, Sam'l H.	157 48
25985	Cochran, Annette G.	292 40
32653	Corcoran, Wm.	36 60
57288	Cameron, Mary	511 10
68704	Crosby, Hannorah	2,209 28
78037	Conant, Gret	287 66
78261	Condon, Sarah	74 74
112535	Clawson, Thos. S.	376 41
113818	Cochran, Cath	39 30
119037	Carroll, Jas	19 22
120535	Cosgrave, Fannie	15 68
130069	Conway, Mary	201 33
132574	Connelly, Katie	1,528 35
133832	Chisholm, Eliz. C.	4,133 90
138543	Cashdollar, Mary M.	990 05
139259	Craig, Henrietta B.	66 45
140403	Crawford, Chas. W.	106 27
140957	Coll, Sarah	797 56
141537	Chisholm, Mary L.	674 10
145282	Conroy, Mary A.	3,312 49
148887	Coyne, Annie A.	251 45
149998	Corbett, Jennie	1,345 76
153017	Coyne, Mollie A.	24 69
160189	Cleary, Grace	201 20
161676	Cochrane, Geo. A., Jr.	29 49
163860	Cunningham, Mary	42 24
251549	Condon, Maurice F.	319 35
253199	Concannon, Delia	50 14
259432	Canavan, John J.	21 27
259991	Conner, Maud	36 69
260140	Collins, Frances T.	358 58
261339	Carter, John C.	26 11
263006	Callaghan, Rosalia	110 02
266390	Connor, Annie L.	17 02
271819	Curry, Robt. W.	148 93
280061	Carey, Hanna	246 72
280191	Commons, Martin J.	316 07
301541	Carpenter, Lillia A.	214 44
305018	Coleman, Tillie	2,111 64
305068	Caldwell, Wm.	220 80
305402	Cunningham, Francis A.	566 50
305864	Coady, Thos.	1,020 09
307793	Calabrese, Thos.	360 62
309317	Cain, Kate	1,743 13
311838	Crane, Timothy	548 28
311984	Cape, Emma	42 22
313389	Cole, Jno. B.	196 52
314742	Cunningham, Edith B.	84 04
315052	Craig, Sara W.	276 49
315379	Cuff, Esther L.	182 08
315488	Clark, Lillian B.	240 48
275931	Condren, Bridget	117 74
315491	Corbit, Elliott S.	96 67
315554	Casey, Nora	103 42
316525	Cote, Alice E.	54 19
317750	Cupples, Mary G.	119 68
361773	Cress, Blanche B. F.	52 38
362050	Cleland, Mary E.	4,225 11
364350	Carroll A. Rook,	17 54
365160	Corfield, Elizabeth	1,583 22
365932	Clark, Mayme A.	27 38
366644	Conway, Maria	47 65
367288	Cassidy, Peter	581 72
367291	Crummer, Rebecca J.	51 27
367474	Cunningham, Mary	110 07
368320	Cashdollar, Georgina B.	74 12
368995	Corbett, Lena	773 72
370032	Conway, Cath.	34 88

391591	Cunningham, Martin	246 15
392690	Cooper, Eliz. J.	123 81
393104	Czareniecki, Floyd W.	33 02
395338	Curnyn, Margt.	1,216 40
395762	Coleman, Alma	120 64
395787	Coyne, Margt.	478 06
166122	Cartwright, Wm. A.	404 02
169136	Coughlin, Robt. E. L.	60 72
169621	Carson, Annie M.	370 66
172413	Conly, Ann	10 12
173353	Canning, Geo. E.	48 72
175041	Conley, Bessie	351 60
177923	Coleman, Mary E.	29 85
178010	Culhane, Annie	1,953 35
186053	Collins, Ida B.	94 42
186102	Cassiday, Annie	120 53
186193	Caughey, Lillie A.	56 71
186837	Croco, Annie	175 20
191914	Cavanaugh, Annie	520 46
202715	Carter, Margt.	34 91
203524	Colwell, Lizzie	2,119 70
204855	Cohen, Jacob	1,252 68
208670	Cupples, Jas.	734 86
211814	Cummings, Maggie	53 23
213351	Clouse, Emma J.	511 75
214888	Cassidy, Jane	277 51
215798	Clawson, Jean	56 79
217510	Cress, Chas. E.	71 08
218133	Cleer, Nicolas	104 94
220982	Cuff, Moses H.	41 37
351824	Condon, Bridget	3,019 79
352721	Coll, Catherine	121 03
353758	Charleton, Olive C.	754 65
354080	Charlton, Ethel B.	309 59
354423	Campbell, Eva	168 45
354849	Clemson, Christine M.	2,832 25
355333	Caputo, Leonilda	107 46
356453	Cupples, Sarah	538 99
356766	Christman, Amelia M.	66 12
233934	Connelly, S. Agnes	40 72
234810	Clymer, Geo. A.	990 87
234835	Campbell, Nancy S.	892 70
234927	Croco, Isaac W.	79 08
236424	Cowan, Letitia W.	73 95
240699	Carylile, Mary	1,321 70
245221	Chapman, Margt.	218 79
246988	Clouse, Jno.	15 68
247109	Crawford, Nora O.	319 73
341516	Clatty, Mary A.	48 19
230000	Cutler, Edith P.	112 60
390771	Cubbage, Sara C.	211 33
390882	Challis, Rich'd M.	234 16
84912	Clair, Jessie	31 10
122299	Craig, Wm. J.	16 98
382063	Clark, Clarence P.	22 51
302075	Craddock, Jane	27 66
302734	Chapman, Minerva T.	66 40
319759	Cooke, Clara F.	47 15

D.

331114	Dinsmore, Sarah A.	39 00
331261	Doyle, Dolly	26 64
332192	Decker, Edw. M.	185 57
332442	Dreisbach, Rush A.	4,266 19
332542	Ditz, Anthony F.	53 47
333056	Duffey, Mary	3,400 08
334706	Donald, Eliz. N.	67 52
336854	Deiner, Wally	861 25
338328	Davis, Margt. J.	396 05
339458	Dittmer, Edw. N.	313 65
339817	Dietrich, Lillian A.	134 04
340633	Dixon, Jno.	853 14
340843	Dyer, Wilhelmina	19 96
341571	Devey, Geo. A.	56 13
342320	Darney, Dan'l J.	684 88
342451	Darr, Lawrence	147 57
343406	DeMoss, Rosanna	185 96
345241	Deberson, Josephine	828 26
346431	Dubnikoff, Harry	150 09
349578	Davis, Jack	159 73
402545	Domat, Sarah	515 81
403038	Dickson, Burd B. E.	269 80
403402	Dressler, Philip W.	539 41
222482	Duvall, Anna	433 68
222624	Donaldson, Thos. I.	23 33
225780	Donohue, Mary	383 79
225789	Delaney, Naomi C.	129 26
225930	Devereaux, Anne	3,293 49
228454	Dampman, Martha C.	265 55
229970	Dolan, Patrich	14 69
233172	Deflin, Frank K.	24 35
236901	Dunlop, Mary	2,167 62
237825	Dayen, Jno.	1,274 87
237946	Duncan, Jas.	551 57
241659	Denk, Jno.	2,516 76
243098	Dando, Anna G.	58 64
248166	Dixon, Jno.	1,065 18
166884	Duffy, Katie	4,676 42
175951	Davies, John C.	24 61
176315	Dickey, Wm. W.	398 82
178804	Davies, David J.	8,875 17
191744	Davis, Lizzie A.	45 37
192175	Doyle, Maria	3,554 54
193887	Dalzell, Lila A. J.	3,251 77
194065	Duff, Elsie C.	846 47
196691	Davie, Maggie	52 48
199540	Dutton, Kate	698 47
201292	Davis, John T.	40 09
208207	Dwyer, Mary	461 68
210585	Davie, Robt. H.	7,519 57
214234	Duve, Theannah E.	13 98
216800	Daley, Ann	2,412 10
219822	DeMain, Jane	196 75
351084	Deni, Geo.	189 79
352661	Dininger, Gilbert	211 74
352862	Danahey, Wm. L.	54 24
354953	Doyle, Mary	1,563 41
354959	Daunt, Margt. A.	1,700 07
355565	Douglas, Earl M.	250 81
357403	Daly, James T.	38 63
357429	Dickey, Paul B.	180 90
358826	Davis, Bessie	76 25
359347	Duff, Helen C.	148 21
359751	Dowling, Sadie	15 09
360228	Donovan, Margt. T.	119 46
360390	Donnelly, Patrick	1,287 73
397298	Dollison, Pearl	89 59
399813	Damaro, Raffaido	750 49
400642	Dickey, Olivia M.	70 87
400666	DuPell, Abbie	112 17
371563	Darragh, Cora S.	68 49
372299	Drum, Chas. C.	85 14
372480	Dornberger, Stella	379 78
8680	Dougherty Edw.	1,163 24
32908	Duncan, Wm. C., Jr.	829 79
64743	Duncan, T. Jeff.	8,418 43
76334	Dummett, Mary I.	604 25
77151	Dickson, Edw.	2,750 22
82193	Donovan, Annie	49 95
84345	Davies, David	1,097 87
90876	Dunlap, Chas. R.	207 07
100606	Duffy, Pat.	13 26
112435	Dougherty, Mary	437 22
117607	Deane, Nath'l C.	62 35
127350	Davies, Mary J.	2,361 74
134478	Dormaier, John N.	55 27
136796	Donovan, Tim	1,813 76
149137	Discamps, Guvenal	31 39
156165	Durkin, Mary A.	1,221 44
157171	Donaldson, Peter C.	134 04
157525	Daizell, Susie L.	52 45
159259	Dennerline, Kath.	2,664 73
159260	Dennerline, Christopher	1,466 30
159412	Devlin, Marie A.	55 02
163269	Dewar, Margt. J.	52 09
254357	Dengler, Laura D.	112 60
265471	Douglass, Wm. C.	83 61
267197	Dain, Frances	306 15
271100	Davis, David	1,211 35
271820	Dwyer, Delia	2,342 64
272744	Dennerlin, Annie	3,504 98
274800	Demain, Frank A.	337 55
275878	Drennan, Lillie	306 39
277456	Dithridge, Wm. I.	21 17
278408	Doersch, Adam	439 14
278471	Dress, Millie	155 58
280523	Davis, Chas.	3,607 43

283148 Donahue, Virginia I. 119 39
286915 Dangerfield, Helen D. 138 33
290040 Daum, Chas. J. J. 182 84
373552 Dunkle, Inez C. 20 42
374239 Duncan, Jos 25 06
374428 Durst, Adam L. 142 66
375347 Donahue, Nora 159 93
376310 Dugan, Anastasia 319 42
377254 Davis, Alice J. 180 89
378049 Dressing, Louisa E. 51 15
378080 Douglas, Earl M. 34 86
378120 Dixon, Harriet 184 46
378186 Donahey, Wm. L. 50 41
378285 Davis, Lizzie 57 88
378791 Davis, Ella P. 1,055 08
380017 Davin, Eliz. 5,509 25
380390 Dominicus, Raphael 1,104 06
380856 Dufala, John 348 64
305383 Doyle, Bridget 66 02
307400 Devine, Margaret 28 86
308619 Durrette, Bessie B. 534 48
309809 Dawson, Jessie M. 21 58
313007 Dixon, Harry M. 377 99
313058 Dzurenda, Jno. 336 00
314591 Davis, Nathen 53 52
317044 Denny, Minnie E. 60 88
317147 Duffy, Kathryn 322 66
320934 Downing, Francis 2,281 37
361281 Doyle, Patrick E. 192 98
362151 Duda, Rose F. 292 41
362366 Donahue, Orlean 58 84
362856 Dickson, Jennie L. 193 05
364331 Davis, Jas. R. 113 37
365329 Doak, Sara J. 91 56
365432 Dubas, Ekkehardt 38 24
365876 Dain, Edward 1,439 13
368641 Dickson, Frank H. 88 89
392666 Doherty, Eliza. 138 89
392687 Drago, Josephina 176 75
392726 Donnelly, Patrick 3,112 44
394498 D'Amato, Rose 121 84
394718 Davis, Jennie 60 01
394795 Doran, Ellen 426 15
395299 Deitzel, Annie 95 63
313231 De Vow, Jas. L. 85 49
249468 Downing, Nellie 56 14
291598 Di Renna, Angela M. 150 88
294496 Duff, Jas. E. 848 87
300630 Duff, Margt. F. 377 45
382879 Durkin, Mary 424 10
321160 Dohn, Louis A. 23 41
323128 Diescher, Emily M. 236 35
324661 Douglass, Orris T. 642 31
325385 Duffy, Cath. 146 07
387556 Deckenbaugh, Phillippena 564 39
387884 Daub, Violet 147 60
388546 Donaghy, Eliz. 256 12
390835 Davis, Marie A. 129 91
276832 Doyle, Wm. 40 69

E.

333421 Erickson, Regina F. 48 01
336083 Evans, Ruth 238 99
336304 Engbarth, Geo. 54 80
337161 Engle, Annie R. 1,400 10
343317 Ehrler, Ernest J. 133 43
344375 English, Eliz. 153 02
347028 Eklind, E. Verdia 289 54
350282 Emmett, Sadie 64 76
402906 Ebenether, Ella. 1,401 80
222523 Eberhardt, Wilhelmina C. 152 21
226402 Echement, Christina 2,436 11
244946 Elsey, Edwin R. 60 11
101855 Edwards, Geo. B. 20 84
104068 Eagleson, Kate S. 12 67
134181 Elliott, Albt. J. 3,334 38
152786 Elliott, Wm. H. 760 96
159261 Elliott, Wm. 19 66
161991 Ehmann, Jos. F. 8,535 76
254742 Erhant, Josef 39 67
263212 Ehrhardt, Chas. 2,745 42
269113 Eakin, Frank J. 97 73
278410 Entrekin, Disa. 266 42
280765 Ellwood, John W. 902 89
282586 Eagleson, Algeron S. 11 78
287363 Evans, Eliz. 630 41
288498 Ellis, Wm. Sr. 41 14
292579 Erickson, Regina 944 30
296973 Eynon, David L. 259 79
381312 England, Ora A. 117 12
330639 Elliott, Mattie J. 197 19
387453 Eckstein, Beatrice 236 21
389174 Elston, Helena 539 14
390063 Ebbert, Geo. S. 135 58
390874 Ebbert, Jas. K. 35 84
199692 Eberhardt, W. C. 462 49
201787 Evans, Effie 38 60
305135 Enright, Mary 4,500 18
213799 Eigenrauch, Linnie 286 99
358765 Eckert, Mary 542 13
360606 Enright, Thos. 557 55
360845 Emmerling, Jane B. 53 26
396085 Ernest, Joseph J. 70 61
396624 Eckert, Wm. H. 675 85
399725 Epps, Jno. W. 997 08
400186 Eged, Annie 89 68
400322 Estep, Margt. 421 49
371667 Egan, Thos. 92 01
372071 Engel, Minnie 327 96
373074 Ewing, Mary D. 281 76
375548 Eber, Herman L. 97 38
375826 Eckert, Mary A. 54 49
376523 Edmunds, Margt. 36 03
378052 Edises, Morris 5,743 40
378453 Ebbert, Robt. W. 139 35
378583 Eichler, Della 34 57
379003 Epstein, Alice 219 84
379022 Eckles, Ethel B. 58 77
379704 Ebusg, Eliza. 5,078 25
360672 Eggers, Rebeckah 38 09
301821 Evans, Lena 88 45
306199 Evans, Eliz. B. 66 52
311950 Ewans, Jake 528 03
312748 Eastley, Carrie 431 57
314831 Evens, Elmira 74 16
315122 Elrod, Zella 386 40
316454 Engel, Wm. H. 462 07
368075 Engelman, Yetta 102 50
370297 Evans, Evaline 73 96
391622 Evers, Barbara 135 94
392399 Engle, Margt. 1,042 34

F.

332906 Fleming, Carrie 20 27
335397 Fehl, Annie 26 21
337282 Freeman, Marg't. 911 79
337530 Flinn, Robt. M. 74 28
340178 Fox, Emilie 67 57
341210 Filipan, Martin 394 99
342461 Fawcett, Olive 312 68
342674 France, Mary K. 176 07
344170 Fetterman, Jno. C. 103 83
346994 Fineberg, Emma 342 96
347558 Feikert, Regilda 406 57
350953 Fehrenbach Chas. 597 50
401019 Fisher, Mary C. 223 71
401157 Folliard, Sarah T. 1,495 27
401522 Frederick, Eliz. M. 110 73
401963 Funds, Lewis S. 690 06
221051 Fry, Craig H. 10 51
223930 Friesell, Wm. H. 67 24
228519 Fisher, Wm. H. 17 12
237138 Ferguson, Sam'l E. 47 00
238063 Frey, Robt. H. 26 31
238748 Farmer, Jno. A. 18 55
342725 Fairley, Wm. A. 16 53
174021 Fulton, Robt. V. 65 32
181730 Ferrel, Pauline E. 19 43
189935 Fischer, Wm. 56 52
194973 Ferree, Ralph N. 29 72
197880 Flannery, Mary E. 49 50
201223 Fuehr, Lily 122 09
202321 Fleming, Mary C. 86 89
203008 Falconer, Vivian V. 10 96
207507 Foley, Patrick 14 89
209300 Flowers, Merc'des 42 10

210954	Fleming, Cora	432 96
212426	Finnegan, Mary	506 79
219131	Finley, Rachel A.	85 15
352716	Farrar, Harriett H.	15 43
354277	Fineberg, Louis	296 31
354490	Fijs, Dumienik	686 07
356574	Flis, Stany	1,329 28
356747	Fetzer, Ella S.	32 46
357021	Fisher, Hattie	626 79
357342	Frye, Ida M.	941 08
358639	Faust, Anna P.	1,267 16
358990	Fischer, Rhea H.	330 71
359360	Filipicis, Mate	662 42
359889	Fersch, Theresa C.	641 47
359974	Friend, Pauline B.	158 15
396535	Frey, Mary M.	785 74
398456	Flavin, Michael J.	2,252 94
399567	Friday, John A.	1,863 65
399614	Funke, Mary E.	125 15
400607	Fawcett, Chas. E.	165 76
371756	Ferrell, Martha A.	195 48
372268	Freese, Chas. E.	67 94
374431	Fontana, Annibale	32 78
375612	Fording, Eugene H.	35 03
376650	Forbes, Katie	256 74
377072	Forok, Anna	507 30
32014	Foster, Thos.	44 56
33466	Fitzgerald, John	84 72
40830	Foight, Harry S.	65 79
47934	Fox, John W.	337 26
82295	Flannery, Sallie	53 24
90506	Feeney, Bridget	114 64
104323	Flood, Francis R.	26 78
111801	Freil, Maggie	666 48
121593	Francis, Jas. P.	197 88
132986	Fraser, Jas. H.	16 46
134950	Foxall, Geo. W.	22 22
134961	Fahey, Maggie	121 29
146856	Ford, Wm. W.	119 68
254491	Finegold, Bessie	200 09
260011	Farley, Geo. M.	29 03
260497	Flynn, Jos.	70 08
266718	Francis, Wm. H.	54 84
268605	Feilen, Peter	1,186 [illegible]
269901	Fisher, Mary	152 75
270341	Fridrich, Minnie	620 09
275502	Fox, Maria H.	284 67
275639	Foley, Mary A.	40 82
277129	Farren, Alice	25 97
277899	Friel, Anna	46 24
290199	Friedman, Sol'n	962 76
291718	Fawcett, Mary	255 96
293737	Flagg, Lucius C. S.	149 66
294918	French, Mary A.	1,196 22
296009	Felty, Sam'l J.	30 66
300945	Flaherty, Blanche	53 38
381440	Flannigan, Mamie	246 47
381528	Frown, John	39 25
382006	Felding, Ann	146 59
303490	Frey, E. Blanche	193 97
312224	Ferguson, Johanna	30 71
312565	Filter, Fredric Kay	40 07
313910	Fox, Eliza	85 59
317122	Fellman, Heinrich	870 51
317355	Fox, Wm. V.	1,283 11
317554	Forquer, Nora	196 21
319693	Fulmer, Stella	1,304 20
361306	Flanagan. Leo E.	145 60
367190	Ford, Wm. J.	61 82
368357	Fresch, Eliz. A.	165 93
369120	Fischer, Harry F.	27 73
369661	Ferguson, Oliver G.	134 73
370562	Forbes, Martha C.	58 90
392401	Finney, Emma	31 94
392803	Ford, Esther M.	337 82
393691	Fitzsimmons, Jno. M.	244 13
395858	Flynn, Abe J.	3,170 73
395958	Fehe, Alice P.	47 91
377131	Filler, Della	85 68
377192	Furboom, Ernest	156 40
377236	Fierst, Helen A.	39 47
377298	Foster, Rozella E.	155 25
378927	Fueher, Olga G.	107 02
379036	Feeney, Bridget	167 57
194769	Ferry, Bertha G.	22 39
358522	Fox, Jos.	67 05
397690	Ferree, Mary E.	37 65
322013	Finegold, Henry	220 82
326158	Ford, Annie	68 39
327088	Fetzer, David H.	18 62
329090	Flaherty, Mary	172 66
388736	Frasher, Octavia	163 36

G.

335849	Goldberg, Fannie	66 90
340339	Glasgow, Anna M.	2,444 42
341252	Gannon, Marg't.	1,017 87
342470	Gaffy, Mary	243 38
342529	Gue, Ida	99 36
343674	Galbraith, Robt.	429 85
344100	Gordon Marcus A.	38 68
345038	Grancsay, Anna	283 99
345496	Ginniff, Maria G.	1,213 87
346901	Gibbs, Cyrenus W.	69 89
347574	Gardner, Morton A. L.	49 26
350925	Goss, Alex. E.	25 78
401361	Gorman, Anna M.	2,222 83
401997	Grounds, Lydia H.	890 76
221853	Gallupe, Marie O.	2,464 36
222469	Graves, Walter W.	3,029 12
225462	Greiner, Jos.	57 72
230011	Graham, Emilie K.	67 47
232219	Gallagher, Jno.	91 33
233621	Gehlken, Mary M.	1,104 49
234734	Grumbling, Eva E.	106 65
234812	Grieb, Carrie C.	1,147 17
244001	Grange, Augustus B.	14 88
246227	Graham, Margt. I.	2,267 18
249413	Greenawalt, Stella E.	23 33
347554	Geyer, Geo. A.	88 90
349055	Gardner, Hazel M.	68 39
227022	Geyer, Clara	810 40
33961	Goodwin, Lizzie B.	831 91
44090	Gies, A. Chas.	33 91
64687	Gardner, Mary J.	151 64
84897	Gregg, Jno. A.	27 13
98128	Gamwell, Roland G.	384 95
106174	Guthrie, Florence H.	6,992 71
115300	Gardner, Pawhattan	54 69
138758	Gribben, Anne	1,545 00
156540	Gotthart, Ella	112 93
156780	Gilliland, Walter A.	596 43
159449	Geiger, Alois	377 99
159707	Green, Willard J.	11 56
256564	George, Geo. W.	618 41
256879	Gordon, Harry R.	38 24
258157	Groff, Geo.	15 47
259038	Gij Emma	85 00
260473	Gilfillan, Gertrude C.	20 83
269252	Grove, Mary M.	1,226 99
271145	Greenwald, Rosetta	17 65
276646	George, Martha McC.	95 45
283986	Gregory, John	29 41
289082	Gunselman, Anna	1,300 04
290253	Gudat, John	5,137 21
296056	Green, Walter D.	72 09
296428	Gormley, Anna	1,623 62
299215	Gill, Wm.	906 42
381405	Geddes, Hazel B.	339 62
381573	Gibson, Mary M.	855 33
382432	Crzyb, Barbara	4,330 47
325206	Gibson, Margt.	1,489 05
327594	Green, Wm. H.	356 47
328229	Gallagher, Margt.	1,700 89
329601	Grange, Walter T.	607 13
330756	Goehringer, Chas. J.	699 73
388255	Gavin, Cath.	801 57
390379	Gleich Eliz.	125 50
123104	Green, Agnes B.	3,457 01
172640	George, Adda M.	81 26
172809	Griffin, Marg't.	801 91
180446	Gormly, Eliz.	274 33
183207	Gearing, Chas. B.	221 28
184474	Gilliland, Josephine	276 46
184750	Gibson, Lizzie	215 58
188449	Griffin, Pat'k.	2,421 11
191208	Gillespie, Ella G.	1,582 45
200335	Greaser, Alice	112 95

210124	Gilmour, Mary	10 90
213985	Goodall, Josephine	1,046 75
351149	Goldstein, Etta	247 53
354596	Ganter, Antoinette	61 99
356018	Guinn, Lynda R.	741 66
356233	Gray, Eliza. L.	55 50
356984	Gundlach, Mollie	93 08
360529	Graham, Eunice A.	170 81
360661	Griffin, Marg't. J.	120 22
396629	Grey, Vada	331 20
396856	Goetz, Barbara	356 14
396929	Gosinski, Lottie	237 37
397151	Grondziouski, Mike	595 00
397813	Gillis, Mary	457 65
398771	Gorman, Catherine	585 80
398877	Gehlken, Anna	663 09
400981	Gordon, Edith B.	111 83
372003	Goodwin, Virginia M.	35 95
373292	Grubbs, Adam M.	393 98
373761	Greenberg, Beckie	328 44
373778	Gildey, Dan	114 97
375003	Grable, Osmyn A.	38 11
375649	Glick, Blanche	35 92
376935	Garibaldi, Fred	71 21
379426	Gaston, Marg't E.	1,362 69
302713	Gannon, Margt.	97 57
304864	Grier, Harry W.	27 86
304876	Goldstrom, John	59 27
311075	Greenlief, Mary R.	556 79
313059	Garvey, James	81 28
315143	Gratz, Katie	229 75
315834	Griffin, Benj. H.	45 41
315984	Graff, Ida B.	121 84
317967	Gibbons, Nellie B.	38 24
363162	Gerard, Ellie	410 27
364956	Glaser, Chas. W.	76 85
365303	Ginsburg, Kittle	802 52
365674	Gallagher, Sarah A.	50 40
366656	Grubbs, Dillie M.	152 29
369194	Gozakas, Kasimir	2,584 28
369667	Gable, Ida	84 37
393669	Glassburner, Mary C.	1,013 66
394136	Gawda, Jno.	2,230 92
394784	Gallerani, Agnese	39 73
395186	Giesey, Geo. A.	118 23
303279	Grayburn, John	21 27
309394	Giles, Malinda	60 66
379630	Graver, Philip A.	452 10
380097	Graham, Anna C.	173 42
380909	Greenwood, Mary K.	67 99
380984	Gaus, Josephine M.	66 68
281304	Guggenheim, Jonas	16 24
281522	Gott, Lizzie S.	226 53

H.

331234	Hays, Edwin G.	48 82
332565	Holleran, Kath.	150 14
333834	Hartman, Sara R.	24 32
333854	Heil, Simon J.	61 46
334005	Hays, Nell M.	109 56
334036	Hoffman, Clara E.	463 47
334347	Howell, Charlotte	15 90
334739	Hutchins, Edw. M.	17 42
336370	Heath, Frances A.	59 72
337846	Haggerty, Julia	1,195 41
337922	Henry, Arthur B.	132 90
338054	Hoar, Jno.	3,184 37
338564	Henry Arthur B.	132 83
338758	Hasley, Bertha E.	64 83
339431	Hinkle, Sallie	267 93
340133	Haffner, Maria	17 20
340548	Heppinstall, Meriam R.	167 01
341533	Hardy, Sarah A.	139 26
341761	Hopkinson, Eliza. A.	5,078 03
342367	Holliday, Alice De H.	19 17
345537	Hewitt, Wm. E.	252 28
346093	Hunter, Emma L.	1,645 63
346610	Henkel, Jennie S.	122 91
348194	Hyland, Patrick	1,167 18
348819	Huff, Mabel W.	192 28
348863	Harris, Max	796 31
350334	Hindy, Jno. B.	424 28
350565	Heinemann, Edw. R.	158 01
401979	Honnyak, Enni.	440 15
401996	Hricak, Helen	1,320 54
402073	Holmes, Sarah G.	98 42
403219	Hill, Annie L.	106 13
223078	Hobbs, Robt. G.	19 61
224507	Haarlander, Martha	1,018 04
225336	Harr, Jno.	1,059 69
227476	Hancock, Emma P.	252 86
228111	Haney, Alfred T.	281 74
359276	Huntley, Gladys G.	216 53
359752	Heckel, Kathrina M.	98 31
360290	Havnar, Mary H.	45 68
360593	Hays, John C.	18 92
397359	Heh, Raymond	2,167 19
398301	Hibbard, Hester M.	58 00
398939	Himmelstein, Jos.	576 15
399023	Hoover, Jennie M.	108 78
399892	Hartley, Marcus A.	184 65
371195	Hanck, Ida	1,244 96
372199	Holmes, Ida M.	229 70
372948	Henderson, Nellie K.	226 92
373288	Hartman, Regina	1,353 26
373397	Hindman, Thompson F.	61 87
373564	Hershman, Lily	113 86
374146	Hartman, W. Edw.	165 46
374200	Hollinger, Annie	199 02
374838	Handel, Sallie	129 96
374941	Humpstead, Wm.	21 52
375247	Hasack, Rachel B.	333 50
376153	Holloren, Mary	65 13
377237	Heilman, Eliz.	698 32
378929	Holland, Annie M.	60 41
379658	Hassler, Anna R.	185 78
380682	Hasley, A. Mary	66 14
380714	Hasley, Howard G.	87 33
380958	Hecht, David H.	545 03
185855	Hayes, Mary M.	11 55
352358	Hamilton, Jno. A.	21 48
359085	Hughes, Vallie K.	72 59
168823	Hill, Jacob C.	88 07
176360	Hertig, Owen L.	31 52
176478	Hoffman, Mary J.	80 99
180911	Hendershot, Janet L. D.	214 80
182192	Hamm, Emma J.	257 40
183320	Hughes, Anna A.	1,801 34
186631	Holmes, Annie	1,436 56
190648	Haught, Annie	1,770 47
192334	Hutton, Geo.	757 24
192572	Hutton, Wm.	221 29
193165	Henderson, Wm.	9 08
194464	Herbick, Marie K.	919 71
195785	Heinrich, Mollie	857 54
192232	Hamilton, Margt.	3,313 47
203641	Hepler, Esther A. W.	55 20
204179	Hoffman, Hattie	2,511 17
212042	Hartzell, Edith I.	11 04
213709	Hoffman, Josephine C. B.	2,289 03
214637	Houlahan, Margt.	132 40
215511	Hazlett, Maggie M.	1,177 19
216347	Held, Rachel,	744 63
217197	Hobe, Mary	450 13
218430	Hays, Etta	13 47
351024	Hoffman, Martin	69 20
351647	Holleran, Kath.	77 90
351899	Heiber, Kath. C.	2,072 88
352169	Hickey, Nora	764 39
352464	Hirsch, Richard	85 10
353287	Hamilton, Geo. H.	1,104 56
353597	Hollerick, Marya	23 49
354691	Hoffman, M. Magdalen	79 49
354844	Haight, Henry	1,368 62
357758	Hauch, Elsie J.	1,496 78
357856	Hays, Wm. E.	86 23
358106	Hess, Renetta L.	276 98
278336	Hemerly, Mary	549 89
279549	Henderson, Mary M.	509 85
280491	Harris, Sarah F.	112 30
281170	Hemenhouse, Eliz,	22 37
282060	Hoof, Adeline F.	38 76
282153	Hibbs, David	903 59
286863	Hansel, Chas. M.	18 77
288306	Haas, Chas. A.	341 32
289085	Henderson, Jessie M.	75 65
290155	Hughes, Anna B.	220 47
292221	Hughes, Patrick	14 81

294733	Hartman, Edw. V.	861 90
295101	Hawthorne, Maud E.	17 16
295265	Hogan, Delia	22 34
295373	Hannon, Kate M.	110 65
295741	Hershberger, Laura J.	23 95
298694	Highberger, Frank W.	124 62
299434	Hotz, Mary A.	369 80
299737	Higgins, Mary	21 17
381183	Hunter, Chas. H.	299 03
381974	Hoffman, John H.	670 44
382889	Horn, Cecelia J.	3,514 94
383385	Hufnagle, Henry J.	2,526 73
383556	Hickey, Anna M.	177 39
383742	Henning, Sarah M.	750 88
384284	Hlavsa, Annie	1,129 63
384605	Hamilton, Jas. C.	725 60
385456	Heller, Jos. S.	181 05
385704	Hill, Sam'l S.	870 06
321742	Herbick, Nicholas	157 55
321938	Hammerley Eliz.	841 72
322116	Hatting, Tillie E.	168 90
322130	Harris, Max.	1,602 30
323118	Henry, Bell	74 20
323130	Hargrove, Spencer	14 14
324345	Hession, Thos.	106 52
13281	Heilman, Henry	133 59
21879	Hickey, Mary	732 80
52833	Hussey, Clara E.	426 66
54272	Hammond, Chas. M.	12 39
56656	Hoge, Jas.	27 41
81301	Hollinger, Robt. T.	13 11
82764	Herron, Chas.	96 02
98819	Hay, Maggie	168 41
104106	Hopper, Sam'l N.	51 96
104383	Helbig, Johann A.	8,917 14
110383	Herron, Mary T.	439 51
112970	Hite, Annie E.	19 58
114232	Hamilton, Louis H.	111 81
118795	Hazelbaker, Roxanna	148 33
119846	Howard, Wm. C.	17 21
122473	Hays, Caroline S.	39 52
123052	Hilton, Fred H.	27 67
130263	Hare, Margt. E.	52 52
135732	Heisterman, Christian E.	1,520 98
139691	Hick, Gregory	2,386 19
143259	Harris, Thos.	79 10
147095	Heinz, Amelia	238 72
150165	Hoffman, Agnes	345 58
152814	Hernbrod, Anna C.	1,293 80
153804	Healy, Mary	26 20
156968	Hays, Clara	975 53
157027	Hartley, Sarah E.	63 15
159425	Harmon, Marion W.	806 55
161300	Haugh, Elvira	25 30
255375	Howard, Wm. B.	367 38
257763	Harper, Minnie	12 15
262813	Holland, Agnes	201 41
264757	Hawksworth, Benj.	56 86
270211	Hanrahan, Mary	599 15
271437	Herbert, Chas. W.	740 54
275979	Hodges, John H.	13 86
305043	Harley, Margt. L.	845 71
305688	Hayes, Margt. C.	73 50
305703	Hagen, Gustav	45 18
305721	Hiner, Jessie B.	2,227 07
306986	Hoehle, Albert H.	47 38
307654	Hermann, Wilhelmine	1,791 53
308644	Hepler, Esther A. W.	51 03
308747	Hagerty, Martin	170 67
311817	Hogg, Mary M.	16 84
312789	Haas, Josephine E.	1,639 29
313469	Helgen, Elizabeth	32 21
316413	Hickman, J. Park	16 84
316533	Hermes, Marie B.	314 65
318075	Hurley, Annie	1,328 67
320350	Hesh, Annie	589 97
320653	Hill, Magdalena	301 16
320811	Hamilton, Mary D.	370 71
363516	Hazlett, Maud M.	980 48
364056	Hovanits, Meri	272 46
364536	Herbert, Emma	1,788 19
365106	Hasley, Samuel	36 82
365130	Hornickel, Frank J.	1,115 15
365178	Harrison, Jno. S.	90 21
366335	Hochswender, Davis M.	133 88
368404	Hotz, Mary A.	251 84
368528	Holland, Levi M.	59 49
369044	Hunt, Cora F.	345 43
369224	Hornickel, Louise	601 51
369540	Hester, James	145 95
370700	Harvey, Harry W.	702 26
391707	Horoff, Mary	1,285 81
392497	Heckathorn, Helen	83 32
392805	Helbing, Stella	405 53
393678	Holmes, Sarah G.	222 45
393742	Hamberg, Jas. T.	613 45
395224	Hughes, Violet A.	48 13
395238	Hilty, Ellis K.	362 96
326436	Haffey, Annie	2,034 81
328496	Hall, Annie	18 10
328992	Hug, Eliz.	1,281 85
330546	Hartill, Nancy	94 18
386275	Hartman, Albt. H.	1,367 24
386649	Hewlett, John	270 60
387605	Harry, Ernest J.	101 53
388250	Heitz, Albt. W.	1,285 01
388811	Hicks, Margt. J.	1,252 11
389153	Hullihan, Agnes E.	520 33
389709	House, Jas. R.	103 54
390506	Hayes, Magdalen	74 78
276460	Humphries, Ida M.	1,431 89
228867	Harmeier, Louise	751 95
228889	Hayes, Hattie J.	116 81
230989	Hoffman, Jennet	19 52
231856	Horn, Alice	20 77
234997	Hoffmann, Hortense	291 72
238792	Hughes, Martin J.	10 04
240318	Holmes, Carson	943 70
243385	Hudson, J. Percy	78 17
245071	Hopkinson, Jennie	126 74
245366	Harley, Liza.	18 94
248604	Holloday, Chas. H.	888 45
222145	Hirsch, Cath.	2,387 54

I.

343011	Isenberg, Ida	563 06
346774	Iams, Jas. E.	128 32
89539	Irwin, Mary	621 62
325625	Ingram, Ella M.	58 33
386413	Irwin, Anna W.	824 20
171282	Ibendahl, Lillie	13 72
215140	Irwin, Mary J.	2,646 97
395587	Itell, Albert I.	1,327 66
396947	Immekus, Caroline E.	120 99

J.

331550	Jones, Naomi	868 39
332092	Jennings, Margt. J.	44 78
333729	Joyce, Mary	882 36
334065	Johnson, Annie J.	217 31
335093	Johnson, Mollie E.	369 66
335639	Jones, Thos. T.	705 31
335978	Johnston, Edwin A.	58 81
343655	Judge, Anna	298 65
345495	Jones, David J.	63 51
347501	Johnston, David C.	55 75
348470	Johansson, Nanny A.	275 61
349003	Jones, Mary T.	268 68
228155	Jackson, Lily	55 10
233897	Jones, Amos.	4,740 18
8796	Jarvis, Wash't'n.	139 31
53839	Jamison, Martin A.	8,044 74
55520	Johnson, Frank B. Jr.	16 06
100091	Johnston, Geo. O.	231 58
100428	Jackson, Sarah	599 07
111796	Jepson, Hannah	57 61
139987	Jordan, Calvin B.	37 57
147218	Johnson, Harriet	36 56
254030	Johnson, Carl	96 33
260348	Jackson, Mary A.	34 41
272538	Jones, Wm. J.	40 99
274957	Johnson, Jas.	29 38
276288	Johnston, Fred'k C.	15 08
277708	Jamison, Maude A.	136 28
279697	Johnson, Artcher A.	361 38
297705	Jackson, Bessie	11 97
383500	Jones, Margt. E.	237 06

385943	Jorden, Margaretta S.	102 36
324349	Jones, John J.	496 04
329466	Jennings, Sam'l D.	7,698 03
330177	Jenny, Caroline S.	1,068 72
330287	Jackson, Leanora	146 84
386426	Jones, Myrtle M.	960 49
386939	Johnston, Nettie	142 08
387197	Johnston, Geo. A.	64 79
172064	Johnston, Agnes	352 88
175039	Joyce, Nellie	798 66
190271	Johnston, Mary	802 06
199250	Jackson, Sarepta	307 64
200547	Johnston, Ellen,	11 69
205168	Jones, Arthur D.	81 22
212776	Jones, Sadie	10 77
351310	Jackson, Mary	977 83
354191	Joseph, A. Pinto	58 97
354580	Jasper, Anna R.	33 12
354892	Johnson, Geo.	92 00
355062	Johnston, Stanley	294 06
356226	James, Annie	84 99
357421	Jafvert, Ida M.	101 96
359294	Jordan, Margt.	49 45
396791	James, Eliz.	63 20
398178	Jones, Wm. S.	118 01
400326	Joyce, Melvina B.	384 54
371991	James, Hallie L.	148 97
373359	Jones, Lennie W.	718 65
375781	Johnson, Etta M.	609 58
372181	Johnston, Nellie B.	39 02
301894	Jordan, Chas. W., Sr.	51 19
361570	Johnson, Sigue E.	95 73
362140	Johnston, Josephine Z.	607 22
362227	Jones, Frances S.	36 57
364810	Jacaszek, Alexander	444 14
365642	Jones, Isabella E.	71 96
368436	Jaworski, Jos. L.	74 75
391158	Jennings, Chas. W.	188 22
313947	Jackson, Isaphine	11 53

K.

17483	Kaiser, Jacob	210 35
17543	Kirkland, Jos.	598 11
57356	Kirkwood, Mary E.	794 41
75881	Kane, Florence N.	23 87
78745	Keys, Wm. C.	184 16
83134	Kerr, Lide E.	26 88
89683	Kennedy, Lizzie	2,263 77
91908	Keating, Hugh W.	254 55
101707	Kim, Lizzie	448 26
104571	Kenna, Bernard P.	1,011 61
116592	Kraus, Mary	1,987 76
121677	Kyle, Anne	276 09
143365	Kenan, Ellen	268 92
157628	Keiser, Louise	64 08
159030	Krider, Conrad	149 11
252018	Keehen, Lizzie	20 58
256182	Kilchenstein, Ed.	299 83
261472	Kohlmeyer, Rose	62 92
261839	Kremer, Wilhelm	3,373 51
263082	Kelly, Ellen	412 01
264269	Kidd, Jesse A.	62 52
266376	Kruse, Petronella	24 31
267798	Keller, Alfred	107 79
270347	Kearins, Math.	566 31
271890	Kawaliawski, Enih	12 05
276178	Kinczus, Apolinary	60 11
277084	Kerr, Emma	864 59
277144	Kelly, A. Holmes	77 35
279192	Krieger, Lillian	209 20
281829	Kirk, Alice	337 63
282733	King, Thos. K.	1,015 17
286125	Kim, Wm. C.	4,370 40
286246	Knorr, Marie A.	757 36
291389	Kelly, Mary	16 86
293657	Klug, Harry J.	1,020 86
293966	Kelly, Annie	1,808 88
299451	Krebs, Bernard J.	54 47
332701	Kreiter, Jno. A.	86 41
339493	Keeler, Hy. A.	177 69
339535	Kier, Sarah J.	187 44
339711	Kirk, Chas. L.	105 23
339908	Keller, Eliz. C. M.	25 31
340215	Kapsanis, Peter J.	16 79
340752	Klinder, Sadie	104 54
341538	Kiefer, Freeda A.	68 19
341766	Kirk, Frank	337 84
342928	Kirsopp, Ewart	207 79
343084	Key, Benj.	465 19
343919	Kerr, Martin H.	1,018 43
343958	Kuznicki, Feloks	52 33
344369	Kail, Martha E.	37 12
345579	Kretz, Edw. J.	470 12
345587	Kantork, Wm.	22 13
345834	Klinzing, Karl G. H.	5,455 26
348440	Knapp, Mary A.	35 19
348973	Kress, Anna M.	162 69
350259	Kane, Ella A.	1,213 61
401448	Koceski, Lieon	1,049 30
401587	Kischel, Steve	553 81
401588	Kischel, Annie	608 98
401606	Kreger, Dorothy	180 87
402301	Kerwin, Michael F.	1,754 93
402367	Kiposztas, Meri	219 33
402881	Klein, Hanna D.	108 57
402994	Kohlbach, Jos'ine	585 99
403223	King, Ann L.	336 63
222461	Kline, Geo.	240 68
227329	Kunz, Kath.	418 46
228427	Kennedy, Flor. B.	464 72
229577	Kerr, Sadie O.	61 14
230976	Kelly, Katie	14 74
232054	Keck, Will	123 23
233620	Kern, Moritz	54 81
234874	Kelly, Adaline	406 28
174508	Kelly, Pat'k	14 77
176097	Keenan, Owen,	1,743 61
177804	Kennedy, Mary E.	8,313 71
177956	Kerr, Jas. W. L.	35 70
179481	Kohne, Henry F.	1,017 58
185613	Karns, Augusta E.	110 02
195657	Kurtz, Emma	191 98
205306	Knoedler, Christiana	115 31
207938	Konechni, Mary	234 03
217733	Kendal, Jacob L.	440 92
219626	King, Harvey C.	162 37
219685	Kinsley, Sarah	137 14
351576	Kerr, Howard B.	38 70
351633	Kruvitz, Minnie	19 98
352184	Kruczynna, Wm.	57 33
352500	Kirkpatrick Mary	43 71
353936	Kaepke, Annabelle D.	1,554 58
354400	Kaintz, Albert	43 64
354505	Krings, Jno. C.	28 78
356546	Kennedy, Marg't.	16 24
358097	Kelly, Mary A.	148 37
396826	Key, Oliver	42 49
397217	Knipp, Caroline	946 64
399126	Kerrigan, Anna M.	114 84
399646	Klein, Hannah D.	228 17
399684	Klein, Golda	3,440 30
371100	Kruck, Anni	132 27
371328	Keller, Jn. C.	78 86
372455	Kelly, Annie	552 68
373815	Klug, Richard	844 06
373838	Kantor, Theo.	1,201 75
374402	Kelly, Dan. R.	506 90
374738	Klingensmith, Emma J.	157 92
376302	Kanhofer, Elsie M.	264 41
377365	Kirkwood, Bertha J.	51 17
377659	Keliker, Julia	290 41
301423	Keller, George R.	468 60
304163	Kohlbeck, Frank J.	827 96
304473	Kopp, Minnie	54 53
304760	Kinn, Mary J.	30 51
305280	Kulinna Minnie	85 54
305349	Kennedy, Isabel	24 20
307608	Kerr, Jos. J.	48 73
308006	Kennedy, Sarah S.	87 46
311820	Kirby, Flor'ce E.	52 45
313951	Kinder, John	1,213 38
316349	Key, Agnes Brown	373 09
317006	Koffler, Jos. A.	36 90
317332	Keller, Frank	1,638 43
317516	Kralik, Maria	122 48
317982	Karns, Frances M.	30 53
318771	Kunkel, Wm. E.	960 34
319035	Kearns, G. Edw.	550 74

319230	Krause, Verna E.	31 21
319681	King, Jos. H.	54 63
367794	Keileher, Marg't.	20 28
367966	Kayser, Gustav H. F.	1,417 20
368246	Kerr, Agnes G.	146 43
368256	Kenna, Mary	35 33
368867	Katz, Herman	35 37
369561	Kearns, Cath. W.	389 83
369816	Kramer, Marg't.	69 62
370663	Kirsopp, Ivy M.	358 54
391716	Kerrigan, Mary E.	728 75
393618	Keagy, David L.	78 05
395306	Kaiser, Harry W.	42 03
395318	Kappler, Edna M.	73 03
301265	Kenny, John D.	21 13
381931	Kiefer, Otto	63 97
382282	Kartub, Sadie L.	40 22
383217	Kennedy, Mary C.	159 03
321255	Keenan, Mary R.	220 82
321674	Kostanzer, Mary A.	78 22
322747	Kisk, Elmer	266 61
323315	Kissock, Jos.	113 60
323426	Kennedy, Sarah S.	54 64
323682	Kevan, John W.	70 83
325906	King, Mary E.	85 58
326610	Kalb, Annie	36 57
327859	Kemp, Alex'd'r. B.	875 36
328483	Kennedy, Francis T.	255 24
328605	Kennedy, Kath. B.	49 41
386428	Kappler, Edna M.	73 89
387188	Kulik, Andy	1,277 65
387969	Koll, Ethel	69 77
388265	Kaiser, Eugene F.	33 16
388303	Keacher, Louis	96 37
388919	Kartub, Annyce L.	169 61
390265	Kennedy, Frank T.	114 97
390641	Krieger, Lillie	87 84
163020	Kenney, Jane	943 71
378234	Kissick, Ida M.	72 30
380423	Kerr, Estella B.	56 60
208961	Kirk, Wm. N.	20 11
360401	Kraley, Mary	61 04
240586	Kalafud, Mary	150 61
243266	Kent, Jno. F.	40 32
347565	Keenan, Hetty B.	51 87

L.

332433	Laffey, Bridget	27 28
333430	Lew, Emma	73 49
337369	Logan, Della	731 45
337900	Leiser, Jno. G.	324 60
338858	Long, Agness	2,576 46
339867	Lynch, Anna M.	20 86
340992	Lowers, Matilda	2,245 12
341003	Linn, David	28 51
341596	Lewis, Wilhelmina	839 48
341737	Lafgren, Anna	45 03
341868	Luettinger, Katie P.	131 64
342007	Lambert, Jennie M.	274 56
342873	Logan, Carrie M.	2,390 12
343716	List, Annie R.	1,119 47
343737	Littman, David	232 26
343797	Link, Lewis C.	98 05
346055	Lucacsina, Jno.	1,828 01
348080	Liebschner, Wm. A.	101 85
348859	Leff, Lillian	2,192 84
401165	Lee, Anna M.	2,073 46
401783	Laird, Eliz	1,853 95
403144	Lynn, Clair A.	235 40
224988	Little, Albert L.	85 32
228557	Lanzier, Lina	2,343 77
229217	Ladley, Archie M.	454 52
229648	Leight, Elsie	607 94
233650	Long, Jno.	197 01
233317	Linhart, Jas. B.	729 78
240502	Leitzell, Mary A.	214 47
240982	Luettinger, Wm.	125 74
242637	Lydon, Bridget	27 74
243109	Loughlin, Annie O.	415 93
249873	Lee, David	279 17
381713	Laird, Wm.	1,656 03
383125	Loxertman, Geo. W.	403 72
383189	Leonhard, Emma C.	200 10
383743	Lafferty, Maria L.	918 88
384527	Levenson, Nellie	257 42
385830	Love, Kathleen McB.	716 13
322308	Lunardini, Lorenzo	169 63
324666	Lederer, Jane	304 28
330062	Lang, Barbara	77 07
330155	Lott, Jennie	1,884 53
386683	Lutz, M. Cath.	50 07
388532	Lowman, Anna R.	47 27
389278	Lott, Mildred A.	250 61
389741	Lowe, Orton	549 94
301593	Lentz, Catharina	188 61
303610	Lemmon, Eliz.	557 54
304041	Longabaugh, Sarah J.	78 84
305401	Lang, Hilda A.	52 69
307299	Leheny, Patrick	717 47
307435	Lovett, Josephine	44 38
310724	Lowers, Matilda	55 00
313601	Lingham, Margt. R.	27 83
315188	Lavine, Belle	21 90
315964	Lewis, Mary E.	1,542 44
319402	Lamont, Matilda	20 87
319957	Lester, Eliz. A.	12 98
362368	Lenz, Lina P.	270 52
363461	Leonard, Jno. E.	28 43
363594	Leibehart, Helen M.	73 46
363910	Lebeau, Morris	110 89
365352	Lyle, Elizabeth T.	85 86
367512	Lyons, Rose	350 85
367775	Lang, Jno. G.	309 44
368141	Lane, Lillie R.	595 34
391001	Levin, David	59 80
391251	Lewis, Sarah	117 12
391966	Leuelle, Ellen	425 62
393283	Lyons, Mary	30 40
394011	Lingenfelser, Henrietta G.	372 58
394847	Laurine, Sophia	242 91
395723	Lydiard, Henry C.	97 51
308837	Lemley, Cassius McC.	162 26
393835	Lichn, Jos.	46 06
20069	Leek, Sarah A.	1,348 83
20332	Leek, Mary	1,820 44
42180	Lister, Sarah	4,458 48
43402	Lang, Mattie T.	62 28
63374	Lebzelter, Wilhelmina	552 02
65820	Lux, John	1,553 51
77991	Lenfestey, Geo.	2,595 34
82238	Lee, Robt.	16 60
107286	Lindberg, Adam W.	43 89
112188	Lindsay, Alex'r B.	1,352 37
114510	Leidecker, Jacob J.	241 42
114516	Lowry, Dan'l.	2,829 90
131373	Lane, Maggie	1,101 63
144183	Long, Emma W.	22 52
157461	Logue, Chas. M.	21 72
161437	Logan, Jennie F.	336 12
162263	Langdon, Hannah M.	438 31
163914	Lovett, Ralph	66 37
257294	Lally, Edw.	19 20
258899	Leppig, Edmund G.	63 17
260223	Lutz, Margt. J.	34 92
263515	Leitch, Jos. Jr.	565 99
264576	Loughrey, John E.	35 80
264958	Luther, Lizzie	196 14
264980	Lapornik, Mary	754 92
266626	Leonard, Margt.	728 22
276107	Linehan, Katie M.	11 93
276902	Labanas, Selem	500 03
277925	Long, Eliz. D.	52 05
278153	Levinton, Frank	168 48
281943	Landis, Wm. F.	645 57
282042	Lynn, Jas.	86 00
284962	Lauffer, Francis	2,341 53
295911	Lee, Minnie	21 66
296080	Lee, Thos.	17 20
296880	Lowers, Matilda	66 81
299548	Leisser, Martin B.	117 60
381059	Lewis, Margt.	32 78
380389	Lewis, Willis W.	130 39
380565	Levenson, Beatrice	152 71
360467	Lowenstein, Rose	40 20
373636	Lipovitch, Jos.	1,678 39
376955	Leukhardt, Jno. C., Sr.	324 72
184860	Lowry, Annie L.	287 73
191280	Lowers, Wm. C.	44 21

193823 Landow, Phil. 134 10
199346 Lyon, John S. 15 99
200079 Lippencott, Jennie B. 56 78
202157 Landy, Thos. 119 01
203433 Longenecker, Bertha H. 13 34
204097 Lamb, Elbridge H. 74 54
210618 Leidenroth, Hugo 81 05
351595 Littman, Bessie 48 72
354472 Letner, Mary 198 19
354546 Lupori, Frank 589 02
354886 Letzelter, Nettie 657 15
355304 Lucchesi, Adualdo 259 58
357211 Lester, David M. 47 37
357143 Lawton, Maggie 1,559 82
357706 Lapp, Amelia H. 90 51
359147 Lowe, Mary V. 79 47
359469 Lipsitz, Benni 237 90
396097 Levine, Ray L. 48 05
396180 Lietz, Walter M. 189 18
396783 Lesh, Amalia 294 04
397580 Lyonez, Meri 822 81
397789 Lacock, Adelaide 973 08
397884 Lamont, Joseph 585 80
398042 Lowry, Annie L. 833 29
398212 Liebler, Minnie A. 3,461 78
398281 Logan, Anna M. 51 50
400723 Limpert, Marcella 161 08
371822 Lewis, Louise P. 142 42
377098 Lofgren, Ella 61 86
378160 Lauman, Walter H. 53 82
379448 Little, Cath. 164 28
380197 Limegrover, Julia E. 68 52

M.

169977 Minahan, Mary 632 41
170746 Mazzette, Giuseppe 37 05
170767 Moore, Mary M. 555 77
172222 Maude, DeEtte 242 86
173251 Merjot, Mary 1,498 54
173422 Maloney, Mary 52 21
173974 Mullorly, Teresa 13 41
179347 Mulligan, Pat. 767 75
182895 Mays, Mary 20 84
186019 Miller, Sam'l. F. 154 81
187491 Maust, Dora 1,626 53
188182 Morris, Mary D. 90 42
190131 Moriarty, Mary 3,278 04
190343 Merriman, Bella 155 75
191065 Miller, Mary K. 574 75
193258 Monroe, John 153 81
193390 Morrow, Bessie G. 184 97
195930 Morrow, Hugh W. 3,991 14
196985 Madoery, Emma 872 64
198765 Murphy, Nancy J. 758 49
202830 Monaghan, Bridget 139 22
203634 Moore, Carter 30 18
204230 Moore, Hugh D. 25 78
205156 Mosler, Lena 1,701 27
206329 Miller, Lillie 107 70
209291 Mozee, Annie 38 15
209806 Mulholland, Rachel A. 229 29
213879 Mingol, Frank 135 24
214258 Milligan, Grace 157 72
215315 Matthews, Mary A. 527 52
218874 Miller, Fred 128 56
351609 Mallon, Joseph 48 00
352218 Maxwell, Mary T. 514 11
352304 Morris, Benjamin 79 83
352306 Martin, John N. 259 49
402116 Mullen, Bernard M. 993 66
402558 Mangan, Wm. 1,093 22
221271 Martin, Sadie E. 141 55
223516 Mittleman, Sam'l. 11 05
224409 Mitchell, Nora 4,055 70
224925 Murphy, Jerry 1,300 10
225686 Mikus, Hy 451 63
229542 Miller, Sadie 1,373 36
232120 Morrison, Annie S. 316 89
233146 Matthews, Harry 10 83
234849 Maloney, Jno. 881 21
238552 Moore, Wm. H. 29 61
238812 Masters, Lizzie 681 36
241028 Manzo, Antonio 583 74
243757 Matzenbacher, Sophia 859 74

244424 Morrison, Mary T. 26 69
246458 Morris, Jno. R. 1,389 88
249357 Mulligan, Jas. H. 81 30
264662 Martin, Mary 285 54
267633 Melzer, Ida 2,907 28
270736 Murdoch, Sadie S. 57 40
270853 Moyes, John Jr. 54 30
272267 Mills, Jas. W. 471 84
272330 MacIntyre, Annie McL. 23 32
274054 Marshall, Elmira H. 96 80
280076 Marvin, Walter R. 463 66
280484 Mulligan, Jas. H. 79 83
281247 Morrow, Wm. J. 6,437 25
283208 Mahan, Hattie 907 33
283216 Morris, Jas. H. 593 24
285893 Minsky, Abe 72 38
288363 Muenzmay, Barbara 561 98
288802 Mason, Tressa 87 51
289131 Muth, Eliz. 2,252 28
289382 Madden, Margt. 16 17
290668 Munro, John L., Jr. 178 99
291049 Montgomery, Annie D. 239 63
291516 Moneghan, Bridget 155 38
293496 Murdock, Sadie S. 60 34
296359 Miller, Jackson, ... 2,669 88
296854 Mosler, Mary 1,854 98
297600 Muth, John T. 167 21
298616 Meighan, Margt. 11 09
299809 Murray Mary 2,026 05
381724 Maloney, Mary 201 41
383828 Monheim, Julia 221 75
385831 Mahaffey, Laura McB. 726 07
321481 Morozowicz, Margt. A. 60 35
321573 Miller, Lula J. 76 03
321749 Machouski, Apolina 1,266 56
323170 Morse, Elma H. 17 76
323610 Mannheimer, Albert 18 49
325628 Miller, Minnie M. 521 66
326467 Myszkowska, Ursula 77 10
327083 Mooney, Kath. T. 15 68
329595 Morozowicz, Margt. A. 46 12
387050 MacDonald, John 1,232 89
387178 Mikszan, Helen 389 24
387213 Mantle, Ernest H. 3,132 24
387531 Monahan, Mary 563 16
388050 Myers, Christine M. 1,072 32
388186 Meess, Elsie R. 115 60
389056 Moorhouse, Clarence A. 472 56
389215 Meister, Christena 1,276 57
390118 Modispacher, John 1,263 95
390237 Murphy, Jas. R. 25 15
53369 Mahon, Jas. 11 25
365946 Meszaros, Jos. 50 74
366138 Mackin, Jno. T. 131 21
366424 Montgomery, Eugene J. 87 14
366802 Mihm, Marie E. 76 67
367778 Maloy, Ida 456 20
368685 Meyer, Mary 55 20
368787 Murray, Ellen 68 86
368929 Mitchell, Lewis T. 62 57
369386 Moore, Lottie F. 45 08
370625 Monroe, Rose 218 29
370683 Meinel, Hazel M. 801 88
270725 Murdock, Sadie S. 145 90
370891 Malloy, Della 75 97
391076 Marsh, Glyde W. 112 86
391514 Myers, Selma 264 26
391996 Muhler, Jos. 70 45
393435 Marshall, Ella J. 759 68
394228 Myers, Angeline L. 955 71
394583 Miller, Grace 84 28
385710 Meek, Marian 191 57
395785 Mosalem, Anna 105 12
318268 Mueller, Anna M. 385 79
303602 Mooney, Kath. C. 14 38
304776 Moran, Joe D. 3,674 51
305826 Marciszock, Gyorgy 1,785 69
307535 Mansell, Cordelia S. 80 54
308308 Miller, Harry 27 29
309132 Mick, Bert. A. 78 68
309755 Morgan, Mary 2,645 16
310743 Mielke, Mari 883 42
311164 Moore, Kathrine R. 703 48
311251 Metz, Blanche 41 78

311636	Mitchel, Roscoe C.	873 93
311969	Marx, Christina	282 36
312171	Mulert, Justus	1,187 76
312573	Miltner, Wm. H.	72 58
315470	Melvin, Anna E.	26 06
316015	Mehrenberg, Fred	163 84
316993	Myers, Emery	353 07
320241	Mogan, Elizabeth	66 55
320249	Meier, Emilie	662 56
320500	MacMillan, Alice F.	231 08
361197	Mullen, Mary E.,	479 17
362635	Montgomery, Olga G.	22 20
362796	Mullen, Gertrude M.	116 47
363834	Moore, Clyde J.	187 98
364311	Martin, Agnes,	227 46
364342	Meyer, Barntena	742 78
365301	Marcus, Elsie J.	286 85
365759	Morris, Margaret	1,481 98
365823	Meyer, Claire M.	98 79
10008	MeHarry, Margt.	330 52
56392	Moore, Mary E.,	21 11
58082	Middendorf, John E.	1,359 04
69181	Milligan, Robt.	25 71
70442	Means, Sam'l. M.	97 86
75647	Maeder, Fred	35 70
80112	Miller, Magdalena	2,299 04
93030	Marshall, Clara	18 55
93750	Miller, Jennie	21 15
108638	Matchett, Orafino	1,195 04
110310	Muzzio, Guiseppe	132 97
113861	Mallinee, Earl G.	24 18
114628	MacQueen, Eliza.	2,988 17
120205	Moore, Sarah	50 79
124151	Marshall, Elmira H.	19 21
124223	Marbourg, Jordan M.	23 43
124696	Murray, Johanna	879 83
129785	Myer, Peter,	64 31
133491	Mitchell, Margt. M. M.	116 64
135412	Mayer, Mary C.	370 93
137199	Manus, Sue	46 84
143790	Mould, Lizzie	4,855 44
145287	Mayer, Emily J.	751 85
146577	Meybin, John	191 48
147102	Milton, Henry	16 06
147675	Miller, John	573 04
147732	Miller, Augusta	36 45
152687	Morrow, John C.	36 87
153876	Metcalf, Annie	1,998 71
157697	Miller, Wm. H.	205 57
158520	Mullen, Sarah I.	3,700 12
163192	Marshall, Jas.	23 32
253698	Malmberg, Chas. J.	20 90
254509	Master, Emma	83 45
255429	Martin, Jennie	1,681 40
262656	Morris, David B.	82 66
263700	Martinko, Steve	64 23
264161	Manion, Johanna	753 64
331073	Major, Benj. R.	103 22
331209	Mitchell, Nellie C.	99 47
331313	Monfalcone, Laura E.	17 76
331923	Martin, Albert M.	18 91
332486	Marmo, Frank W.	114 56
332688	MacDonald, Mary L.	333 30
333136	Myers, Dorothy V.	305 04
333843	Madia, Gaetano	462 36
334344	Munster, Fred W.	79 32
335169	Mockett, Essie C.	62 70
336554	Moore, Selma P.	482 49
336592	Musgrave, Elmina J.	936 12
337319	MacMillan, Alice F.	70 79
337667	Miller, Lillie	467 97
338165	Morgan, Ethel	416 10
338166	Morgan, Alice	543 59
338197	Marquis, Kate	305 31
339031	Moodie, Wm.	121 22
339549	Myers, Katie	375 41
339772	Moxey, Arthur C.	436 90
341473	Mercer, Geo. N.	171 99
341743	Mackin, Mary V.	132 39
341769	Miller, Jno.	284 76
342109	Madden, Patrick	312 86
342411	Munster, Anna C.	81 82
343753	Miller, Mary H.	1,562 39
344736	Mallery, Matthew R.	410 97
345888	Morrow, Mary G.	37 63
345904	Michaells, Laura	38 05
347520	Morton, Geo.	1,312 61
348989	Meyer, Geo. G.	50 13
349676	Muller, Josef.	18 41
401729	Meyer, Jean M.	1,104 06
376621	Moore, Geo. A.	274 75
377210	Montgomery, T. Wright	161 93
378031	Miller, Julia A.	172 92
378302	MacKinnon, Christina	132 97
378467	Murphy, Winnie	331 20
378590	Mirella, Jos. D.	405 16
379087	Myers, Fred'k J.	380 36
379189	Moorhouse, Eliz. C.	20 65
379345	Murphy, Michael	176 47
379861	Marsh, Sarah E.	143 29
379950	Meanor, Clifford L.	70 24
380882	Mastrangelo, Giovanina	27 13
351650	Morrow, Bessie G.	85 57
396713	Morgan, Mary	111 05
352817	Mullen, Michael D.	56 84
352963	Mitchell, Florence B.	403 03
353003	MacClurg, Isabel M.	31 12
353400	Maizi, Florence	74 74
353676	Miltner, Lucinda A.	15 64
354072	Mulholland, Maggie	659 63
354779	Montgomery, Andrew T.	543 96
354813	Mehring, Catherine	46 72
356932	Martin, Wm. E.	61 16
357417	Meinicoff, Ida	30 22
359905	Mulert, Louise	4,074 49
360117	Morton, Henrietta	127 73
360331	Metzgar, Jas. H.	147 77
360873	Mulvihill, Bridget	358 50
396371	Mossbauer, Hildegarde	54 85
396542	Muehler, Jos.	49 24
396771	Malloy, Mary	73 71
397323	Marvin, Walter R., Jr.	2,483 29
397332	Matters, John	352 60
398016	Murphy, Michael	117 14
398588	Mackley, Katherine G.	175 55
398880	Meyer, Louis R.	775 72
399407	Moran, Edw. T.	69 06
399672	Morgan, Jane	116 16
399904	Malcomson, Robt. C.	242 58
400715	Margstein, Matilda	194 09
371543	Murphy, Cecelia	286 14
372511	Murphy, Philip	549 75
372960	Morris, John	1,147 31
373113	Merrill, Ralph K.	46 42
373691	Marx, Alexander	1,063 34
373869	Murphy, Ida B.	138 44
375035	Mendoza, Cellia H.	148 51
375146	Mackin, John T.	121 21
375304	Maloney, Mary F.	2,044 41
375848	Mitchell, John, Jr.	17 52
376220	Murphy, Sarah	592 16

Mc.

338301	McClain, Ellison,	69 94
339729	McCullough, Cath.	47 59
340692	McWilliams, Francis S.	1,010 42
340881	McCarthy, Timothy	1,761 89
342755	McLean, Kathl	23 83
343191	McGonigel, Cecillia	720 08
343315	McNaught, Mary M.	217 83
343626	McGahan, Mary E.	2,252 28
345695	McGill, David F.	362 80
347343	McGinnis, Kate	238 58
347875	McGrath, Iola L.	124 63
401579	McLean, Hugh	498 41
401843	McNeil, Eliza	1,965 17
401989	McCombs, Lois F.	97 31
402752	McClintock, Cath.	328 29
402870	McMee, Cath.	325 06
221039	McConnell, Mary J.	33 31
221463	McIlvane, Harry A.	10 50
231625	McCloy, Georgia M.	10 73
232987	McCarty, Robt. E.	135 69
235795	McTighe, Nora	653 08
240596	McClure, Eleanor	93 94
241497	McGee, Marg't F.	13 40
304768	McCoy, Thos. J.	227 96
305136	McCorkle, Violet	726 35

305988	McMahon, Pat'k.	44 26
310100	McClusker, Thos.	139 88
310615	McClelland, Geo. Q.	28 16
314236	McClure, Clara A.	32 71
316020	McCrery, Susannah	47 74
316838	McIntyre, Pat'k.	68 44
317114	McQuillen, Clara	1,779 92
317588	McCormack, Alice	338 99
318791	McNamara, Mary	109 32
320823	McHugh, Nora	397 14
362399	McNary, Jno. W.	320 57
362749	McClellan, Jno. W.	60 72
364329	McCosker, Eliz'th	89 62
364423	McLean, Anna	149 04
365007	McQuillen, Marg't	180 83
368284	McIntyre, Nannie	20 99
369025	McCartney, Martha	115 90
370886	McGraw, Linda J.	191 26
391141	McCampbell, Jas. H. R.	116 92
391202	McCallam, Eleanor G.	282 69
391690	McAleer, Cath.	156 83
392578	McInnes, Betsy B. T.	256 67
395081	McKee, Johanna	346 17
364030	McLaughlin, Annie	52 09
368336	McEwen, Mary A.	111 88
282897	McDonough, Barbara	223 43
291974	McDowell, Minnie D.	68 92
292540	McBrie, Jas. W.	398 33
294098	McIsaac, John B.	477 76
294136	McMahon, Ellen	1,987 32
297569	McClatchey, Annie	21 10
299529	McClaran, Joe A.	142 13
300428	McCredy, John	176 79
382524	McHahon, Pat'k.	234 93
382945	McNeilly, Mary J.	668 37
383416	McVay, Pat'k.	46 19
383926	McGill, David F.	427 22
385718	McMillan, Kath. I.	372 42
321287	McNamara, Delia	18 85
321734	McIlveen, Maria	703 27
322519	McGowan, John L.	104 73
322524	McClure, W. I.	27 89
323102	McLees, Olive	777 73
323863	McFall, Emma G.	309 51
324390	McCune, Tillie	2,040 06
328381	McDowell, Sarah R.	33 43
329654	McMahon, Annie	2,719 10
329992	McWilliams, Eliz. A.	1,829 14
386283	McDonnell, Mary	1,989 49
386629	McCann, Martin	392 76
386792	McCabe, Wm. J.	139 33
387585	McCarthy, Mich'l	884 74
388427	McFarlan, Bridget	51 55
388730	McEnheimer, Robert	128 90
389650	McKee, Wm. A.	124 65
389874	McNelly, John P.	22 78
390254	McAdams, Emma M.	82 80
390547	McLaughlin, John T.	71 20
151426	McCleary, C. A.	17 22
28130	McNally, Bridget	159 12
34478	McFarland, Eliza. J.	123 75
50000	McKee, Marian F. D.	158 98
55123	McCormick, Sophia G.	1,998 41
58861	McAninch, Kate	1,759 02
65891	McElroy, Maggie	33 76
75931	McCrum, Mary E.	58 44
77001	McDermott, Patrick	26 97
91287	McIntyre, John	2,322 97
94007	McLaughlin, John	18 56
94035	McCleary, Agnes F.	720 13
108792	McKenzie, Wm. C.	29 89
112325	McElroy, Annie G.	60 95
123938	McAllister, Sarah A.	210 23
127166	McCain, Dwight	15 76
131214	McManus, Mary	4,929 82
134555	McQuade, Jas. J.	51 64
146341	McIsaac, Robt. J.	10 97
147880	McDermott, Irene E.	157 57
152750	McCarthy, Calvin	15 68
157934	McNair, Sara B.	347 03
159112	McDonald, Florance	51 62
252681	McDonald, Mary F. W.	47 16
254276	McCartney, Jas.	53 83
255630	McIntyre, Peter J.	106 23
256270	McKeown, John	64 10
266914	McKee, John	270 94
273500	McBreavty, Eliz.	22 54
274354	McCabe, Jos. S.	191 57
277197	McCredie, Jas. W.	97 07
278756	McLaughlin, Sam F.	32 41
279441	McCollough, Sara R.	1,641 31
279828	McKee, Clara	116 72
280998	McHale, Ellen	31 50
282137	McKnight, Annie	127 28
400208	McBride, Mary D.	454 68
400577	McGonigal, Emma L.	561 19
371025	McNulty, John	1,418 94
371735	McClelland, Jas.	1,378 90
372345	McGuire, Susan,	29 66
375775	McHale, Marie	290 42
376124	McMurdo, Anna	79 48
376364	McEntee, Katie	805 26
376924	McGaw, Ida M.	280 62
378197	McIloried, Effie	68 47
379714	McCurry, Patrick	305 25
379722	McNulty, John	690 78
379876	McGinley, Margt.	550 75
379879	McHugh, James B.	246 53
379962	McCully, Estella McK.	1,768 76
352767	McClintic, Lewis G.	22 32
398429	McElroy, Bertha	37 15
167009	McNamee, Henry W.	35 13
168023	McGrady, Annie	183 41
176553	McCartney, Wm. D.	15 85
179705	McDermott, Michael J.	606 84
181531	McFarland, Robt.	80 64
188068	McCarty, Wm.	11 71
189570	McGlumphy, Henrietta R.	234 28
191810	McIntyre, Chas. B.	26 80
195928	McCombs, Mary	4,033 55
196154	McCall, Clinton W.	86 14
197403	McGinley, Marie	11 34
202932	McAfee, Jas. J.	1,912 76
203402	McCaffrey, John	184 94
205199	McCarthy, Mary J.	161 03
206121	McVetty, Clara S.	112 76
206923	McIlnay, Susan	63 76
208708	McCulloch, Mary D.	81 42
209326	McNamee, Cath.	641 32
209825	McVay, Michael P.	1,169 01
217151	McCrumb, Sarah A.	42 58
218188	McNulty, Edw. T.	31 91
219085	McArdle, Mary L.	16 15
219125	McKenna, Bridget	21 69
219659	McCoy, Walter	31 88
352265	McWade, Louise A.	387 27
352463	McWilliams, Cliff F.	26 86
352976	McGowan, Rita P.	40 25
353993	McClure, Ella E.	1,190 65
354967	McElroy, Jane T.	15 55
355378	McKelvy, Edna	372 83
356049	McClure, Margt. H.	1,138 48
356273	McLaughlin Bridget	380 67
356513	McLaughlin, Annie	620 35
358752	McNeil, Cora M.	566 02
358936	McNeal, Edw. W.	191 89
359972	McClure, Columbus C.	91 60
398105	McCandless, Helen D.	72 91
398446	McArdle, Eva K.	1,163 93

N.

179440	Naismith, Jane	664 77
194162	Nagle, Bridget	791 12
212949	Nickel, Emma C.	76 90
214472	Nonemaker, Louise	1,066 06
351588	Nudelman, David	264 37
353106	Neale, Chas. T. III.	541 88
356400	Newman, Jay R.	56 79
356629	Newell, Bridget	313 05
397022	Nolan, Sarah V.	31 76
375620	Neilson, Wm.	29 60
343433	Niele, Dorothea	27 92
346907	Neely, Jas. H.	188 52
350608	Neupert, Alda	168 07
350638	Nones, Herbert R.	57 61
226853	Niklis, Anna	845 45
246906	Nisbet, Robt.	179 05
313313	Nedde, Gertrude	19 68

313817	Norton, Bridget	156 62
316321	Nicholson, Eliz. M.	1,460 47
320007	Neeland, Marie	19 80
364337	Nihart, Lena	74 12
367428	Nulton, Kate	675 70
369214	Neil, Mary A.	4,326 17
391395	Nevin, Fleming	167 35
393329	Nary, Andy	95 79
67432	Nellis, Susie H.	13 73
91923	Nixon, Lillie L.	72 09
112890	Niebaum, Harry J. G.	48 74
134215	Nelson, Simpson,	745 03
141585	Neibert, Adam L.	410 10
160761	Neeson, Annie J.	41 86
252248	Neal, S. Forrester	1,272 25
278704	Neumann, Fred'k	659 46
287218	Nelson, John O.	363 37
292603	Neeland, Marvin A.	22 33
296809	Nolan, Margt.	198 52
381308	Ney, Louis	632 02
381489	Newell, Jas. H.	67 82
384630	Nelson, Robt. D.	235 88
324800	Nix, Maud I.	104 96
328940	Nydes, Bertha	41 40
330156	Neely, Jennie	64 33
387206	Neupert, Robt. Jr.	87 89
388317	Neumiller, Magdalena	450 04
389157	Nagle, John B.	337 88

O.

331350	Osborne, Minnie E.	23 23
331370	O'Brien, Cornelia F.	23 82
334667	Osborne, Sarah M.	95 48
339743	O'Neil, Eugene J.	126 88
344602	Owens, Sara L.	319 80
401550	Osoba, Anna	658 42
403176	Osborne, Walter J. Jr.	177 78
246335	O'Donnell, Bridget	3,188 69
131884	Ohl, Amos F.	108 82
255667	O'Brien, Kate	712 31
258965	Osborne, Frederica	624 60
284425	Osterrieder, Margt.	883 45
289444	Owens, Ellen	794 42
293606	O'Boy, Annie	1,431 34
294504	O'Brien, Ellen	1,226 68
295379	Orr, Maxine L.	143 64
297435	O'Connors, Lizzie	2,355 72
381006	Owen, Harriet	42 37
384887	Olenik, Wm.	478 16
386331	Ohl. T. Errol	51 36
386982	Ogden, Mary M.	41 62
388314	O'Rourke, Mary E.	92 49
389857	O'Hara, Alice G.	1,636 11
46699	O'Reilly, Jeremiah	37 23
323219	Oalla, Caterina	16 44
306210	Owens, Jeannette W.	252 61
319408	O'Donnell, Margt. J.	31 72
363031	O'Neill, Eugene J.	37 27
366025	O'Donnel, Blanche	244 68
366110	Osborn, Nora B.	224 20
369471	Oswald, Julia	704 19
391793	O'Keefe, Jas. R.	67 15
394567	O'Donnell, Barbara W.	1,263 50
394709	O'Toole, Anna A.	30 28
395945	Ochsenhirt, Jno. F.	87 21
304696	O'Kelly, Helen	44 74
312556	OBrien, Delia	22 34
395472	Ostrowski, Zygmont P.	90 19
168016	O'Connell, Nora C.	7,141 91
183863	O'Rourke, Martha	25 30
208280	O'Connell, Margt. L.	6,259 53
215007	Oxley, Anna	2,599 54
215868	O'Leary, Johanna	633 28
351304	O'Hara, Della M.	204 78
351949	O'Neill, Alice M.	132 34
352571	O'Connor, Sarah	49 75
353569	Owens, Earl A.	862 43
371978	Ostrom, John N.	142 18
376827	Orient, Michael. Jr.	290 41
378888	O'Hare, Cath.	332 79

P.

171679	Percy, Etta V.	586 93
198174	Park, Jas. H.	649 44
198661	Pearson, Wm. N.	169 23
199489	Page, Margt. H.	66 99
203873	Pryor, Will	111 66
219844	Paden, Rachel B.	149 76
220385	Pontius, Louisa	525 77
352479	Pfrenzinger, Chas. N.	95 97
353278	Pobst, Mary E.	91 60
356056	Platts, Jno. Jr.	710 20
359161	Painter, Darwin A.	63 09
359665	Patton, Alex	116 08
359746	Price, Katherine	95 01
360652	Paterson, Annie T.	304 91
360991	Painter, Ned. H.	742 78
396455	Padglek, Mary A.	245 72
396864	Preston, Mary E.	59 25
397046	Price, Anna	880 35
397384	Parcola, Katie	554 29
397956	Paxson, Anna K.	116 69
400970	Perett, Albert	111 83
372708	Peterson, Chas. W.	3,533 88
373460	Poor, Anna E.	28 51
374432	Pohle, Wm. H.	35 54
376139	Powers, Mellissia J.	946 36
377323	Pincus, Max	70 23
379732	Pritchard, Mabel	1,600 90
398458	Parker, Chas. A.	47 72
374834	Parsons, Mary H.	26 44
305756	Pary, John S.	1,152 64
306915	Peters, Elmer S.	83 48
313016	Petgen, Nannie E.	68 27
313900	Penwell, Wm. D.	149 54
313991	Pearce, Tillie	87 01
315033	Powell, Edmund C. Jr.	27 92
317387	Petraglia, Antonio	1,343 71
319279	Price, E. Carl	31 36
319360	Platt, Joseph	60 10
361151	Poor, Edw. L.	28 13
361758	Pyle, Mary M.	84 11
362370	Patton, Mildred E.	66 11
362780	Pittler, Etta	745 92
366959	Pisano, Angelamaria	148 94
367372	Paulin, Mary M.	160 69
367712	Petronia, Marietta	68 28
368490	Plunkett, Lester	840 23
369967	Painter, Mildred F.	367 79
392382	Pressel, Mary	124 26
392711	Petri, Silvio	202 88
395731	Paulus, Jno. Jr.	378 20
83595	Price, Geo. W.	27 34
87673	Politt, Wm. W.	515 65
95402	Protzman, Geo. F.	15 84
105331	Pickersgill, Lily V.	24 67
138070	Pearsall, Walter	182 02
139410	Pickering, Thos. Jr.	56 93
157597	Pasquinelli, Giovanni	70 39
257181	Powell, Walter G.	87 07
265158	Philips, Eliz. I.	90 96
265970	Philips, Ora R.	16 39
271379	Plender, Martha B.	19 64
273904	Perry, Mary E.	402 11
274271	Pepper, Wm.	37 64
275087	Phillips, Mary A.	1,569 57
276718	Pitlack, Virchek	29 96
277551	Pearlman, Cella	87 24
284080	Propes, Thos.	37 16
284407	Patterson, Lizzie P.	192 28
295018	Pease, Martha C. R.	18 63
300007	Penrod, Caroline J. D.	50 96
381434	Phillips, Annie E.	138 64
382725	Piasecki, Lena	404 94
321465	Payne B.	37 28
324673	Parmigiani, Cecilia	216 60
326004	Patterson, Tillie	47 20
327762	Passudori, Josfe	1,056 60
387231	Palupchik, Andy	1,266 31
389017	Palaska, John	1,035 25
144526	Pollitt, Wm.	28 60
332821	Pastorius, Mary T.	25 67
334303	Pearce, Tillie	71 21
336619	Potocki, Bruno	104 76
338254	Preininger, Frank	762 25
338311	Piper, Bertha A.	16 57
340893	Palmer, Barbara	849 91
340971	Paterni, Giuseppe	140 76

344066	Parker, Margt. C.	215 02
344446	Parsons, Oliver,	32 97
347120	Prescott, Sara E.	56 92
347603	Puhlman, Emily J.	760 55
347990	Paulson, Willa J.	314 30
350522	Pfirrmann, Dora H.	792 44
401981	Poust, Howard W.	713 40
402040	Pavlick Jno. F.	145 50
403269	Pandula, Adam	3,452 43
224323	Phillips, G. Albert	351 61
228552	Painter, W. Jas.	2,468 34
229999	Page, Arthur E.	24 87
230221	Penrose, Nannie D.	138 32
239698	Paluckas, Miko	15 38
242875	Poske, Margretta	401 04
243695	Paerson, Charley	31 38
250397	Pfeiffer, Eva M.	163 09
222731	Paden, Edna K.	10 50

Q.

270129	Queenan, Patk.	478 08
386134	Quigley, Eliz.	438 70

R.

8825	Reager, Carrie	116 80
8847	Richardson, Fannie	48 84
39221	Richardson, Emmeli	1,132 24
41879	Roberston, Cath. L.	5,820 59
69478	Russell, Thos.	3,519 71
73890	Rees, Daniel	6,970 93
75875	Renziehausen, Emelie	171 50
98138	Richards, Ella	9,504 26
109474	Riddle, Mary A.	217 98
110074	Renshaw, Wm. A.	51 09
123774	Robinson, Kate W.	3,497 99
138602	Read, Sarah A.	109 17
144249	Rees, Eliz E.	1,026 32
149506	Reynolds, Wm.	81 56
163231	Ray, Eleanor M.	896 09
164726	Richmond, Fannie G.	34 26
252205	Rolfe, Mary E.	74 92
254209	Romer, Annie A.	44 30
262116	Reeves, Franklyn C.	1,392 22
268680	Reed, Anna E.	1,500 64
271727	Rees, Jane	53 83
271903	Rogers, Della	20 33
272867	Ravey, Katie	165 18
273563	Reese, Thos. O.	43 80
273863	Romaine, Annie	1,019 75
274851	Rambacher, Lizzie	1,996 54
280743	Roth, Paul W.	15 90
280894	Roney, Kath. M.	956 44
282583	Rimmel, Eliz.	18 50
284109	Rau, Marie	15 38
285446	Reis, Wm. E.	896 42
288565	Rhey, Margt. A.	62 84
288664	Robinson, Estella B.	2,179 81
291351	Raithel, Mary	57 55
294859	Rhine, Mary C.	47 99
295501	Russo, Fertunata	418 00
296959	Rice, Annie	77 37
302582	Runkel, Arthur C.	18 10
303196	Rowan, Patrick F.	732 16
308723	Root, Martha L.	710 38
312243	Raymond, Eliz.	39 79
313017	Ray, Hannah	40 14
317681	Reid, Ellen	250 50
318966	Riley, Ida E. I. J.	97 51
319594	Rockett, Josephine	129 88
361834	Rothman, Nettie	450 10
363060	Rankin, Bessie S.	137 48
363856	Reineman, Augustus	36 84
364803	Rashid, Diab	1,385 44
365471	Ramsey, Jas. D.	107 86
365490	Rice, Albert A.	834 94
367019	Rosenthal, Ruben	430 31
367441	Robb, Alice	65 16
368271	Rutstein, Ethel	467 50
368452	Rapp, Hermann	220 60
368913	Ruben, Jacob A.	88 61
368932	Rahenkamp, Marie	135 50
369948	Ralston, Jno. A.	67 33
370040	Robinson, Wm. B.	497 72
370501	Rogers, Hannah	252 26
393408	Riddle, Geo. W.	96 21
394365	Raucci, Mary S.	368 89
395063	Robinson, Lewis P.	140 36
395136	Reeg, Marie J.	499 12
299033	Reed, Geo. M.	66 53
299130	Rodgers, Mary E.	111 90
381586	Ryan, Margt. I.	135 82
381623	Rochett, Autoinette	1,463 75
382263	Rickenbach, Amelia	936 26
383628	Roese, Carrie E.	503 39
384198	Russell, Martha L.	328 10
384312	Readel, Rose L.	1,090 27
385025	Rappa, Frank	3,287 81
385435	Robins, Max.	2,351 33
321134	Reiber, F. Edwin	60 67
322283	Ressler, Mary	482 55
323657	Roth, Margt. A.	154 08
324426	Ruchman, Sam'l. E.	60 14
324548	Rhodes, Henry C.	41 57
328894	Rosenthall, Fannye	1,080 47
386662	Robinson, Mary A.	394 06
387384	Reno, Edw. R.	202 20
388026	Richman, Sam'l	930 12
388578	Richards, Wm.	468 32
49505	Riffle, Margt.	25 10
296674	Richards, Mame	28 90
331147	Rafferty, Katie	60 81
334355	Rubin, Sam'l.	69 46
336207	Remensnyder, Kate L.	3,464 22
336320	Rambacher, Michael H.	932 18
336731	Ruch, Anna C.	473 70
337871	Robertson, Jas. M.	992 11
338615	Rush, Jacob H.	16 93
339883	Rectanus, Harry W.	394 12
341088	Roalman, Albina	50 07
342795	Ridgeway, Jas. I.	37 03
343634	Regine, Sam.	27 78
344868	Reizenstein, Freda S.	1,372 00
345058	Runge, Arthur R.	205 19
346299	Rote, Simon E.	551 22
346310	Rapp, Anna K.	237 92
348322	Ryan, Eliza,	702 39
349253	Rieger, Hy F.	220 27
350033	Richards, Harry E.	21 04
350623	Richardson, Mary R.	77 82
401123	Reilly, Matthew R.	691 32
401548	Roth, Louisa	575 97
402412	Rimmel, Clara	277 39
221615	Reynolds, Ella	20 84
224032	Rohm, Annie M.	13 34
234486	Roach, Mary	2,285 84
237496	Rinehart, Eliz. R.	13 87
241361	Rowan, Bridget	204 34
241832	Rogers, David B.	566 30
249218	Ruppert, Annie	92 34
249555	Reed, Alice B.	152 33
375754	Rostkowski, Franz	249 26
376594	Reed, Myrtle	838 17
377310	Rodgers, Wm. L.	305 91
377698	Robb, Clyde J.	74 11
378162	Reed, M. Howard	139 35
379827	Rice, Mary A.	151 08
380625	Rowse, Jos. S.	204 43
372270	Reed, Caroline McD.	22 21
168345	Riter, Jno. A.	565 71
173697	Rogers, Sophie S.	85 79
178862	Robinson, Russel C.	2,863 70
181500	Ross, Chas.	174 49
181803	Ramsay, Jennie C.	19 13
184012	Ritchie, Maggie B.	70 28
197603	Ross, Emma M.	34 75
199385	Roberts, Emma R.	23 01
200825	Rodgers, Sophie S.	53 71
203483	Ritter, Mary	2,132 36
204725	Ruddy, John	305 25
206690	Ramsay, Robt. Jr.	22 40
210860	Rafferty, Mary	26 88
215612	Rollinson, Eliza.	670 41
217334	Rose, Geo. P.	149 43
218121	Richey, Carrie	580 09
218603	Reardon, Martin	474 64
351486	Rodgers, Ada	336 01
351874	Romano, Serofina	815 03

352208	Riegler, Mary E.	55 73
352557	Reed, Mary J.	1,097 88
353391	Rowley, Jno. W.	15 38
354269	Radala, Johan	3,905 90
355185	Reichhold, Harold W.	291 66
355235	Rayman, Mamie	327 51
355882	Rago, Maria	476 43
358916	Rodgers, Jno.	2,331 37
359975	Richter, Frank	25 26
396461	Rosier, Wm. B.	451 36
399107	Roberts, Annie	499 85
399371	Romanyoli, Maria	663 99
400348	Robinson, Jas. A.	225 20
373125	Rockenstein, Edwin J.	25 67
373758	Reilly, John	142 56

S.

37380	Schuppert, Clara	8,079 29
37584	Spinks, Mary	3,343 50
56606	Sweeney, Mary	13 26
57727	Seaman, Carrie	10 16
57780	Smith, Horace P.	47 81
60211	Swindell, Katie	15 54
82110	Sands, Jean S.	438 86
83196	Sunderland, Wm.	4,609 24
83807	Shields, Maggie	355 [illegible]8
87601	Smith, Sophie	396 06
116392	Scott, Martha J.	47 11
117728	Shanor, Annie K.	28 37
128311	Sorg. Almond J.	1,542 48
130112	Scarem, John	706 21
135114	Schondelmeyer, Jno. J.	2,977 57
142469	Schmidt. Cath.	14 47
147972	Scott, Mary A.	207 78
155347	Smith, Lydia M.	18 49
157423	Salmon, Mary	7,397 94
158743	Spivey, Chas. S.	136 42
161613	Shaw, Anna D.	325 22
162675	Schmich, Anthony	603 45
163764	Shannon, Wm. W.	68 00
164380	Sutton, Will L.	16 46
254536	Smith, Eliza.	119 91
254824	Staley, Thresa	41 64
255937	Signoretto, Fancisco	520 59
260707	Simmons, Ralph J.	568 69
261415	Soisson, Chas. E.	26 78
262295	Sipe, Tillie	94 22
263012	Somers, Sarah	32 90
263168	Stohberg, Mathilda	90 86
264719	Schramm, Lizzie M.	194 02
265946	Schutlenkoph, Otto	67 38
266419	Sterner, Pearl	26 55
267772	Soltis, Mike	23 40
268261	Simon, Jane	24 18
269081	Surgeon, Lillie	2,036 79
365798	Shipp, Edna M.	436 73
366207	Solow, Fannie	30 47
367181	Salvia, Leonardo	48 66
367670	Schlasser, Ida	146 98
368175	Smith, Annie E.	312 90
368835	Sigal, Frank	586 35
369259	Sachs, Chas.	38 63
369517	Siegner, Harry	556 83
369810	Schaupp, Rose D.	165 84
369869	Steel, Hugh H.	1,102 30
370268	Shaffer, Annie	245 44
370328	Sunderman, Annie M.	104 08
370355	Shippey, Chas. A.	274 40
391459	Shadle, Dóra C.	2,546 08
391665	Smith, R. T.	139 65
391726	Shea, Jno.	189 22
393379	Shapiro, Frank	369 28
393395	Smigrel, Ewa.	246 18
393446	Schuck, Susan M.	69 95
394290	Shaw, Bertha G.	608 59
395594	Shanahan, Agnes B.	30 07
303176	Smith, Rachel C.	491 59
305454	Sproul, Harriet W.	406 70
308446	Seitz, Rachel	12 42
320951	Schrack, Eliz. C.	234 31
361889	Schulz, Frank	617 45
365360	Schatz, Cath.	18 57
392980	Schulz, Marie F.	421 67
302426	Sullivan, Cornelius	369 64
303964	Spence, Isabel L.	64 41
306421	Suter, Margaret	4,747 56
306675	Smith, Emma L.	215 48
309626	Simmons, Rosanna	534 21
309709	Short, Aquila	447 93
311093	Saks, Sam.	79 46
312307	Sullivan, Edw. F.	20 74
312612	Spielmeyer, Nicholas A.	71 16
313396	Skirble, Frank	561 10
313894	Seel, Ida M.	115 56
314097	Simon, Sam.	34 74
314664	Szimenajci, Marciyan	23 93
315117	Schovin, Rebecca	358 17
316061	Stewart, Sarah	
316061	Stewart, Sarah J.	377 24
316217	Short, Jas. A.	292 68
316438	Schaffer, Pearl	4,275 61
317101	Steigner, Adam	475 18
317386	Swearinger, Wm. V.	187 68
317719	Stewart, Laura M.	698 04
318594	Smith, Wm. G.	270 95
319335	Smith, Max C.	142 31
319541	Sterling, Cass	376 80
320146	Spangler, Goldie	193 37
361013	Schneiderlochner, Martha	80 54
361551	Seyler, Sarah	2,800 32
361677	Slattery, Sarah E.	131 73
362083	Sinicoope, Marietta	96 95
362162	Silverman, Mortimer	17 10
362211	Smith, Catharine W.	1,959 94
362330	Shubin, Clarisse	94 59
364031	Staukavich, Jno.	175 70
364837	Seip, Adelia M.	190 09
365655	Schmitt, Theresa	1,629 12
327420	Schoeneman, Jos.	1,237 64
327430	Stolzenberg, Anna	138 03
327915	Schenck, Chas.	18 13
329881	Swartzlander, Margt.	91 99
330709	Snyder, Minnie	299 93
330743	Shea, Nora	66 33
386269	Shaffer, Annie	32 41
388950	Swantic, Mike	354 50
389905	Sissman, Abraham	36 60
390069	Schmitt, Margt.	3,514 94
390849	Scialabba, Francesca	307 31
390887	Stewart, Chas. H.	62 00
390116	Spargo, Clara B.	55 68
272795	Small, Hannah S.	2,402 72
274831	Stappelton, Sophia	1,603 30
276003	Stewart, Etta M.	581 13
276103	School, Clara K.	2,017 47
277231	Stark, Chas.	46 29
277705	Sypher, Lillie P.	415 99
279836	Salsgiver, Alda B.	48 36
280974	Smith, Sarah	1,617 76
285778	Stanier, Wm.	21 54
285803	Sadwick, Annie	2,847 60
291214	Schwartzel, John	23 85
291287	Sweeney, Jas.	14 61
293936	Somers, Nellie	1,013 12
294405	Stockton, Laura O.	48 02
298078	Sabolis, Jos.	2,187 33
298596	Solomanto, Nicola	71 08
300364	Souders, Harry	16 56
381095	Spargo, Clara B.	82 84
381917	Shea, John	793 17
382781	Sephton, Ella C.	398 79
383280	Seibert, Emma M.	435 84
383496	Stack, Anna M.	25 02
383576	Stoernell, Jos. A.	528 59
384764	Schmidt, Kath.	87 11
384861	Showalter, Chas. E.	70 50
385166	Schlott, John H.	249 00
385859	Stegman, John B.	911 43
385963	Steffaniak, Andy P.	37 20
321224	Schoeneman Louisa D.	433 95
322129	Simmons, Gertrude	989 49
323893	Sabanis, Lena	2,160 92
324323	Smith, Margt.	65 03
325617	Smith, Alfred F.	70 39
325863	Schmidt, Wm. H.	37 58
326349	Scroggins, Hattie M.	16 85
348685	Sukies, Fred	55 98
349284	Smith, Margt.	1,172 56

349347	Sly, Mary E.	32 04
349366	Sbasnick, Jno.	1,154 41
349464	Strothers, Emma	83 64
350274	Stewart, Bessie I.	29 84
350800	Schweitzer, Anna	34 18
401105	Sippach, Irene	78 02
401246	Sparrow, Paul,	60 29
401348	Swope, Tinie	3,337 11
402756	Sabo, John	598 75
402818	Sivi, Alek	162 86
403051	Studle, Magdalena	296 10
403187	Strickel, Margt. E.	632 72
403379	Steger, Nellie A.	997 24
225180	Speer, Wm. W., Jr.	499 58
227088	Staub, Hannah C.	337 74
227107	Smith, Marion C.	121 73
228501	Sword, Alexander,	40 03
229410	Showalter, Walton E.	322 39
232044	Smith, Henry	916 72
232295	Schnabe, Emma	333 93
232710	Steding, Louis A.	87 88
235202	Sybert, Edw. J.	244 89
235352	Simpson, Anna M.	1,708 91
236204	Smith, Lizzie B.	1,319 16
236280	Shearer, Louisa H.	100 72
237131	Schmidt, Barbara	1,134 79
238237	Seifert, Lizzie	9,619 35
240381	Spamer, Minnie	833 08
240919	Salt, Mary A.	15 53
243681	Sheraden, Annie	46 04
244195	Steele, Mary E. C.	164 60
244734	Stolnacke, Maria	749 44
245306	Sullivan, Timothy	665 10
246568	Scanlon, Richard	4,911 77
248065	Smith, Louisa J.	253 36
331161	Smith, Nellie G.	1,478 89
332040	Shiels, Eileen	345 04
332811	Serlin, Morris	2,758 35
333368	Shedden, Thos. E.	179 04
334168	Stuchill, Wm. T.	25 28
334431	Smith, Velma	87 18
335497	Stahl, Mary	5,079 01
335508	Smith, Elva S.	44 02
335526	Stroga, Frank	91 84
335661	Straub, Amanda	4,194 27
335861	Sawyer, Harry T.	114 46
335950	Schwartz, H. Margaret	123 32
336123	Spurrier, Bertha V.	250 34
337510	Stirling, Geo. W.	1,320 70
337811	Sarsfield, Mary	572 45
338134	Stevens, Eliz.	54 26
338156	Smith, Florence A.	77 14
338942	Scott, Nola M.	65 48
339560	Smith, Annie E.	16 24
341306	Schneider, Edw. J.	1,123 43
342036	Sutliff, Josephine E.	480 67
342205	Sharbaugh, Priscilla	64 89
342785	Sullivan, Mary D.	16 47
344012	Stone, Jennie S.	124 68
344388	Schweinsberg, Hy. L. Jr.	17 58
344417	Scott, Rhoda B.	569 63
344776	Simpson, Robt, M.	229 51
344788	Sullivan, R. E.	1,402 62
345578	Strawther, Amanda	308 33
345848	Smith, Anna M.	28 88
347325	Snyder, May	636 80
347600	Shaffnit, Geo. W.	153 88
347686	Stepp, Howard L.	20 19
348544	Soltz, Charlie	496 34
348664	Sweney, Sarah J.	256 71
399686	Smoyer, Chas. W.	728 22
400450	Scanlon, Mary E.	56 30
400819	Slaney, Lorina	61 47
371638	Sherry, Mary E. B.	351 44
371855	Stone, Sam'l.	64 21
372060	Snape, Alice	165 60
372351	Schweigart, Joseph	1,016 38
372364	Schultz, Doris	3,354 61
372725	Sullivan, Cath.	59 23
373706	Stafford, Cath. A.	216 48
375189	Silverman, Joe	284 49
375476	Sherry, Mary E.	122 41
375669	Smith, W. Allen	136 48
376156	Sculco, Angela	409 83
376324	Smith, Barbara K.	1,101 27
376479	Shearer, Sarah	302 61
376663	Snyder, Minnie	58 89
376786	Stewart, Nannie D.	110 40
376959	Stuart, Emma C.	134 46
377103	Sissler, Harry P.	40 20
377337	Smith, S. Adelaide	67 16
377347	Schwer, Isola M.	394 71
377667	Strouss, John M.	27 61
377760	Schumaker, Cath.	526 34
377849	Scanlon, Lucinda K.	29 26
378440	Shekels, Margt. F.	684 62
378688	Schmitt, Conrad	132 39
378848	Schellman, Flora	1,121 58
378961	Schwamborn Marie	404 17
379756	Stillwagon, Emma	162 36
379878	Stork, Eliz.	283 51
380166	Smith, Mary E.	686 26
380438	Schneiersahw, Benzion	227 67
380802	Schroeder, Thos. P.	125 98
352252	Sichelstiel, Anna L.	163 06
352281	Siedle, Vera C.	214 74
353297	Shankey, Ella K.	19 66
353692	Sommer, Salone	83 98
354494	Strazand, Cecilia	1,189 98
354896	Sitkowski, Jno.	14 94
355324	Stuart, Reuben R.	135 10
355540	Skillcorn, Mary	500 58
355796	Shields, Sarah	129 00
355936	Schweitzer, Freda	262 30
356285	Schwartz, Marie	1,571 43
356940	Sylvester, Wm. Jr.	425 86
357169	Sekerka, Martin	1,568 36
357871	Steiner, Harry E.	30 84
358531	Silverman, Jos.	428 65
358763	Schardt, Amelia	389 06
358807	Silverman, Abraham	30 25
358962	Snider, Kathrine	172 02
359197	Sterner, Pearl	98 13
359771	Snowden, Emma R.	615 31
359774	Snyder, Wilhelmina	635 76
359836	Shrum, Daniel E. Jr.	25 94
360112	Schwartz, Freida	505 62
396095	Shook, Wilbert W.	1,104 06
396879	Stuch, Dora	241 42
396907	Shemelck, John	1,752 16
397069	Standley, Catherine I.	221 45
397463	Shoemaker, Marshall S.	1,380 01
397550	See, Theo. S.	265 55
397936	Seibert, Eliz. S.	41 96
397996	Scaren, John	585 80
398093	Schultz, Blanche	1,122 02
398418	Scheidler, Tillie	118 80
398904	Schmitzer, Ida	195 85
399005	Solak, Mary	2,203 41
399291	Sullivan, Nellie	114 41
169523	Shiver, Harry A.	1,576 70
177717	Schmidt, Fred	1,430 23
178651	Smith, Annie	440 82
179804	Singleton, Herb W.	12 45
180649	Shelton, Chas.	11 93
180665	Schack, Fred	15 27
180895	Samson, Harry G.	113 34
183821	Smith, Mae G.	88 92
185286	Scherf, Franziska	41 93
187898	Schuster, John	1,540 65
192777	Seidl, Reimund	82 14
193147	Soles, Sarah A.	28 70
197794	Scharpf, Fred F.	29 92
198638	Schleicher, Peter P.	699 07
199224	Stanton, Mary	288 99
200223	Smith, Jennie	347 05
200744	Schaffnit Laura M.	115 03
201252	Scanlon, Lizzie	492 49
201857	Sheridan, Mary E	14 33
201890	Scully, Kate	2,144 49
203628	Smith, Wm.	280 61
204557	Swan, Gottlieb	1,660 88
204679	Sheaffer, Maggie	11 02
205186	Schmidt, Margt. D.	147 26
205271	Schmittlein, Martin	592 97
207960	Simpson, Jno. C.	18 49
209844	Scarpine, Giuseppe	11 52
212665	Strawn, Harry B.	376 27

214191	Smith, Emma	735 00
215051	Sigh, Mary	2,548 50
216763	Stratton, Bertha	316 34
218115	Sephton, Jno. T.	67 18
351211	Solmgen, Philip G.	22 96
351466	Smith, Clara R.	1,412 18
249234	Smith, Euphemia	14 42
249928	Smith, Maggie	561 20
223895	Sykes, Annie E.	48 67

T.

331901	Tompkins, Addie	261 52
334322	Thompson, Mary E.	746 08
335175	Thompson, Annie	1,152 89
337879	Teets, Ira E.	244 61
340260	Tomlinson, Esther A.	5,630 80
345981	Trust, Edw.	100 91
346452	Tyman, Michael,	26 54
347159	Taylor, Mary J.	314 95
226028	Thomas, Susie	55 99
233288	Tremeling, Hannah	30 80
238563	Turner, Lillian	630 84
244472	Turner, Agnes,	681 42
247607	Tench, Marguerite L.	155 12
347131	Thompson, Margt. J.	950 16
305525	Tambellini, Jos.	92 50
310923	Townsend, Edith B.	44 46
312386	Taylor, Geo. J.	607 60
316623	Thompson, Annie	209 88
361036	Tellalian, Levon	50 06
361255	Triscik, Eni.	378 08
361939	Todd, Ella	150 79
363761	Toy, Jno. C.	98 21
363892	Thompson, Annie B.	51 13
364598	Teissier, Elizab'h.	82 28
364793	Thomson Edna	126 88
368610	Turner, Earnest J.	133 21
370614	Tanner, Mary J.	152 45
391877	Till, Sarah	3,669 10
392583	Thomas, Niaomo	662 42
393056	Tinsley, Harriet	513 30
393586	Tawzer, Anna E.	83 05
394046	Tener, Gertrude B.	713 15
394896	Turich, Josephine	193 39
46228	Theis, Matilda	76 02
75470	Thomson, Eliz.	66 46
100794	Tunney, Annie M.	110 24
117180	Tolbut, Emma S.	12 44
144764	Thornton, Annie	743 85
149052	Titzell, Geo. G.	98 72
155584	Torrence, Homer A.	1,099 27
164523	Thompson, Isadore E.	604 19
262885	Tobin, Markle	1,194 58
275443	Thomas, Wm.	17 65
279438	Toomer, Kath. K.	39 17
291968	Tinney, Minta	43 81
293406	Travella, Isabella G.	78 21
385109	Toomey, Eliz. G.	23 46
324765	Tyman, Louise	31 28
326604	Thomas, Owen F.	13 42
328643	Tognetti, Christina T.	29 98
386542	Toth, John	360 50
386931	Tunstall, Marie	234 82
389849	Tea, Chas. M.	116 03
390174	Thompson, Leona E.	60 98
169219	Trunick, Emma E.	15 39
169754	Tidball, Sam'l R.	516 93
175880	Templeton, Annie	46 38
184803	Tonnerrell, Bertha	628 41
196200	Tulandis, Peter	1,031 08
213060	Taylor, Thos.	55 82
214347	Trunbull, Eliz.	415 47
215193	Thomas, Fra's. M.	10 70
352033	Toogood, Flora	110 40
359082	Thomson, Ed'in L.	37 88
397197	Thomas, Essie	1,005 80
397522	Thomson, W. H. S.	91 28
399053	Tick, Carl	103 32
399554	Tobin, Annie	285 23
400056	Tidball, Anna M.	201 33
400424	Thornton, Cole'n	907 52
400814	Trimbur, Mildred E.	164 63
372119	Todd, John W.	141 64
372366	Tait, Anna E.	104 12
372835	Thomas, Ann	144 73
374769	Thomas, Frank	206 54
377542	Teplitz, Nellie F.	25 34

U.

360759	Urban, Harry E.	63 60
397178	Urbaitis, Anton	354 96
397471	Urban, Bessie E.	47 00
331950	Urban, Bessie S.	63 14
228179	Underwood, Sarah J.	1,184 22
320384	Urben, Jos. P.	18 54
124865	Unverzagt, Maggie	127 76
280233	Urban, Arthur W.	28 25
382319	Utecht, Julius	1,728 16

V.

90529	Vance, Delia	12 37
94640	Vita, Nicola	811 25
154194	Vandergrift, Eliz.	99 97
252935	Viducci, Guiseppe	579 15
280112	Vaughan, Marg'h.	819 83
280583	Veitch, Margt.	1,864 07
281518	Van Kirk, Annie D.	19 80
282552	Van Voorhis, Marry B.	118 71
383827	Voland, Eliz.	66 65
329082	Vantassel, Wm. H.	1,082 42
307067	Voland, Chas. H.	53 97
308225	Varley, Myles	215 57
308673	Volper, Celia	394 37
309957	Vaughn, Pat'k. J.	1,359 31
311348	Vitchestain, Jos. H.	179 68
317077	Vatz, Samuel H.	12 48
362332	Velte, Lillian A.	158 03
364844	Vollmer, Eliz. L.	103 66
364978	Veany, Luvena	144 96
365917	Vovos, Guss	432 77
365921	Vetter, Mary	62 18
369446	Voelker, Louise	893 90
369602	Vickers, Hazel D.	133 43
392706	Vecsey, Julia	1,734 89
393657	Volbrecht, Wm. J.	122 59
363766	Velte, Ralph C.	175 00
184722	Vogel, Christ'a C.	229 23
373550	Vance, Frances	344 88
375357	Valentiny, John G.	35 62
377696	Vandivort, Rob't. E.	49 53
380589	Vetter, Celia L.	519 08
332035	Vitchestain, Jos. H.	48 25
337654	Vita, Nicola	162 72
339269	Veiocek, Adelbert D.	84 28
341114	Vail, Martha M.	16 49
240454	Valentine, Mamie	306 71
236576	Volbrecht, Annie	194 88

W.

331176	Ward, Annie M.	26 83
331773	Wuorl, Sophie	159 36
332376	Wickersham, Morris S.	17 21
334549	Walton, Mary E.	20 09
334986	Weinert, Hy. O.	19 27
336703	Wright, Olive	43 45
337780	Warner, Ralph L.	698 78
339333	Ward, Wm. H. B.	84 53
339758	Werle, Bessie E.	23 86
340822	Weir, E. Verne	65 36
342226	White, Rose G.	507 19
344763	White, Ella R.	49 49
346085	Ward, Madeline F.	36 07
346750	Walsh, Eliz.	187 68
348230	Wright, Margaret	1,104 06
348629	Wallace, Glancy O.	89 49
349073	Williams Bertha	39 26
350827	Wolfe, Jno. N.	46 94
401032	Willhide, Forbes D.	111 83
224597	Wiltshire, Blanche	1,295 61
228119	Willer, Cora M.	53 37
229696	White, Margaret	72 06
235757	Wurthner, Annie	41 06
246006	Wernert, Lou	1,613 20
248205	Weaver, Mary B.	20 46
249843	Wilson, Maggie	10 11
173820	Welsh, Jennie	40 34
168241	Wright, Sara C.	108 74

180928	Williams, Maggie	76 86
181767	Whitehead, Sarah J.	4,183 17
189927	Webber, Mary	394 88
190439	Weber, Ida M.	299 26
193133	Weetman, Eliz.	307 26
201287	Wood, Wm. J.	2,343 11
208634	Walker, Maude J.	542 67
211453	Welsch, May	1,400 10
211927	Wilt, Jennie E.	234 32
217817	Wilcox, Hallie E.	162 21
218606	Wood, Bessie	1,067 81
352699	Welsh, Charlotte	4,314 49
354842	Wilson, Belle J.	565 37
354917	Walsh, John J.	45 14
355831	Waters, Josepha	32 98
356292	Wilcox, Chas. C.	65 64
357533	Wightman, Ernest T.	25 81
357805	Ward, Mary A.	1,017 50
358358	Wissel, Annie E.	231 12
358506	Willhide, Forbes D.	121 63
359632	White, Vernon R.	26 36
359986	Wilkes, Blanche E.	45 78
396442	Weller, Justine C.	453 67
397547	Welfer, Ross, M.	31 17
398320	Wallek, William	885 83
398918	Wolfe, Wm. E.	97 08
399962	Walsh, Bridget	1,148 66
400519	Wells, Eagon C.	1,168 19
372685	Walker, Carrie M.	87 82
374507	Wild, E. Beatrice	569 95
375898	Weir, Ida S.	1,418 69
376994	Walsh, Margaret	4,292 22
377038	Wyman, Dorothy E.	383 40
378182	Waggoner, Geo. H. Jr.	80 60
380244	Williams, Bertha	26 40
380269	Wallace, Wm. M.	40 38
380789	Willis, Thos. L.	1,428 57
380974	Wright, Clemo.	63 43
351058	Wilhelm, Robt. W.	27 11
21384	Wilson, Clifford R.	206 92
35018	Woodsides, Ida	808 69
45603	Wilson, Agnes	854 10
46497	Wilson, Wm. P.	30 56
48419	Wallace, Mary M.	23 56
71814	Wilson, Ada I.	55 43
74392	Wilson, Laura A.	50 08
74940	Wilson, Anna M.	1,904 85
75946	Walker, Wm. S.	105 94
88723	Wilson, Lizzie J.	240 16
89313	Winfield, Fannie K. McK.	43 28
91757	Welfer, Frank M.	1,020 14
93114	Woods, Agnes	305 68
93136	Warren, Chas. A.	23 66
104246	Wartman, Marie	11 02
106906	Welfer, Geo.	110 85
113148	Wilson, Pell F.,	52 89
120584	Walton, Mima L.	1,366.41
123842	Woodhead, Sarah A.	1,603 38
124893	Wallace, Marg't. E.	210 20
129182	Weightman, Ella	26 06
136283	Wilmont, Mary	15 64
136681	Wingert, Magdalena	83 70
139902	Woerni, Anna M.	17 59
144184	Wilson, Annie	203 54
149095	Walton, M. Agnes	227 21
160389	Williams, Ruth L.	71 74
251402	White, Clara V.	845 46
254045	Wightman, Nan	25 26
259181	Wallace, Robt. J.	49 41
265036	Wentling, Nancy J.	24 51
265196	Waddy, Julia	552 04
272399	Wimmer, Fanie	1,482 38
273651	Wildi, Anna M.	748 90
274718	Waltzer, Geo.	666 78
277344	Walker, Luella	25 29
281544	Wagner, Henry E.	58 29
303652	Walker, Sadie	35 28
306681	Walsh, Mary	657 20
306755	Walker, Alice	69 53
307019	Wood, Cora M.	38 69
307818	White, Sophie	67 39
307823	Wolpert, Sadie M.	305 66
309169	Wagner, Mary J.	225 82
310853	Woods, Catherine	277 85
311562	Whitehead, Cortlandt	74 86
312467	Weitzel, Martin K.	1,125 92
313630	White, Howard	517 17
315501	Williams, Thos. B.	4,792 48
317498	West, Sara T.	82 94
317858	Williams, Bertha	64 31
318153	Webster, Herbert	48 52
318519	Winters, Kathryn	58 91
320140	Walsh, Maurice	32 49
362560	Wirth, Mary	150 33
362613	Wilcox, Harry	1,114 50
364668	Wilcox, Chas. C.	45 33
366044	Weber, Christine P.	129 91
366967	Wilkins, Jos. J.	161 05
367520	Webb, Addie J.	142 60
367593	Woomer, S. Clarence	390 96
367970	Wilson, Sarah A.	146 98
368167	Wlach, Josephine A.	68 28
368843	Wallace, Jane E.	468 60
369579	Wargo, Sussie	450 10
369779	Walker, Marg't. J.	44 76
370329	Wrona, Zuzanna	1,062 14
391245	Wendell, Hilda	450 13
391851	Woolridge, Chas. L. Jr.	33 00
392660	Wetzel, Maria	1,203 00
393074	Weber, Helen M.	974 56
393531	Walsh, Bridget	615 50
394337	Walsh, Anthony P.	231 62
285858	Watson, Samantha	871 34
286635	Washington, John A.	936 52
290554	White, Wm. R.	725 33
291045	Watson, Birdie C.	99 55
291633	Webber, Jennie E.	843 70
292847	Wilds, Kath.	40 49
293403	White, Susie A.	373 92
294470	Weber, Lena E.	108 92
294502	Winters, Kath.	63 32
297247	Werle, Bessie E.	97 75
297290	Wooton, Eliz. B.	173 49
299945	Walker, Jane	26 11
381452	Wilson, Mary A.	1,393 65
381757	Watson, Geo.	246 78
382007	Wholey, Frances	66 91
382044	Wellens, Mary P.	274 57
382983	Wadsworth, Lelia T.	981 74
385776	Waddell, Amanda C.	197 63
321107	Wilbur, Sam'l. P.	134 46
325259	Wilson, Margt. McM.	17 17
325266	Westerman, Minnetta W.	17 45
327028	Wagner, Agnes	74 37
327075	Waugh, Cora B.	1,800 08
327195	Walters, Ruth H.	66 52
328184	Wilhelm, Henry	109 49
329501	Walls, Mary	37 47
386913	Winter, Adolph W.	58 56
387141	Waterman, Evalyn	31 62
387569	Whitney, Daniel B.	548 25
389369	Whittaker, Geo. H.	1,097 62
389912	Wilson, Angeline M.	69 61
86023	Wall, Jas. B.	49 54
258630	Weinman, Jas. B.	79 08
395133	Welsh, Elizabeth	42 29
395356	Walsh, Rose E.	47 51
319018	Wehrli, Henry	104 23
361416	Wolfe, John N.	35 99
392976	Wzesinski, Wladyslaw	123 43

Y.

53509	Young, Sarah J.	1,103 56
140873	Young, Betsy M.	1,240 26
150615	Yolton, Fred L.	21 81
156153	Young, Jas.	3,481 12
254753	Young, Jas. R.	11 97
283362	Yoest, Anna	6,079 68
296488	Yagle, Mary L.	347 96
297097	Yagle, Flora L.	334 84
381515	Yetter, Geo. P.	154 94
386372	Young, Margt. W.	136 44
389228	Young, Beulah P.	364 50
293579	Yagle, Eliz. M.	53 11
319717	Young, Stella A.	179 20
320252	Young, Geo. F.	47 33
364010	Young, Lida J.	45 06
364121	Yerx, Mollie B.	506 94

391577	Youden, Geo. S.	37 20
333708	Young, Jno. H.	1,562 46
233486	Yenell, Anna L.	1,174 07
244879	Yeager, Harry H.	547 12
249824	Young, Hattie F.	11 75
184361	Young, Lizzie A.	1,660 66
194614	Youden, Sydney	178 00
203870	Young, Anna M.	365 84
205364	Young, Lizzie	989 09
214338	Yant, Caroline	2,460 84
371280	Yourd, Cannie W.	107 93
375856	Yagle, Matilda E.	182 80
376101	Yetter, Mamie A.	287 64

Z.

353155	Zink, Walter B.	804 72
354439	Zimmerman, Fannie K.	698 60
398491	Zell, Frances L.	583 09
398221	Zwinggi, Marg't	1,135 64
399134	Zisek, Martin	228 17
332721	Zeiner, Jacob W.	718 73
347082	Ziegler, Wm.	351 16
401850	Zak, Joe	318 81
402168	Zernetsh, Lena	2,193 69
248704	Zimontis, Juzups	30 25
262733	Zimmerman, Clara M.	777 38
385302	Zawila, Frank	234 28
385458	Zehfuss, Harry C.	167 76
395576	Zeyfang, Wilma A.	83 91

SAM'L. BAILEY, JR.,
Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, Pa., January 1st, 1926.

REPORT OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1925.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company,
437 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 29, 1925.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the General Assembly met:

In compliance with the requirements of the 19th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed March 20, 1818, entitled "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh", I would respectfully report that the tolls received on the Lehigh Navigation during the year 1925 amount to thirty-nine thousand, five hundred fifty-four dollars and two cents ($39,554.02) according to the returns made to this office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY H. PEASE,
Secretary.

State of Pennsylvania,
City of Philadelphia.

Before me, the subscriber, a Notary Public of the County of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared on this Twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1925, Henry H. Pease, Secretary of The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, who being duly affirmed according to law, did depose and say that the above statement is just and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

HENRY H. PEASE.

Affirmed and subscribed before me the day and year aforesaid.

R. V. PIERCE,
Notary Public.

Commission expires, February 21, 1927.

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SAVING FUND SOCIETY OF GERMANTOWN AND ITS VICINITY.

School Lane and Germantown Avenue.
January 1, 1926.

Chartered 1854.

Statement—January 1, 1926.

Par Value.		Book Value.
$2,092,700	U. S. A. Bonds, 1926 1954, Various	$1,963,963.34
35,000	Commonwealth of Australia, 1955, 5s	34,737.50
75,000	Govt. of Dominion of Canada, 1952, 5s	74,812.50
100,000	Great Britain and Ireland, 1937, 5½s	100,000.00
50,000	State of California, 1935-1957, 4½s	50,000.00
50,000	State of Georgia, 1945, 4¾s	50,000.00
50,000	State of Minnesota, 1954, 4¼s	50,000.00
50,000	State of North Carolina, 1942, 5s	50,000.00
150,000	State of Pennsylvania, 1937-1951, 4s & 5s,	149,750.00
50,000	State of Utah, 1939, 4½s	48,812.50
75,000	State of West Virginia, 1941-1942, 5s	73,875.00
25,000	County of Cook, Ill., 1928, 4½s	24,665.00
25,000	County of Cuyahoga, 1930-1935, 5s	23,068.00
37,000	County of Dallas, Texas, 1929-1932, 5s & 5½s	36,559.74
50,000	County of Duval, Florida, 1948, 5s	50,000.00
60,000	County of Lackawanna, Pa., 1944, 4¼s	60,000.00
50,000	County of Lawrence, Pa., 1933-1934, 5½s	50,000.00
8,000	County of Los Angeles, Cal., 1930-1933, 5s	8,000.00
10,000	County of New Castle, Del., 1926, 4½s	10,000.00
35,000	County of St. Louis, Minn., 1931, 5s	35,000.00
25,000	City of Akron, Ohio, 1941, 5s	25,000.00
15,000	City of Allentown, Pa., 1949, 4½s	15,000.00
50,000	City of Atlanta, Ga., 1946-1950, 4½s	49,246.00
40,000	City of Birmingham, Ala., 1945, 5s	40,000.00
25,000	City of Boston, Mass., 1961, 4s	24,226.25
10,000	City of Canton, Ohio, 1954, 4½s	9,568.00
50,000	City of Charleston, S. C., 1962, 4½s	49,875.00
30,000	City of Chattanooga, Tenn., 1951, 4¾s	30,000.00
50,000	City of Chicago, Ill., 1927, 4s	45,375.00
100,000	City of Cleveland, Ohio, 1927-1938, 4¼s & 4½s	100,000.00
50,000	City of Columbus, Ohio, 1933-1935, 4½s & 5s	49,995.00
75,000	City of Denver, Colo., 1939-1948, 4½s & 5s	72,440.50
50,000	City of Des Moines, Iowa, 1941-1942, 4½s	50,000.00
125,000	City of Detroit, Mich., 1937-1942, 4¼s & 5s	123,546.63
25,000	City of Fort Worth, Texas, 1949-1951, 5s	24,968.75
35,000	City of Houston, Texas, 1934-1935, 5s	35,000.00
40,000	City of Kansas City, Mo., 1932-1937, 4s & 4½s	38,312.50
30,000	City of Knoxville, Tenn., 1951, 5s	29,700.00
85,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., 1941-1945, 4½s & 5s	84,295.00
35,000	City of Memphis, Tenn., 1945-1947, 4½s	35,000.00
25,000	City of Milwaukee, Wisc., 1930, 4½s	25,000.00
90,000	City of Minneapolis, Minn., 1927-1947, 4s & 5s	86,742.48
30,000	City of Montreal., Canada, 1954, 4½s	26,500.00
35,000	City of Nashville, Tenn., 1926-1927, 5s	35,000.00
64,000	City of New Orleans, La., 1928-1932, 5s	64,000.00
30,000	City of Newport, R. I., 1930-1937, 5s	30,000.00
50,000	City of Norfolk, Va., 1940-1950, 4½s & 5s	50,000.00
56,000	City of Omaha, Nebraska, 1941, 4½s	56,000.00
25,000	City of Ottawa, Ont., Canada, 1937-1939, 6s	24,736.50
25,000	City of Pawtucket, R. I., 1931-1936, 4½s	25,000.00
525,000	City of Philadelphia, Pa., 1945-1974, 4¼s & 5s	525,000.00
95,000	City of Pittsburgh, Pa., 1938-1951, 5s & 6s	95,000.00
100,000	City of Richmond, Va., 1927-1950, 4s	95,635.00
30,000	City of Rome, Ga., 1931-1934, 4s	29,493.10
100,000	City of Saint Louis, Mo., 1930-1931, 4¼s	100,000.00

50,000	City of Saint Paul, Minn., 1940, 5s	50,000.00
61,000	City of Salt Lake City, Utah, 1934-1940, 4½s & 5s	60,875.00
74,000	City of San Francisco, Cal., 1931-1942, 4½s & 5s	73,789.40
74,000	City of Seattle, Wash., 1926-1941, 4½s & 6s	74,000.00
25,000	City of Toledo, Ohio, 1936, 4½s	25,000.00
25,000	City of Toronto, Canada, 1942, 5s	24,475.00
20,000	City of Westmont, Quebec, 1928, 4½s	18,200.00
35,000	City of Wichita, Kansas, 1930-1931, 4¾s	35,000.00
50,000	City of Wilmington, Del., 1936-1944, 4½s	47,150.00
25,000	City of Zanesville, Ohio, 1927-1928, 4½s	25,000.00
60,000	Louisiana Port Comm., 1950-1953, 5s	59,850.00
50,000	Marin. Cal., Munic. Wat. Works, 1933-1947, 5s	50,000.00
75,000	Miami, Ohio, Conservancy Dist., 1940-1947, 5½s	75,000.00
1,500	Wilmington, N. C. Sewerage Co. 1st., 1932, 5s	1,500.00
4,000	Borough of Kane, Pa., 1926, 5s	4,000.00
50,000	Twp. of Hanover, Pa., Sch. Dist., 1941-1946, 5½s	50,000.00
22,000	Alabama Great Southern R. R. Cons., 1943, 5s	21,007.50
15,000	Allegheny Valley Rwy. Co. Gen., 1942, 4s	12,781.25
64,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Rwy. Co. Adj., 1995, 4s	53,000.00
50,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Rwy. Co. Trans. S. L. 1st, 1958, 4s	41,350.00
75,000	Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Rwy. Cal. Ariz. Lines 1st and Refunding, 1962, 4½s	70,000.00
150,000	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line 1st, 1944, 4½s & 5s	140,800.00
100,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st, 1948, 5s	99,531.25
152,000	Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Eq. Tr., 1926-1938, 4½s & 5s	149,321.74
19,000	Boston & Albany N. Y. Cent. & H. Riv. R. R. Eq., 1926, 4½s	17,616.03
50,000	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & No. R. R. Cons., 1934, 5s	48,928.75
50,000	Canadian Pac. Rwy. Eq. Tr., 1928, 4½s	44,519.57
25,000	Carolina Central R. R. Co. 1st Cons., 1949, 4s	18,000.00
25,000	Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio Rwy. 1st, 1938, 5s	20,000.00
55,000	Central New Eng. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1961, 4s	30,000.00
166,000	Central Pacific Rwy. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1949, 4s	140,000.00
90,000	Central Pacific Rwy. Co., 1929-1960, 3½s & 5s	78,393.75
75,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. Gen. Mtge., 1922, 4½s	65,615.75
41,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. 1st Cons., 1939, 5s	34,774.25
50,000	Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. Co. Eq., 1932-1935, 6s	47,604.00
57,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Ill. Div., 1949, 4s	49,003.00
64,000	Chicago, Burl. & Quincy R. R. Gen., 1958, 4s	55,390.00
48,000	Chicago & Erie R. R. Co. 1st, 1982, 5s	44,984.25
75,000	Chicago Junc. Rwys. & Union St. Yds. 1st, 1940, 5s	68,000.00
140,000	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Rwy. Gen., 1989, 4s & 4½s	107,677.50
140,000	Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul Rwy. Eq., 1929-1936, 5s & 5½s	135,680.31
131,000	Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Eq., 1929-1938, 5s & 6½s	128,079.14
32,000	Chicago & Northwestern Rwy. Co. Gen., 1987, 5s	31,982.50
69,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Rwy. Eq., 1928-1934, 4½s, 5s & 6s	64,861.69
110,000	Chicago, Rock Is. & Pac. Rwy. Co. Gen., 1988, 4s	87,160.00
150,000	Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans R. R., 1951, 5s	147,843.75
125,000	Chicago Union Station Co. 1st, 1963, 4½s	112,000.00
35,000	Chicago Union Station Co., 1944, 5s	34,387.50
75,000	Choctaw & Memphis R. R. Co. 1st, 1949, 5s	71,625.00
100,000	Choctaw, Okla. & Gulf R. R. Cons., 1952, 5s	90,000.00
35,000	Cinn. Indpls. St. L. & Chicago 1st, 1936, 4s	31,800.00
60,000	Clev. Akron & Col. Rwy. 1st, 1927, 5s	56,200.00
25,000	Clev. Akron & Col. Rwy. 1st 1940, 4s	22,000.00
29,000	Clev. Cinn. Chgo. & St. Louis Rwy. Co. (Cairo Div.), 1939, 4s	20,757.50
25,000	Clev. Cinn. Chgo. & St. Louis Rwy. Co. (St. Louis Div.), 1990, 4s	20,000.00
50,000	Clev. Cinn. Chgo. & St. Louis Rwy. Deb., 1931, 4½s	43,360.50
60,000	Clev. Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. 1st, 1933, 5s	58,062.50
28,000	Clev. Lorain & Wheeling Rwy. Co. Gen., 1936, 5s	27,000.00
60,000	Clev. Marietta Rwy. Co. 1st, 1935, 4½s	56,547.60
50,000	Colorado & Southern Rwy. 1st, 1929, 4s	46,083.75
30,000	Dayton & Michigan R. R. Cons., 1931, 4½s	27,000.00
100,000	East Tenn. Virginia & Ga. Rwy. Co. Cons., 1956, 5s	98,728.50
134,000	Erie R. R. Eq. Tr., 1926-1937, 4½s, 5s & 6s	132,880.58
100,000	Erie Railway Co. Cons., 1930, 7s	100,000.00
105,000	Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Rwy. Co. of Texas (M. & P. Ext.) 1st, 1931, 5s	102,920.00
75,000	Gen. Am. Tank Car Corp. Eq. Tr., 1928-1931, 5½s & 6s	73,363.25
20,000	Hoboken Ferry Co. 1st, 1946, 5s	18,000.00
50,000	Houston East & West Texas Rwy. Co. 1st, 1933, 5s	48,547.50
172,000	Illinois Central R. R. Coll. Tr., 1952-1953, 4s	137,737.50
55,000	Illinois Central Eq. Tr., 1926-1937, 5s & 5½s	54,465.22
44,000	Illinois Central R. R., 1934, 5½s	42,716.50
100,000	Illinois Central R. R. & Chgo. St. Louis & New Orleans Joint 1st Refunding, 1963, 5s	96,000.00
50,000	Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R. Co. 1st, 1950, 4s	43,000.00
50,000	Indianapolis Union Rwy. Co. Gen. & Refdg., 1965, 5s	49,125.00
55,000	Jacksonville Terminal Co. Refdg. & Ext., 1967, 6s	55,000.00
50,000	Kansas City Terminal Rwy. 1st, 1960, 4s	43,125.00
35,000	Kentucky Central Rwy. Co. 1st, 1987, 4s	28,715.00
82,000	Lake Shore & Michigan So. Rwy. Deb., 1931, 4s	70,982.50
100,000	Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st & Refdg., 1934-1974, 5s	95,475.00
50,000	Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Gen., Cons., 2003, 5s	49,750.00
25,000	Long Island R. R. Refdg. Mtge, 1949, 4s	21,000.00
50,000	Louisville & Nash. R. R., A. K. & C. Div., 1955, 4s	42,225.00
65,000	Louisville & Nash. R. R. Eq. Tr., 1929-1934, 5s	63,738.22
20,000	Michigan Central R. R. Co. 1st, 1931, 5s	20,000.00
25,000	Midland Valley R. R. Co. 1st, 1943, 5s	20,000.00
100,000	Milw., Sparta & N. Western Rwy. Co. 1st, 1947, 4s	89,450.00
84,000	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie Rwy. 2d, 1949, 4s	67,880.00
55,000	Missouri Pacific R. R. Eq. Tr., 1936-1939, 5s	55,000.00

100,000	New Orleans and N. E. R. R. P. L., 1940, 5s	99,562.50
172,000	N. Y. Central & Hud. Riv. R. R., 1934-1942, 4s	147,855.00
50,000	N. Y. Central and Hud. Riv. R. R., Mich. Central Coll., 1998, 3½s	36,875.00
100,000	N. Y. Cent. & H. Riv. R. R. L. S. Col., 1998, 3½s	72,563.75
224,000	N. Y. Central Lines Eq. Tr., 1930-1938, 4½s & 5s	216,745.25
150,000	New York Connecting R. R. 1st, 1953, 4½s	130,512.50
72,000	New York, N. H. & H. R. R. Eq., 1926-1937, 5s & 6s	71,156.28
43,000	Norfolk & Western Rwy. Co. P. C. & C. Co. 1st, 1941, 4s	36,001.50
100,000	Norfolk & West. Rwy. Divl. 1st & Gen., 1944, 4s	80,168.75
127,000	Northern Pacific Rwy. Co. P. L. & L. G., 1997, 4s	106,763.25
100,000	Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co. Cons., 1946, 4s	78,875.75
200,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Cons. 1st, 1946, 5s	194,398.75
100,000	Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Refdg., 1929, 4s	93,871.87
100,000	Ore. Wash. R. R. & Nav. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1961, 4s	80,381.25
100,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 1st Extd., 1938, 4s	86,585.00
75,000	Pacific R. R. of Missouri 2nd, 1938, 5s	64,591.25
76,000	Paducah & Illinois R. R. 1st, 1955, 4½s	62,110.00
50,000	Penna. Co. T. C., 1944, 3½	38,274.60
110,000	Penna. R. R. Co. Cons., 1960, 4½s	99,207.50
70,000	Penna. R. R. Co. Gen., 1965, 4½s	62,000.00
60,000	Penna. R. R. Gen. Eq. Tr., 1928-1936, 5s	59,105.75
25,000	Penna. R. R. Eq. Tr., 1936-1938, 5s	24,750.00
25,000	Phila. & Reading R. R. Cons., 1937, 4s	22,000.00
50,000	Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. Terml. 1st, 1941, 5s	49,495.00
163,000	Pittsburgh, C. C. & St. L. Rwy. Cons., 1940-1963, 4½s	148,927.23
50,000	Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Y. R. R. Eq., 1933, 6s	48,799.59
44,000	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ash. R. R. Co. 1st Gen., 1948, 4s	40,370.00
54,000	Reading Co. Eq. Trust, 1927-1931, 5s	52,980.20
25,000	Reading Co. Purchase Money Mtge., 1952, 4s	22,000.00
88,000	Richmond Terminal Rwy. Co. 1st, 1952, 5s	85,511.50
55,000	Richmond Washington Co. Gtd. C. T., 1943, 4s	49,315.00
150,000	Santa Fe, Pres. & Phoenix Rwy. Co. 1st, 1942, 5s	148,058.00
25,000	St. Louis Iron Mt. & So. Rwy. U. & R., 1929, 4s	20,000.00
137,000	St. Louis Iron Mt. & So. Rwy. Co. Gen. Cons. & L. G., 1931, 5s	132,500.00
45,000	St. Louis Southwestern Rwy. Eq., 1930-1940, 5s	45,000.00
50,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Rwy. Co. Cons., 1933, 4s	45,000.00
31,000	St. Paul, Minn. & Man. Rwy. Co. (Mont. Ext.), 1937, 4s	25,691.25
50,000	Seaboard Air Line Rwy. Co. Eq. Tr., 1932-1936, 5s	49,469.91
	Securities in Suspense Account	15,000.00
100,000	Southern Pacific R. R. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1955, 4s	86,093.75
72,000	Southern Pacific Co. Eq. Tr., 1928-1938, 5s	70,084.48
25,000	So. Pacific Co. San Fran. Terminal 1st, 1950, 4s	20,000.00
73,000	Southern Rwy. Co. Eq., 1929-1932, 5s, 5½s & 6s	70,687.63
100,000	Southern Rwy. Co. (East Tenn. Reorg.), 1938, 5s	95,000.00
10,000	Southern Rwy. Co. (Memphis Div.) 1st, 1996, 5s	9,400.00
75,000	Southern Rwy. Co. 1st Cons., 1994, 5s	73,237.50
75,000	Terminal R. R. Asso. of St. Louis 1st, 1939, 4½s	71,000.00
75,000	Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co. 1st, 1942, 5s	74,985.00
50,000	Toledo Canada So. & Detroit Rwy. 1st, 1956, 4s	34,250.00
50,000	Toledo and Ohio Central Rwy. Co. 1st, 1935, 5s	47,723.50
27,500	Toledo Terminal R. R. Co. 1st, 1957, 4½s	19,250.00
70,000	Toledo & Walhonding Val. & O. R. R. 1st, 1931-1942, 4s	64,500.00
34,000	Vandalia R. R. Co. Cons., 1957, 4s	27,030.00
45,000	Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pac. R. R. Co., 1940, 5s	40,000.00
75,000	Virginian Rwy. Co. 1st, 1962, 5s	72,871.25
70,000	Virginian Rwy. Co. Eq., 1926-1930, 5s	68,347.75
25,000	Wabash R. R. Co. 1st, 1939, 5s	22,875.00
60,000	Wabash Rwy. Eq. Tr., 1931-1939, 5s	60,000.00
100,000	West Shore R. R. 1st, 2361, 4s	80,985.00
100,000	Winston Salem S. Bd. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1960, 4s	80,555.00
50,000	Wisconsin Central Rwy. Co. 1st Gen., 1949, 4s	40,250.00
25,000	Altoona & Logan Valley Elec. Rwy. Co. Cons., 1933, 4½s	13,000.00
50,000	American Tel. & Tel. Co. Deb., 1960, 5s	47,356.25
55,000	Beaver Valley Traction Co. Cons., 1950, 5s	30,000.00
75,000	Bell Telephone Co. of Pa. 1st & Refdg., 1948, 5s	73,337.50
50,000	Brooklyn City R. R. Co. Eq. Tr., 1929-1930, 5s	49,280.00
50,000	California Gas & Elec. Co. Unify. & Rf., 1937, 5s	47,000.00
10,000	Chattanooga Rwys. Co. 1st, Cons., 1956, 5s	5,000.00
70,000	Chicago, Aurora & Elgin Corp., 1947-1972, 6s & 7s	20,850.00
50,000	Chicago Rwys. Co. 1st, 1927, 5s	31,000.00
25,000	Cinn. Gas. & Elec. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1956, 5s	22,250.00
75,000	Cleveland, Southwestern Rwy. & Light Co. Divl. Mtge, 1954, 6s	45,000.00
30,000	Darby, Media & Chester St. Rwy. 1st, 1936, 4½s	24,300.00
10,000	Denver Tramway Corp. Gen. & Refdg., 1950, 5s	6,000.00
15,100	Denver Tramway Corp. 5% Pfd. Stock Taken in Reorganization	
25,000	Duquesne Trac. Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	15,000.00
27,150	Eastern Mass. St. Rwy. Co. Refdg., 1948, 4½s & 6s	7,000.00
44,000	Evansville (Ind.) Gas & Elec. Light Co., 1932, 5s	36,860.00
24,000	Fort Pitt Trac. Co. 1st, 1935, 5s	18,000.00
100,000	Georgia Rwy. and Elec. Co. 1st Cons., 1932, 5s	90,790.00
75,000	Georgia Rwy. and Elec. Co. Refdg., 1949, 5s	62,000.00
84,000	Great Falls Power Co. 1st, 1940, 5s	80,252.00
100,000	Hestonville, Man. & F. Pass. Rwy. Cons., 1934, 5s	95,000.00
50,000	Lehigh Navigation Elec. Co. 1st, 1943, 6s	50,000.00
25,000	Los Angeles Rwy. Corp. 1st, 1940, 5s	15,000.00
10,000	Lynchburg Gas Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	9,000.00
100,000	Madison River Power Co. 1st, 1935, 5s	90,081.35
5,000	Metropolitan West Side Elev. Eq., 1926, 5s	4,190.72
8,000	Millvale, Etna & Sharpsburg St. Rwy. 1st Extd., 5s	6,000.00
100,000	New York Tel. Co. 1st & Gen., 1939, 4½s	81,782.50
35,000	Pacific Coast Power Co. 1st, 1940, 5s	31,000.00
25,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co. 1st & C. T., 1937, 5s	23,009.00

45,000	Peoples Passenger Rwy. Co. 1st Extd., 1935, 4s	38,000.00
25,000	Pittsburgh & Charleroi St. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1932, 5s	19,000.00
75,000	Portland Rwy. Co. 1st & Refdg. Mtge., 1930, 5s	60,000.00
25,000	Roanoke Rwy. & Elec. Co. Cons., 1953, 5s	20,000.00
75,000	Salmon River Power Co. 1st, 1952, 5s	68,822.00
30,000	Salt Lake & Ogden Rwy. Co. 1st, 1934, 5s	20,000.00
30,000	San Francisco Gas & Elec. Co. Gen., 1933, 4½s	25,292.50
18,750	Southern Ohio Pub. Ser. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1945, 6s	17,500.00
18,750	Southern Ohio Pub. Ser. Co. Pfd. Stock Taken in Reorganization	
20,000	Southern Power Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	16,470.00
50,000	Southwestern Gas & Elec. Co. 1st & Refdg., 1932, 5s	42,000.00
20,000	Union Elec. Light & Power Co. Refdg., 1933, 5s	18,000.00
20,000	Union Passenger Rwy. Co. Extd., 1960, 4s	17,000.00
80,000	United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh Gen., 1997, 5s	12,950.00
34,000	West End Pass. St. Rwy. Co. Extd., 1935, 4s	30,000.00
20,000	West Liberty St. Rwy. Co. 1st, 1930, 5s	12,000.00
35,000	West Philada. Passenger Rwy. 2nd, 1926, 5s	32,000.00
53,000	Wilkinsburg & E. Pittsburgh St. Rwy., 1st, 1929, 5s	35,500.00
50,000	John Wanamaker 1st, 1932, 6s	50,000.00
$17,669,450		$16,142,758.15

Loans on Collateral	150,028.85
First Mortgages on Real Estate	4,620,932.37
Real Estate (Main Office and Branch)	120,000.00
Cash on hand and in Banks	1,215,172.90
	$22,248,892.27

LIABILITIES.

Due Depositors Dec. 31, 1925	$19,834,257.43	
Interest Credited Dec. 31, 1925	737,895.13	
		20,572,152.56
Surplus		$1,676,739.71
Total Number of Depositors		36,146

We, the Subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Saving Fund Society of Germantown and its Vicinity, do hereby certify that we have examined the above statement, and the assets therein named and find them correct.

OSCAR W. WOOD,
WILLIAM H. EMHARDT,
ARTHUR H. JONES,
VICTOR PAUL,
CASPER W. HAINES,
Auditors

January 8, 1926.

Four per cent. interest paid on deposits, including christmas clubs.

Accounts may be opened and business transacted by mail.

Open for business at both offices, Mondays, 8:45 A. M. to 8 P. M., Saturdays, 8:45 A. M. to 12 Noon. Other days, 8:45 A. M. to 3 P. M., Closed on Legal Holidays.

SUMMARY.

The following table shows the growth of the Society since 1854.

Date.		Number of Accounts.	Amt. of Deposits.
June 1,	1855	273	$ 12,788.84
"	1859	811	75,023.85
January 1,	1867	1,146	133,631.84
"	1872	1,699	361,847.87
"	1876	3,250	581,966.50
"	1880	4,028	875,144.53
"	1884	7,190	1,439,825.13
"	1890	11,285	2,361,209.14
"	1895	13,052	2,810,673.15
"	1900	16,294	4,233,238.96
"	1905	20,966	6,171,098.37
"	1906	22,136	6,600,117.54
"	1907	23,027	6,819,680.54
"	1908	23,525	7,073,089.59
"	1909	23,526	7,237,800.94
"	1910	24,511	7,803,287.60
"	1911	25,391	8,432,959.44
"	1912	26,187	8,920,471.24
"	1913	27,438	9,516,274.94
"	1914	28,279	10,166,454.58
"	1915	28,748	10,493,595.63
"	1916	29,680	11,113,251.43
"	1917	31,351	12,475,856.49
"	1918	31,236	12,352,547.63
"	1919	31,368	12,673,422.18
"	1920	32,648	13,826,887.62
"	1921	33,704	14,939,289.83
"	1922	33,341	15,362,838.62
"	1923	33,598	16,089,240.36
"	1924	35,145	18,037,841.53
"	1925	35,649	19,378,508.30
"	1926	36,146	20,572,152.56

Total received since organization, 1854	$151,169,763.08
Total paid Depositors	130,597,610.52
Due Depositors January 1, 1926	$20,572,152.56

An account may be opened by a deposit of 10 cents, and interest is paid on all balances of $5.00 or over.

OFFICERS.

JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON, President.
H. T. MONTGOMERY, Vice President.
WILLIAM N. PRICE, Sec'y. and Treas.
H. H. HEWETT, Asst. Sec'y. & Asst. Treas.

BAYARD HENRY, Solicitor.

MANAGERS:

F. H. STRAWBRIDGE, CLARENCE M. CLARK,
MARRIOTT C. MORRIS, WILLIAM A. LAW,
LIVINGSTON E. JONES, EDWARD J. MOORE,
WM. J. MONTGOMERY, THOS. RAEBURN WHITE,
LOUIS C. MADEIRA, H. T. MONTGOMERY,
HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM, J. SOMERS SMITH,
JOSEPH L. WOOLSTON, ALFRED G. SCATTERGOOD.

The Managers serve without compensation, and neither they nor any officer or agent of the Saving Fund can directly or indirectly borrow money from, or become in any way indebted to it.

REPORT OF THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION OF PENNSLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY TO THE LEGISLATURES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY AND THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA	NEW JERSEY
Gifford Pinchot, Chairman	Theodore Boettger
W. Freeland Kendrick	Thomas J. S. Barlow
Samuel S. Lewis	John F. Boyle
Edward Martin	Weller H. Noyes
Thomas B. Smith	Isaac Ferris, Jr.
Richard Weglein	John B. Kates
Samuel M. Vauclain	Robert S. Sinclair
Samuel D. Lit	Frank L. Suplee
Joseph K. Costello, Secretary	Edward I. Edwards, Jr. Treasurer

Charles R. Bacon, Assistant Secretary
John F. Whitaker, Assistant Treasurer

COUNSEL

David J. Smyth T. Harry Rowland

BOARD OF ENGINEERS

Ralph Modjeski, Chief Engineer, Chairman
George S. Webster Laurence A. Ball

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Daniel E. Moran Edward A. Byrne

ARCHITECT

Paul P. Cret

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Annual Report
of the
Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission
of
Pennsylvania And New Jersey

To the Honorables, the Legislatures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the State of New Jersey and the Council of the City of Philadelphia:

The undersigned members of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission respectfully report that during the year 1925 more than $10,000,000 worth of work was executed upon the Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden.

Progress has been gratifying despite the fact that certain contracts for the completion of the bridge could not be awarded.

During the year the Joint Commission acquired all properties needed for bridge purposes in Camden either by amicable purchase or through proceedings in the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Our balance sheet of November 30th, 1925, shows that the Camden property cost $3,337,259.24.

In Philadelphia all the needed properties were acquired and the buildings demolished. Up to November 30th the Joint Commission had paid to property owners in Philadelphia $5,553,814.41, but a number of cases, including damages for change of grade of streets, are still being heard weekly before the Board of View. The Commission is confident that all the owners affected can be compensated out of the $7,707,420 provided by the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Council of Philadelphia.

Finances of the Commission are shown in the balance sheet appended to this report.

In order that the original program of construction be fulfilled, the Commission finds it necessary to ask an appropriation of $400,000 for the bridge project by the Legislature of New Jersey. Our last annual report to the Legislature showed New Jersey's share of the cost to be $15,641,845. This estimate has now been reduced to $15,627,647, of which $15,227,647 has been made available to date. Appropriation of $400,000 will permit the award of all contracts, including electrical equipment, miscellaneous metalwork, wrapping of cables, painting and the Camden plaza.

We are informed that the cost of maintaining and operating the bridge will be from $400,000 to $500,000 a year. Half of this amount will be New Jersey's share.

The year 1925 was marked by great progress in the construction of the bridge. Details of this progress are given in the report of our Board of Engineers, which is appended.

The question of collecting tolls upon the Delaware River Bridge was discussed at length not only by members of the Joint Commission, but by public officials of both states and by the press generally.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act, signed May 14th, 1925, providing for the appointment of a Commission to operate the bridge upon its substantial completion. The act contained the following:

> "Provided, however, that no tolls, fees, fares, or other charges for persons or private vehicles, animal or power drawn, or by any other means of private transportation, shall ever be fixed, established, charged, and collected for the use or benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia or in relief of their share or part of the cost of maintaining said bridge, to the end that the use and enjoyment of the said bridge shall remain forever free and open to the people and the traveling public. Provided further, That upon the turning over to the said board of bridge control of said bridge upon its substantial completion there is reserved to the aforesaid Joint Commission the right and authority to complete all contracts and work uncompleted at the time of said turning over of the bridge."

At the meeting of the Joint Commission of May 15th, 1925, the New Jersey members, meeting as the New Jersey Interstate Bridge & Tunnel Commission, adopted a resolution asking the Board of Engineers to study the problem of collecting toll in Camden.

At the June meeting of the Joint Commission was presented an opinion from the Hon. Joseph P. Gaffney, City Solicitor of Philadelphia, to the Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia and a member of the Joint Commission, denying the right of New Jersey to collect tolls. This opinion, together with opinions from the Hon. Edward L. Katzenbach, Attorney General of New Jersey; Hon. George W. Woodfuff, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and T. Harry Rowland, New Jersey counsel for the Joint Commission, are reprinted in full in the appendix to this report.

At the meeting of June 29th, 1925, the following resolution was adopted:

> "Whereas the New Jersey members of this Commission have been advised by the Attorney General of New Jersey that they must insist upon the collection of tolls for use of the Delaware River Bridge; and
>
> Whereas the New Jersey members of this Commission are bound by this policy; and
>
> Whereas we realize that by the stopping of the work on the bridge irreparable damage will be done,
>
> Therefore be it Resolved: That further contracts be awarded with the express understanding that New Jersey will insist to the limit of its resources that a toll be exacted for use of the bridge and that in no sense do the members from New Jersey waive any legal rights that the state may have in the premises and it is only upon this being understood by the members of the Joint Commission that the members from New Jersey will consent that the work be carried on."

The Joint Commission thereupon awarded a contract for the paving of the roadway and footwalks of the bridge.

At the same meeting the following communication from the Council of the City of Philadelphia was received and ordered placed upon the minutes:

CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY COUNCIL

Philadelphia, June 29th, 1925.

To Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission,
Widener Building, Philadelphia.

Sirs:

This is to certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original resolution passed by the City Council and approved by the Mayor on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1925:

RESOLUTION

> Requesting, authorizing and empowering the City Solicitor to take all legal steps necessary to oppose and prevent the levying and collection of tolls upon the Delaware River Bridge, and directing the presentation of this resolution to the Mayor for his approval or disapproval.
>
> Whereas, in the Act of July 9, 1919, P. L. 814, it is declared that the State of New Jersey has expressed a willingness to join the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the construction of a bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and

Camden for the development of the trade and relations between the two States;

And Whereas, by the same Act it is enacted "that the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania agrees to join therein on condition that the City of Philadelphia will bear one-half of the cost of the land and approaches on the Pennsylvania side and share equally with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the one-half cost of the superstructure of said bridge";

And Whereas, the City of Philadelphia on November 12, 1919, made its initial appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) dollars;

And Whereas, in faithful compliance with its agreement the City has contributed to the construction of said bridge the sum of ten million seven hundred and eighty-four thousand six hundred and sixty-two (10,784,662) dollars, and will be called upon in the future to appropriate additional millions therefor and for the opening and widening of its streets to make readily accessible the approaches to said bridge and for its maintenance;

And Whereas, not only is the City Solicitor by law the legal adviser, attorney and counsel of the City of Philadelphia, but by resolution of City Council approved November 3, 1921, the City Solicitor was authorized to appear at the various meetings of the Bridge Commission, or any of its committees, to cooperate with the Attorney General whenever feasible and agreeable and to protect legally the interests of the City of Philadelphia whenever it may be desired;

And Whereas, the City of Philadelphia and its citizens have always insisted that the Delaware River Bridge should be free of tolls, and the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania approved May 14, 1925, enacted "That the use and enjoyment of the said bridge shall remain forever free and open to the people and the travelling public";

And Whereas, the City Solicitor, Joseph P. Gaffney, Esq., has rendered an opinion to Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick, Mayor of Philadelphia, based upon legal authorities and a consideration of the Acts of Congress and of the legislation of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which constitutes the agreement between the two States, that the State of New Jersey has no legal right, power or authority to levy or collect tolls for travel upon or over the whole or any part of the Delaware River Bridge; therefore

Resolved, by the Council of the City of Philadelphia: That the City Solicitor be requested and he is hereby authorized and empowered to take all legal steps necessary to oppose and prevent the levying and collection of tolls upon the Delaware River Bridge, and for that purpose also to seek the association and cooperation of the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania.

Resolved: That pending any legal determination upon the question of tolls, the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission be requested to proceed to completion the construction of the bridge so that its opening may not be delayed.

Resolved: That copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Hon. George S. Silzer, Governor of New Jersey, and to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission.

Resolved: That the Clerk of Council be directed to present this resolution to the Mayor for his approval or disapproval.

Attest:
DAVID W. HARRIS,
Clerk of City Council."

The Board of Engineers reported to the New Jersey members, meeting August 21st, 1925, upon the vehicular traffic expected upon the bridge and the return thereon at various rates of tolls.

The Joint Commission received and entered upon its minutes. at the meeting of October 2nd, 1925, the following communication from Attorney General Katzenbach:

"Trenton, N. J., September 16, 1925.

Mr. Theodore Boettger, Chairman,
N. J. Interstate Bridge & Tunnel Commission,
Widener Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Boettger:

Your letter of the 1st inst., relative to the Camden-Philadelphia bridge controversy, has been received by me and has been given due consideration. The controversy, in itself, is, of course, an unpleasant incident. We all trust it may ultimately have a satisfactory solution. At the present time, however, there is but one duty which the New Jersey Commission can perform.

As previously expressed to you, we are under obligation to collect tolls to be applied to the payment of the bonds, by the proceeds of the sale of which the bridge is being constructed. It is a matter of keeping faith with the people who, with such understanding, authorized the bond issue. Under the present circumstances you are not warranted in entering into new contracts with respect to the completion of the bridge until such time as tolls have been agreed upon. The expenditure of money realized from the sale of bonds on such future contracts, would, if made, be unlawful. As representatives of the state your commission is obliged to take notice of this fact and avoid obligations in the future in connection with any new contracts on this bridge until such toll agreement has been made. This means that the completion of the bridge, pending the solution of the present controversy, will have to be suspended. This is your duty and I so advise you.

The burden of the advice given to your commission by His Excellency, the Governor, is to the effect that new contracts should not be awarded in connection with the bridge and that you should exercise all efforts leading to the collection of tolls. It would seem unnecessary and improper for me to further comment upon His Excellency's communication.

For me to express any view relative to Pennsylvania's side of the controversy would be invidious and I refrain from so doing. For your own guidance, however, in attempting to do your duty, I call your attention to the language used in the Pennsylvania statute of May 14, 1925, section 2, reading as follows:

> "Provided, however, that no tolls * * * for persons or private vehicles * * * shall ever be fixed, established, charged, and collected for the use or benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia or in relief of their share or part of the cost of maintaining said bridge * * *."

You will notice that certain portions of the text have been omitted and certain parts underscored. I am desirous of informing you only with respect to that portion which I feel relates to the present controversy.

I understand your attention has been called to the act of Congress of 1906, to be found in Vol. 34, Part I, U. S. Statutes at large, at page 85, section 4. The portion of such statute respecting tolls reads as follows:

> "If tolls shall be charged for the transit over any bridge constructed under the provisions of this act * * * such tolls shall be reasonable and just, and the Secretary of War may at any time and from time to time prescribe the reasonable rates of tolls for such transit over such bridge, and the rates so prescribed shall be the legal rates and shall be the rates demanded and received for such transit."

No procedure is indicated in the act itself. The practice would be such as would be applicable to the office of the Secretary of War. Your attention has so often been called to the law relating to this entire matter that it seems unnecessary to quote anything further herein.

In conclusion, therefore, my instruction to you is:

First: Do not enter into or authorize future contracts in connection with the bridge until an agreement with respect to tolls has been made.

Second: Perform all acts possible to procure such agreement relative to tolls.

In doing this latter, notwithstanding that the statute authorizes you to have your own counsel, I feel that I should render to you such assistance as I can from time to time, as the matter is one of the honor of the state and of justice to its citizens.

We are pledged to the collection of tolls to be applied on payment of the bonds sold to erect the bridge. The obligations of the state should be met in the manner contemplated and by your act you would have no right to compel a resort to other means for the collection of moneys to meet such obligations than those heretofore voted upon and adopted by the people. While the State must pay its debts, it is our duty to insist that they be paid from sources contemplated and authorized by law at the time the obligations were created. It would be unfair to resort to greater general taxation of our citizens simply because special interests desire a free bridge. Furthermore, it may be that sound economic policy might indicate the desirability of financing a bridge from tolls rather than resort to general taxation either here or elsewhere.

Trusting that what I have set forth will be adequate for the guidance of your commission, I am

Very truly yours,
EDWARD L. KATZENBACH,
Attorney General."

A majority of the New Jersey Commissioners thereupon voted against advertising and printing contracts for the miscellaneous metalwork, electrical equipment, wrapping of cables and building of the Camden Plaza.

Upon adjournment of the meeting of the Joint Commission, the Pennsylvania Commission met and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the New Jersey members of this Commission have been advised by the Attorney General of New Jersey that they are obliged to take the position that under the laws of New Jersey they cannot lawfully agree to the awarding of additional contracts necessary for the completion of the Camden-Philadelphia Bridge; and

"Whereas the Pennsylvania members of this Commission have been advised and believe that New Jersey has contracted with Pennsylvania for the completion of the Camden-Philadelphia Bridge and is obliged to cooperate in its completion, notwithstanding the provisions of the laws of New Jersey; and

Whereas it is desirable that the legal question involved be determined with the least possible delay.

Be it Resolved: That the Pennsylvania members of the Joint Commission respectfully suggest to the Attorney General of Pennsylvania that he proceed by appropriate action to procure a speedy determination in the proper court of the question whether New Jersey can lawfully refuse to proceed with the completion of the Camden-Philadelphia Bridge."

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania on November 16th instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States by moving to file a bill of complaint against New Jersey and the New Jersey Commissioners, seeking to compel the award and execution of the contracts necessary for the completion of the bridge.

Permission to bring suit was granted by the Supreme Court November 23rd and New Jersey was given to January 25th, 1926, to file an answer to the complaint.

On December 14th, 1925, Governor Pinchot called the Pennsylvania Legislature to meet in special session January 13th, 1926. Included in the subjects to be considered by the Legislature was the following:

"Philadelphia-Camden Bridge. To adjust the differences between New Jersey and Pennsylvania which are now delaying the completion of the bridge over the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden."

In conclusion, the Joint Commission reiterates its earnest desire to open the bridge on schedule time, July 4th, 1926, provided some means can be found to reconcile the legal difficulties which now retard progress.

Respectfully submitted,

Pennsylvania Commissioners:	New Jersey Commissioners:
Gifford Pinchot	Theodore Boettger
W. Freeland Kendrick	T. J. S. Barlow
Samuel S. Lewis	John F. Boyle
Edward Martin	Weller H. Noyes
Thomas B. Smith	Isaac Ferris, Jr.
Richard Weglein	John B. Kates
Samuel M. Vauclain	Frank L. Suplee
Samuel D. Lit	Robert S. Sinclair

Joseph K. Costello, Secretary.
Charles R. Bacon, Assistant Secretary.

December 31, 1925.

APPENDIX A

OPINIONS OF HONORABLE GEORGE W. WOODRUFF, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF PENNSYLVANIA; HONORABLE EDWARD L. KATZENBACH, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY, T. HARRY ROWLAND, ESQ. COUNSEL FOR THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION AND HONORABLE JOSEPH P. GAFFNEY, CITY SOLICITOR OF PHILADELPHIA, IN REGARD TO THE COLLECTION OF TOLLS UPON THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

OPINION OF THE HON. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF

Attorney General of Pennsylvania

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Harrisburg, Pa.

June 26, 1925.

Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission,
Widener Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sirs:

This Department has before it your Resolution adopted June 19, 1925, referring to the legal advisers of the Joint Commission the opinion of Honorable Joseph P. Gaffney, City Solicitor of Philadelphia, rendered to the Mayor of Philadelphia, on June 17, 1925.

We shall discuss the subject matter of Mr. Gaffney's opinion only to the extent of answering the question: What are the powers and duties of the Pennsylvania members of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission in connection with the establishment of tolls for the use of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge by pedestrians, private vehicles, public and other facilities? We shall thus limit our discussion (1) because we assume that you are not concerned with the question whether tolls shall be charged for the use of the Bridge except as that question may come before you officially; and (2) because we feel that the New Jersey members of the Commission should and doubtless will, be advised respecting their powers and duties under the statutes of New Jersey by the Attorney General of that State.

The original Pennsylvania legislation authorizing the creation of a "Pennsylvania Commission" to act in conjunction with the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission as a Joint Commission for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey to construct the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge was the Act of July 9, 1919, P. L. 814. That Act gave to the Pennsylvania Commission and the Joint Commission the power and authority necessary to enable land for the Pennsylvania approaches to be acquired and the Bridge proper constructed. The Act contained no provisions whatever with regard to the operation or maintenance of the Bridge except that Section II thereof provided that upon the completion of the Bridge it should

be turned over by the Joint Commission to the City of Philadelphia and such agency as should be designated by the State of New Jersey "by whom the same shall be maintained."

Clearly the Act of 1919 could not possibly be construed as giving to the Pennsylvania members of the Joint Commission acting independently or in conjunction with the New Jersey members authority to establish tolls for the use of the Bridge by pedestrians, private vehicles or public service corporations.

By the Act of July 13, 1923, P. L. 1093 the Pennsylvania Legislature gave its sanction to the equipment of the Bridge for carrying rails, tracks or other appliances or facilities of public utilities for the transportation of passengers and freight across the bridge and to the installation, maintenance and operation on the Bridge of telegraph, telephone, electric light or power or other public service facilities. The Joint Commission so far as Pennsylvania is concerned is authorized either to operate facilities of the various kinds mentioned or to enter into leases or other contracts, with public service corporations, companies, firms or individuals for this purpose. The Act specifically provided that in connection with any such contracts or leases the Joint Commission should have the power and authority "to fix, collect and receive suitable charges, rates or tolls for the leasing operation, use or maintenance of any of the facilities comprehended within the provisions of this Act."

The Act of 1923, did not give to the Pennsylvania members of the Commission any authority to establish tolls for pedestrians or private vehicles. Nor did the Act of 1923 grant to the Pennsylvania members of the Joint Commission any power whatsoever in connection with the operation of the Bridge.

Finally, by Act No. 402 of the 1925 Session approved by the Governor on May 14th, our Legislature provided that upon the substantial completion of the Bridge it shall be turned over by the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission to a Board of Bridge Control representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia and such agency or agencies as shall be named and designated by the State of New Jersey by which bodies acting jointly the Bridge shall be controlled, managed, and maintained. Upon this joint body the Legislature conferred all of the powers which the Act of July 13, 1923 conferred upon the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission so that the Board of Bridge Control will have the same powers to enter into leases or contracts for the use of the Bridge by public utility companies upon a pay basis as the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission now has and will continue to have until the bridge shall have been substantially completed and turned over to the Board of Bridge Control. The Act of 1925 makes specific reference to the matter of establishing tolls for the use of the Bridge by pedestrians and private vehicles. Section 2 thereof contains the following proviso:

> "That no tolls, fees, fares or other charges for persons or private vehicles, animal or power drawn or by any other means of private transportation shall ever be fixed, established, charged or collected for the use or benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia or in relief of its share or part of the cost of maintaining said bridge, to the end that the use and enjoyment of the said bridge shall remain forever free and open to the people and the traveling public."

This is the first statutory provision in our legislation dealing specifically with the subject of tolls for persons or private vehicles; and it specifically prohibits the establishment of such tolls for the use or benefit of this Commonwealth or of the City of Philadelphia. It is clear that neither the Act of 1919, the Act of 1923 nor the Act of 1925 confers any authority upon the Pennsylvania members of the Joint Commission to enter into any agreement with the representatives of the State of New Jersey for the establishment of tolls to be charged for the travel across the Bridge of pedestrians or private vehicles. If New Jersey can lawfully establish tolls to be collected at its end of the Bridge (a question upon which we express no opinion at the present time) it must establish such tolls without the concurrence or agreement of the Pennsylvania members of the Joint Commission.

Accordingly you are advised that the Pennsylvania members of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission have no power or authority to take any part whatever in the consideration of the question whether tolls shall be charged by the State of New Jersey for foot or private vehicular traffic across the Bridge. They may, however, join with the representatives of New Jersey in negotiating and executing contracts or leases for the use of the Bridge by public utility corporations, such leases to provide for compensation to be paid to the owners of the Bridge.

There is a definite agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey for the construction of the Philadelphia-Camden Bridge. There is no agreement and there has never been any agreement with reference to the establishment and collection of tolls for foot and private vehicular traffic. Without further action by the Pennsylvania Legislature an agreement on the question of tolls for traffic of this character cannot lawfully be made, for as we have already pointed out the Pennsylvania members of the Joint Commission have no power or authority to take any action whatever on this question.

Very truly yours,
Department of Justice,
By George W. Woodruff,
Attorney General.

OPINION OF HON. EDWARD L. KATZENBACH

Attorney General of New Jersey

Trenton, N. J., June 26, 1925.

The New Jersey Interstate Bridge & Tunnel Commission,
Theodore Boettger, Esq., Chairman,
Woolworth Building, New York City.

Gentlemen:

Through your counsel, T. Harry Rowland, Esq., you have sought an expression of my views concerning your duty in the present controversy as to whether tolls may be charged for the privilege of travelling on the Delaware River Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden.

While I realize that you do not desire any lengthy citation of law from me, in view of the quite elaborate opinion which your counsel has rendered, nevertheless, there seems to be an impression that the case of Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company v. Kentucky, 154 U. S. 204, prohibits the exaction of tolls for the use of an interstate bridge. This is obviously not so. In the Covington case the bridge was constructed by a private corporation which by appropriate legislation, had been a body corporate of the States of Ohio and Kentucky. Congress had "declared the bridge 'to be, when completed in accordance with the laws of the States of Ohio and Kentucky, a lawful structure;' but made no provision as to tolls; and therefore manifested the intention of Congress that the rates of toll should be as established by the two States."

In the Covington case, the State of Kentucky sought to regulate tolls upon the bridge with respect to traffic passing over its borders into Ohio, and vice versa; thus attempting to regulate to itself the complete and entire regulation of bridge tolls.

A discussion of the decision in the Covington case was given by Mr. Justice Hughes in Port Richmond v. Freeholders of Hudson, 234 U. S. 317, at pages 328 and 329. In this case it was especially recalled that the State of Kentucky had sought to regulate tolls in both directions. The Port Richmond case, being one concerning ferries, was decided by the United States Supreme Court in such manner as to permit a certain ferry plying between New Jersey and New York, to be regulated as to tolls by New Jersey authority independently, so far as traffic passing from New Jersey was concerned. In the present controversy, which is between the States on property constructed jointly by the States, it may seem unnecessary to go further into discussion of the rules applicable in the above mentioned cases.

A study of the foregoing cases, and certain others, indicates with great clarity that it is not unlawful to charge tolls on traffic between States. The most that can be said is that if unreasonable, they are subject to Federal regulation. Certainly all authority presently extant permits the exaction of tolls on bridges between States. Tolls established by agreement between the States, if reasonable, may stand. If unreasonable, they may be subject to regulation, but nothing prohibits exaction of tolls.

The Delaware River Bridge is being constructed between the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania by authority

of the two States. Congress has given its consent to the erection of the bridge. As concurrent agreement between the two States is necessary to create reasonable tolls, so also, if the State of New Jersey lawfully determines to exact tolls, which it is presently obligated to do, the bridge cannot be free by the action of the State of Pennsylvania alone, and under such circumstances, if the State of Pennsylvania does not voluntarily agree to the exaction of such tolls, the powers of the Federal Government necessarily must be invoked, as the question then would become a Federal one. New Jersey is bound to protect its rights in every lawful manner.

As a guide to your duty relative to the toll situation, I direct your attention to these considerations.

Acts were passed under the authority of our Constitution, to raise funds for New Jersey's share in the erection of the bridge, providing for the issuance of bonds, which acts were submitted to a vote of the people. These acts provided that tolls should be applied to the amortization of the bonds. The acts in this form were approved by a vote of the people, and thus became a law of this State, and bonds were sold in pursuance thereof.

Under our Constitution, it is impossible, prior to the payment of bonds so issued, that such legislation should be altered, amended or repealed. It must remain constant and in full force and effect. In such instance there is created an agreement between the State and its citizens, and between the State and its creditors, which must remain unaltered and inviolate. Just as the State could not voluntarily consent to any alteration of this solemn contract, so also no creature of the State, of which your body is one, could give such voluntary consent. You are bound to use all efforts to preserve intact the financial obligations of the State of which you are the citizens, and of which your body is a creature. You are bound, therefore, to insist upon reasonable tolls being charged for the use of the bridge. In doing this you are doing no injustice to the State of Pennsylvania, because that State and the Commission created by it, had complete knowledge of the manner in which the financing of the bridge project was being done on the part of New Jersey, of the source of the moneys used for the construction thereof, and the obligations arising therefrom. The New Jersey money was put in the construction of the bridge with such full knowledge upon the part of our Sister State. Speed in the construction of the bridge may be desirable, and a free bridge may be agreeable, but justice and honor to our citizens and to our creditors upon the part of all concerned, is paramount. Both States entered upon the construction of the bridge, in which New Jersey funds were used, with full understanding of the necessity of tolls, and with a realization that reasonable rates of toll should be fixed.

Under the conditions which I have herein set forth, it must be obvious that your duty is to insist upon the exaction of tolls, and to take all steps which may be needful to accomplish that end. This is the only course which you can take in the premises, and the only way in which you can do your duty. This I say with the full appreciation of the seriousness of any interstate controversy, and with the sincere hope that the State of Pennsylvania will relieve you from the present embarrassing situation created by its recent legislative enactment. I express this hope because of the effect that good faith and confidence between the States will have not only in the present instance, but in future interstate developments. I believe that a spirit of cordiality and co-operation at the present period of our country's development is most essential. I am confident that you share this view, but in the present instance it cannot alter your duty or mine.

Very sincerely yours,
Edward L. Katzenbach,
Attorney General.

OPINION OF T. HARRY ROWLAND, ESQ.

Counsel for the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission.

To the Chairman and Members of the Executive Committee of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission:

Gentlemen:

At the last meeting of this Committee I was requested to furnish you with an opinion respecting the law of New Jersey relating to the charges of tolls for use of the Bridge between Philadelphia and Camden when the same is placed in operation.

In pursuance of said request I take pleasure in submitting my opinion and the portions of the Statutes and Constitution of New Jersey applicable to the said inquiry. Chapter 50, Page 142, P. L. 1918, Section 4 provides that the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission "is also authorized to enter into the necessary agreements or contracts with such states or cities to provide for the repair and maintenance of such bridges or tunnels, for regulating their traffic and police and protecting the same, and fixing and collecting the tolls and charges for the use of such bridges or tunnels, etc."

Chapter 69, Page 120, P. L. 1919, Section 8 provides that the said Interstate Bridge Commission "upon the completion of such bridge is authorized and empowered to enter into agreements with the State of Pennsylvania, or its properly constituted agency or authority, to provide for the joint operation, maintenance and repair of such bridge, for regulating its traffic and policing and protecting the same, for the fixing and collecting of tolls and charges for the use of such bridge and for the regulation of such other matters as are incidental thereto, etc."

Chapter 76, Page 140, P. L. 1920, which is "An Act to ratify an Agreement between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey for the Construction of a Vehicular Tunnel or Tunnels Under the Hudson River." Article 14, found on Page 152, P. L. 1920, provides, among other things that "upon the completion of the construction of the tunnel or tunnels, pursuant to this agreement, the Commissions shall make reasonable rules and regulations and shall fix, determine and levy tolls and charges for the use of the same by vehicles and pedestrians, which tolls and charges are to be collected at the entrances to such tunnel or tunnels."

Section 2 of Article 14, Chapter 76, P. L. 1920, Page 152, further provides "Such tolls or charges shall be fixed jointly by the Commissions, in such amount or amounts as will pay the estimated cost of administration, maintenance and operation and in addition thereto will pay within twenty (20) years the amortized cost of construction." Then follow in the other sections regulations insuring uniformity of tolls, the imposition of no other charges, consent to change therein, and for the appointment of collectors. It is also provided that the tolls and charges shall be deposited in certain banks, together with all other income arising out of the operation of such tunnel or tunnels, and arrangements are also made for the withdrawal of such funds.

Chapter 352, P. L. 1920, Page 863. The title of this Act is not without significance in this inquiry and it reads as follows: "An Act Authorizing the creation of a debt of the State of New Jersey by the Issuance of Bonds of the State in an amount not exceeding Twenty-Eight Million Dollars for the purpose of paying the cost of extending the system of State highways by the construction of bridges and tunnels for vehicular or other traffic across the Delaware and Hudson rivers, or either of them; providing the ways and means to pay the interest of such debts and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof; and providing for the submission of this law to the people at a general election."

Section 8 of said Act, found on Page 866, provides the manner in which the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, etc. shall be used and handled, and provides among other things, "the said fund is hereby specifically appropriated for the purpose of paying the cost of extending the system of highways by the construction of bridges and tunnels for vehicular or other traffic across the Delaware or Hudson Rivers, or either of them, or so much of said cost as shall be payable by the State of New Jersey." Here follow rules and regulations governing the creation of a sinking fund and conduct by said sinking fund Commissioners.

Section 14, of said Chapter 352, P. L. 1920, Page 868, contains the following provision, "The revenues of each year derived from the operation of the bridges and tunnels constructed out of the proceeds of the bonds herein authorized exclusive of the moneys required to maintain and operate the same by the officials, commission, board or body having control thereof (which moneys they are hereby authorized to retain for that purpose), shall be paid and applied as follows:"

"First: An amount equal to one full year's interest on the bonds then outstanding shall be paid to the Sinking Fund Commission and be set apart and held by it for the payment of interest on the bonds issued hereunder, and such funds are hereby appropriated for that purpose. Such payment so held for interest shall reduce the appropriation

required by Section Fifteen Sub-division (a) as therein provided.

"Second. The balance shall be paid into the sinking fund and shall be applied as herein provided for sinking fund purposes. The amount so paid in any year so far as may be necessary therefor shall be credited as a payment on account of the next annual amortization requirement."

Sub-division (c), Section 15, Chapter 352, P. L. 1920, Page 869 contains the following striking language, "Until such time as the revenue derived from the operation of such bridges and tunnels shall be sufficient to meet the amount necessary to pay the yearly interest on all outstanding bonds, as well as the annual amortization requirement, there shall annually be assessed, levied and collected on all the real and personal property in every taxing district in the State, a tax, at such rate upon the valuation thereof, sufficient to realize the sum required for said purpose; provided, that when the amount received annually from the operation aforesaid shall be sufficient to meet the yearly requirements or there shall be in the sinking fund sufficient amount to liquidate all of said outstanding bonds, then and in such case the said State tax shall not be levied."

Section 16, said Chapter 352, P. L. 1920, Page 870, in order to comply with the provisions of the State Constitution, requires a referendum and provides the form of ballot to be used thereat. This form of ballot, which is depicted in the act itself, sets forth the title of the act, including the statement, "providing the ways and means to pay the interest of such debt and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof." On the bottom of the ballot, which is made part thereof, there is found the following language, put there no doubt, not only as explanatory, but as an inducement for popular support:

> "The net revenues from the bridges and tunnels constructed under this act are devoted to the payment of the bonds."

The bonds, the sale of which was authorized under said act of the Legislature, on their faces, contain the following language:

Excerpt from Bridge and Tunnel Bond:

> "The principal and interest, as each respectively falls due, will be paid under the Constitution of New Jersey, and pursuant to the said unrepealable enabling statute, from moneys derived from taxation until revenues to be received from the operation of the bridges and tunnels to be constructed out of the proceeds of the sale of bonds, of which this bond is one, are sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness in due course, which will be paid through and by means of an established sinking fund," etc.

Chapter 262, P. L. 1924, Page 677, which creates a debt of the State of New Jersey, not exceeding Eight Million Dollars, and authorizes the issuance of bonds of that amount to be used for bridge and tunnel purposes, like the statute last hereinbefore mentioned (Chapter 352, P. L. 1920, Page 863,) bears the same title as is found in said prior act and also contains the same striking language, "providing the ways and means to pay the interest of such debt and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof," etc.

Section 14 of the 1924 act contains practically the same language as is contained in Section 14 of the 1920 act. The same is true of Sub-division (c) Section 15, Chapter 262 of the Laws of 1924. In other words, Sections 14 and 15 as found in Chapter 352 P. L. 1920, are re-enacted by sections bearing the same numbers in Chapter 262 of the Laws of 1924.

Chapter 262, P. L. 1924, at Page 685, prescribes the same form of ballot to be submitted to the people as appears in Chapter 352, P. L. 1920, Page 871, and again the Legislature of New Jersey orders this language to be used on the ballot:

It is necessary, in this inquiry, to consider certain provisions of the Constitution of New Jersey (as amended). Especially so, because of the statement that appears on the faces of the bonds issued as result of Legislative enactment. (Excerpt from bridge and tunnel bonds hereinbefore set forth.)

Article 4, Section VI, Paragraph 4 of the Amended Constitution of New Jersey, reads as follows:

> "The Legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the state, which shall singly or in the aggregate with any previous debt or liabilities at any time exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars, except for the purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specified object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created," etc.

Section VII, Paragraph 3, same Article, provides:

> "The Legislature shall not pass any * * * law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made."

Thus it will be observed that it was the bounden duty of the Legislature to provide by laws "the ways and means, etc. to pay the interest of such debt as it falls due", etc.

And it will be equally observed that the legislature cannot take away any remedy for enforcing a contract which remedy existed when the contract was made.

Conclusions

My examination of the foregoing convinces me that the New Jersey Legislature intended that both these enterprises (bridge and tunnel) should be toll paying projects. In this inquiry, the Legislative intent is controlling.

There can be no doubt as to the tunnel projects. The Legislature of this State, by its ratification of the agreement with the State of New York, adopted a definite policy respecting tolls. Consider the language used in this act:

> "the commission * * * shall fix, determine and levy tolls and charges for the use of the same," etc.

Both of these projects (bridge and tunnel) are considered and treated by the law as joint enterprises, and the necessary funds for their construction are obtained from the same bond issues, authorized under and by the same legislative enactment. It is unthinkable that the Legislature intended that the bridge project should be operated under a different revenue producing policy than that agreed upon with the State of New York. It will be unfair and discriminatory if the users of the tunnel should be obliged to pay a toll and the use of the bridge should be entirely free. A most unfortunate situation would be created by such a policy. Residents of New Jersey, using the tunnel, would thereby be called upon to pay a double charge for this convenience; a toll charge in one instance and a real and personal property tax in the other. The tax levied under Section Fifteen of the Bond Act is not divisible, as will be observed by its provision wherein it is stated:

> "There shall annually be assessed, levied and collected on all the real and personal property in every taxing district in the State, a tax, at such rate upon the valuation thereof, sufficient to realize the sum required for such purpose; and the Comptroller must certify the amount of such tax and apportion it among the several counties of the State, in proportion with their assessed valuation of real and personal property," etc.

The word "revenues" is used throughout the bond act of 1920. It seems to me however, that in the agreement with

New York (which agreement was ratified by the Legislature almost at the same time it passed the bond issue act of 1920) there is found striking evidence of what the legislative intent was in the use of the word "revenues". In this ratification act we are informed that it included tolls. Certainly the Legislature did not have a double meaning for the word. It could not mean "tolls" in Jersey City and the exclusion of tolls in Camden.

A consideration of the bond issue acts of 1920 and 1924, especially the titles, Sections 14 and 15 and also the wording appearing on the ballots is very helpful.

This information appeared on the authorized ballot:

> "The net revenues from the bridges and tunnels constructed under this act are devoted to the payment of the bonds."

To keep faith with our people, it seems to me, the broadest possible interpretation should be given to this language, because there can be no doubt that this language was placed there not only as explanatory, but as an inducement for popular support. The people who voted for the passage of these bond acts and who were told that the net revenues from the bridges and tunnels constructed under the acts were to be devoted to the payment of the bonds, might very likely have determined to vote against these bond issues if they had supposed that their payment at all times would have been provided for out of taxation, which would have fallen upon themselves.

By Section Fifteen of these statutes, we are told the following:

> "until such time as the revenue derived from the operation of said bridges and tunnels shall be sufficient to meet the amount necessary to pay the yearly interest on all outstanding bonds, as well as the annual amortization requirements, there shall annually be assessed, levied and collected, etc., a tax, etc., provided that when the amount received annually from the operation aforesaid shall be sufficient to meet the yearly requirements, etc., then and in such case the said tax shall not be levied."

The Legislature doubtless intended and contemplated that at some future time the revenues derived from the operation of these enterprises would in a large measure, if not completely, take care of the bond requirements; and, of course, inasmuch as the bonds were sold in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923 and the yearly interest and amortization requirements thereby became fixed, pending the completion and operation of the projects to provide the ways and means to pay the already fixed charges.

I know of no other authorized revenue-producing policy that could be put in effect and which would in any manner satisfy the statutory requirements, except by toll. If the Legislature intended that these fixed charges should always be raised by taxation, it was the bounden duty of the Legislature to say so, not only in the law, but on the ballot submitted to the people and by all means, on the bonds.

The leasing or sale of franchise rights by the Commission, assuming the Commission had that right, would produce very little revenue—so little, in fact, that it seems to me it would be idle to say that the Legislature had only this revenue-producing source in contemplation.

It can hardly be doubted that the bond issue Act of 1920 considered in connection with the other legislation including the act ratifying the agreement with the State of New York, makes the levying of tolls and their devotion to the liquidation of interest and amortization of the bonds mandatory, and clearly contemplates the cost of construction and maintenance of the bridge and tunnel shall be liquidated as fully as may be from the revenue derived from the operation of said bridge and tunnel, and that the taxing power of the State is to be employed only: first, pending the completion of the projects and the establishment of a revenue producing policy, and, secondly, to take care of the difference, if any, between such operating revenue and the payment requirements.

Color is given to the conclusion reached by an examination of the bonds sold, where the following appears:

> "the principal and interest, as each respectively falls due, will be paid under the constitution of New Jersey, etc., from moneys derived from taxation until revenues to be received from the operation of the bridges and tunnels, etc., are sufficient to liquidate the indebtedness in due course," etc.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the New Jersey Commission is obligeed, under the law, to impose a toll charge.

Respectfully submitted,
T. Harry Rowland.

Camden, N. J., December 19th, 1924.

OPINION OF HON. JOSEPH P. GAFFNEY

City Solicitor of Philadelphia

June 17th, 1925.

Hon. W. Freeland Kendrick,
Mayor of Philadelphia,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Mr. Mayor:

Having submitted to me the following resolution, adopted on May 15th, 1925, by the New Jersey members of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission, then in session as the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission,, to wit:

> "Resolved: That the Board of Engineers make a study of the tolls collection problem in connection with the Delaware River Bridge, devoting attention to location of toll booths in the Camden Plaza or on the Camden approach; method of selling and collecting tickets; rates that should be charged and an estimate of the return that may be expected."

you verbally asked me for an opinion as to the right of the State of New Jersey, or of any Board or Commission created by it, to levy and collect tolls for travel over or upon the Delaware River Bridge. My answer is, I do not belive that State or any Commission created by it has any such legal right, power or authority.

In the Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company vs. Kentucky 154 U. S. 204 (1894) the question involved was the power of a state to regulate tolls upon a bridge connecting it with another state without the assent of Congress and without the concurrence of such other state in the proposed tariff.

The Supreme Court of the United States there decided:

> (1) A bridge across waters between two states and connecting such states is an instrument of interstate commerce and traffic across it is interstate commerce.
>
> (2) That the Kentucky law of 1890 fixing rates of toll and fare over the bridge of The Covington and Cincinnati Bridge Company spanning the Ohio River and connecting the states of Ohio and Kentucky, was an attempted regulation of commerce which was not within the power of the state to make.
>
> (3) One state has no power to regulate tolls upon a bridge connecting such state with another state, that power must be exercised by both states or by Congress.
>
> In the course of his opinion, Mr. Justice Brown said:
>
> "It follows that if the State of Kentucky has the right to regulate the travel upon such bridge and fix tolls, the State of Ohio has the same right, and so long as their action is harmonious there may be no room for friction between the states; but it would scarcely by consonant with good sense to say that separate regulations and separate tariffs may be adopted by each state (if the subject be one of state regulation) and made applicable to that portion of the bridge within its own territory."

The same reasoning was applied and the same conclusion reached in the Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad and Transfer and Bridge Company vs. Kentucky 154 U. S. 224 (1894).

And since the rendering of these two decisions, the Courts of last resort of two States have laid down exactly the same principles. In 1917 the Court of Appeals of Kentucky in the Broadway etc. Bridge Company vs. Commonwealth, 173 Ky. 165 said:

> "In the absence of identical legislation by the two states, the state of Kentucky cannot regulate an interstate rate of toll over the bridge. The reciprocal legislation of the two states that would authorize each to fix a rate of toll must be such legislation as establishes the same rates of tolls over the bridge, and until such a joint rate is adopted by both states, neither state can enforce penalties against the bridge company for violating the rate of toll it has fixed.
>
> The state of Kentucky under its police power has not the authority to fix rates of toll that an interstate bridge company may charge."

And this year the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, in Burk-Burnet Bridge Company v. Cobb 233 Pacific Reporter 463, held:

> "A state has no power to regulate tolls upon a bridge connecting such state with another state."

These decisions refer to corporations operating bridges which are either chartered by or registered in the state seeking to legislate their affairs. All that has been therein stated can be applied with greater force and effect when, as here, the bridge is being constructed not by mere creatures of the State, but under the sovereign powers of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and will be operated, when completed, by representatives of those States and the City of Philadelphia. The concurrent Acts of the Legislatures of both states, authorizing the construction of the Delaware River Bridge, provides that no action of the Joint Commission shall be valid and binding unless a majority of the Pennsylvania Commission and a majority of the New Jersey Commission shall vote in favor thereof. Assuming they had the power to do so, which is doubtful, there was no commitment to tolls by a majority of the Pennsylvania Commission prior to May 14, 1925. Since that date by reason of the approval of the Act of May 14, 1925, such action on their part is impossible, for that Act provides "that no tolls, fees, fares or other charges for persons or private vehicles, animals or power drawn or by any other means of private transportation shall ever be fixed, established, charged and collected for the use or benefit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia or in relief of their share or part of the cost of maintaining said bridge to the end that the use and enjoyment of said bridge shall remain forever free and open to the people and the traveling public."

Nor do the New Jersey Acts do more than grant authority for the making of agreements with the other states or cities affected by interstate bridges or tunnels.

The Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission was appointed by the Governor of that State under the authority of an Act of February 14, 1918, the Legislature of the State of New Jersey providing: "such commission shall have such duties in connection with the providing of interstate bridges and tunnels as shall from time to time be conferred upon it by the Legislature, and shall have all the powers appropriate and necessary for the proper performance of such duties."

By a further Act of said Legislature of the same date, the said New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission was authorized to enter into the necessary contracts and agreements with the City or State of New York or both or the City of Philadelphia or the State of Pennsylvania or both, for the construction of bridges or tunnels across the Hudson and Delaware Rivers, said Act further providing:

> "The said Commission is also authorized to enter into the necessary agreements or contracts with such states or cities to provide for the repair and maintenance of such bridges or tunnels for regulating their traffic and police, and protecting the same, and fixing and collecting the tolls and charges for the use of such bridges or tunnels, which agreement the said Commission is authorized to alter, amend or repeal from time to time in agreement with said states or cities or both, as in the opinion of such Commission may be proper."

The Act approved April 8, 1919, authorized the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission to act jointly and in agreement with the Pennsylvania Commission as a Joint Commission for the joint construction, operation, repair and maintenance of said bridge, and further providing:

> "The Interstate Bridge Commission (i.e. N. J. Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission) upon the completion of such bridge is authorized and empowered to enter into agreements with the State of Pennsylvania, or its properly constituted agency or authority, to provide for the joint operation, maintenance and repair of such bridge, for regulating its traffic and policing and protecting the same, for the fixing and collection of tolls and charges for the use of such bridge and for the regulation of such other matters as are incidental thereto, which agreements the said commission is authorized to alter, amend or repeal from time to time, upon agreement with the State of Pennsylvania, or its agency as aforesaid, as, in the opinion of the Commission may be proper."

And the Act of 1920 authorizing the creation of a debt of the State of New Jersey by the issuing of bonds for the purpose, inter alia, of paying the cost of the construction of the Delaware River Bridge, does not, as has been stated or intimated, demand that the principal and interests be discharged by tolls. It provides, inter alia, as follows:

> "A sinking fund is created with annual appropriations for amortization requirements; the revenues from operation of the bridge and tunnel to be paid into the Sinking Fund after deduction of cost of maintenance."
>
> "State Tax levied annually to meet the interest charges and amortization until the revenues are sufficient to meet these charges."

Turning now to the Federal legislation, we find that on February 15, 1921, Congress granted consent in the following language, to wit:

> "That the consent of Congress is hereby granted to the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission, acting in behalf of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Delaware River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation at or between Green Street and South Street in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and points approximately opposite in Camden, New Jersey, in accordance with the provisions of an Act entitled 'An Act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters' approved March 23, 1906."

Section four of the Act of Congress of March 23, 1906, referred to above, provides, inter alia, as follows:

> "If tolls shall be charged for the transit over any bridge constructed under the provisions of this Act, of engines, cars, street cars, wagons, carriages, vehicles, animals, foot passengers, or other passengers, such tolls shall be reasonable and just, and the Secretary of War may, at any time, and from time to time, prescribe the reasonable rates of toll for such transit over such bridge, and the rates so prescribed shall be the legal rates and shall be the rates demanded and received for such transit."

The Delaware River Bridge Consent Act of 1921 is somewhat similar to the Act of Congress involved in the above mentioned Covington Bridge Company case, wherein Justices Fuller, Field, Gray and White joined in a concurring opinion said:

> "Congress by the Act of February 17, 1865 (Chap. 39) declared this bridge to be, when completed, in accordance with the laws of the States of Ohio and Kentucky, a lawful structure, but

made no provision as to tolls; and thereby manifested the intention of Congress that the rates of toll should be established by the two states."

So we have neither Congressional action nor a joint agreement between Pennsylvania and New Jersey providing for the levying of or prescribing a rate of tolls upon the Delaware River Bridge.

It is also needless to add that what has been herein stated applies not only to the entire Bridge, but to any part of it. The legislation of both states provide not for the construction of a bridge across the Delaware River in two parts, one half built by Pennsylvania and the other half by New Jersey, but for the construction of a bridge under the direction and by the authority of a joint commission of the two states, to be paid for by appropriations made from time to time by Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the City of Philadelphia. The consent of Congress is likewise granted to this joint commission, acting in behalf of the States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey and the City of Philadephia, to construct, etc. a bridge across the Delaware River. Apart from the law of the case, consider the babel which would result if Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey were each individually to assist upon the setting apart of some section of the bridge for the purpose of collecting the same or a different rate of toll in order to redeem the cost to each of its share in this common enterprise. But fortunately under the law, that ridiculous condition cannot prevail, it is one bridge and its regulation must be harmonious.

Under the legal authorities herein cited, the Delaware River Bridge is an instrument of interstate commerce and traffic across it is interstate commerce. There being neither an agreement between Pennsylvania and New Jersey for the levying and collection of tolls nor Congressional action prescribing tolls and the rate to be charged, I conclude as I began that the State of New Jersey has no legal right, power or authority to levy or collect tolls for travel upon or over the whole or any part of the Delaware River Bridge.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Joseph P. Gaffney.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION
BALANCE SHEET.

November 30, 1925.

Cash:		
In Banks:		
Commonwealth Title Ins. & Trust Co.	$65,321 59	
National State Bank	9,690 45	
Corn Exchange National Bank	103,049 63	
Petty Cash	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous Income	4,106 69	
		$183,168 36
Amount of Appropriations:		
City of Philadelphia	$10,784,662 00	
State of Pennsylvania	10,784,662 00	
State of New Jersey	15,227,647 51	
		$36,796,971 51
Disbursements to November 30, 1925:		
Land:		
For Pennsylvania .. $5,553,814 41		
For New Jersey ... 3,337,259 24		
	$8,891,073 65	
Construction	19,277,508 77	
Engineering Expenses	1,309,728 34	
Administration Expenses	288,262 65	
		29,766,573 41
Bridge Investment:		
City of Philadelphia	$8,043,165 89	
State of Pennsylvania	8,043,165 78	
State of New Jersey	13,680,241 74	
	$29,766,573 41	
Amount of Appropriation Applied and Refunded		1,056 25
Amount of Appropriation Unspent but Applied:		
For Engineering and Administration Budget	$53,317 18	
For Contracts up to and including No. 23	2,459,126 96	
For Condemnation and Purchase of Land	391,921 83	
		3,104,365 97
Amount of Appropriation Unapplied:		
City of Philadelphia	$1,635,824 80	
State of Pennsylvania	1,635,971 06	
State of New Jersey	653,180 02	
		3,924,975 88
		$36,796,971 51

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS TO THE DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE JOINT COMMISSION 1925

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD

December 18, 1925.

Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission,
Widener Building,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:

We beg to submit the following report of the progress of of construction on the bridge during the past year and of the present status of the work.

The work accomplished during the past year has been of greater magnitude than that completed in any previous year. On the main bridge section, the year's operations have included the completion of the main cables, on which about 75 per cent. of the work had been finished by the end of 1924, the construction of concrete and granite masonry and metalwork on the anchorages, the construction of the suspended steelwork, and the concreting of the roadway slab. On the Philadelphia approach, the work during 1925 has comprised the erection of the steelwork, the construction of concrete and masonry portions of the structure, the partial construction of the underground terminal facilities between Fifth and Sixth Street, the concreting of the roadway slab and of portions of the sidewalk slabs, and the reconstruction of streets affected by the bridge. On the Camden approach, the foundation piers have been completed, the steelwork erected, portions of the concrete and granite masonry sections completed and the roadway slab concreted. Work under eight construction contracts and under four demolition contracts was completed during the year, and in addition the work under the three contracts for the steelwork of the main bridge and the two approaches has been completed excepting a small amount of painting.

A "bird's eye" view of the magnitude of the work done is furnished by the payments made during the year on the construction account. At the end of December, 1924, the total investment for construction work was $9,407,837.61. With the estimates of December, 1925, the corresponding total is $19,571,160.67, and the amount earned by contractors during the twelve month period is $10,163,323.06. This sum represents 52 per cent. of the total investment to the end of 1925, and 41 per cent. of the estimated total cost for construction.

Four contracts were awarded during the year as follows:

Contract No.	For	Contractor	Date of Award	Amount of Contract
21-A	Steel Reinforcing Trusses	Rivet Grip Steel Co.	4-17-25	$144,000 00
21-B	Concrete Slabs and Paving for Roadway and Footwalks	F. J. Boas	6-29-25	766,212 00
22	Philadelphia Approach Fifth to Sixth Street	Acchione & Canuso Paving Company	6-19-25	930,314 33
23	Philadelphia Approach, grading, paving and other work	Mazzola & Marano	7-17-25	495,511 50
Aggregate Amount				$2,336,237 83

Complete schedules of the bids received for the work under each of these contracts are apprehended to this report.

With the completion of work under these contracts, the bridge will be finished except for the installation of railings and miscellaneous metalwork, electrical equipment, construction of the plaza section of the Camden approach, painting and wrapping of the cables with serving wire, and final painting. If the controversy in regard to tolls had not prevented advertising and reward of further contracts, all this work, except the painting, would already have been placed under contract and completion of the bridge by July, 1926, would have been assured. Delay in awarding these contracts is detrimental to the work as a whole, and particularly as it will leave the cables exposed to the elements without the proper protection. The asphalt surfacing of the main span roadways, which is under contract to be placed in May, 1926. will deteriorate if the structure is not opened to traffic soon thereafter.

Traffic Volume

Statistics compiled by the ferry companies show that although the percentage rate of increase has diminished, there has been sustantial growth in the volume of cross-river vehicular traffic. During the first six months of 1925, 2,337,-874 vehicles were carried across the river, as compared with 2,034,909 for the corresponding period of 1924. With the same rate of increase during the second half of the year, the traffic for the entire twelve months will be 5,700,000, an increase over 1924 of 8000,000 vehicles.

More rapid growth in the total volume of cross river traffic will follow the opening of the bridge. The following estimate, Table I, prepared in August in connection with a report upon tolls, indicates the volume of vehicular traffic that may be expected on the bridge.

TABLE I.
ESTIMATED VEHICULAR TRAFFIC BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND CAMDEN.

Year	Yearly Ferry Traffic	Yearly Bridge Traffic	Average Weekday Bridge Traffic
July 1, 1926—June 30, 1927	2,575,000	6,050,000	17,800
July 1, 1927—June 30, 1928	2,900,000	6,725,000	19,700
July 1, 1928—June 30, 1929	3,275,000	7,350,000	21,600
July 1, 1929—June 30, 1930	3,275,000	8,350,000	24,600
July 1, 1930—June 30, 1931	3,275,000	9,350,000	27,500
July 1, 1931—June 30, 1932	3,275,000	10,350,000	30,500
July 1, 1932—June 30, 1933	3,275,000	11,350,000	33,400
July 1, 1933—June 30, 1934	3,275,000	12,350,000	36,400
July 1, 1934—June 30, 1935	3,275,000	13,350,000	39,300
July 1, 1935—June 30, 1936	3,275,000	14,350,000	42,200
July 1, 1936—June 30, 1937	3,275,000	15,350,000	45,100
July 1, 1937—June 30, 1938	3,275,000	16,350,000	48,100
July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939	3,275,000	17,350,000	51,000

This estimate is based upon the amount of traffic already carried by the ferries with allowance for the added volume that will be created by the bridge.

Figure I shows the cross river traffic since 1905, and the estimated distribution of future traffic between ferries and bridge.

Tolls Studies

In response to a resolution of the New Jersey Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission adopted during a recess at the meeting of the Joint Commission on May 15, 1925, requesting "that the Board of Engineers make a study of the toll collection problem in connection with the bridge, etc." we carried on such studies and reported to the Joint Commission on August 13, 1925.

After giving our estimate of the future travel over the river as set forth in the preceding paragraph and Fig. I, we further reported as follows:

> "Making due allowance for the proportion of the total traffic which would be carried by the ferries after the opening of the bridge, we have calculated the financial returns from average rates of toll at 15c, 25c, 30c and 35c per vehicle as shown in Table II. The tariffs in effect for the ferries at present show a charge for passenger automobiles varying from 32c to 38c and a charge for trucks under 20 feet in length of 32c and for trucks 20 to 30 feet in length 45c.
>
> Our studies do not include any estimate of receipts from railroads, passenger railways, auto bus, public utilities or any other franchises from the bridge. These matters are now being considered by the Transportation Committee of the Joint Commission and have not been referred to us. We have not included any estimate or revenues from tolls for pedestrians, or individual occupants of automobiles. Any attempt to collect varying tolls from each automobile depending on number of its occupants would slow up the traffic so much that there would be a falling off in the total vehicular traffic that could be accommodated. We estimate that the revenue from pedestrian traffic would not pay the cost of collection."

The following is the table referred to. In accordance with existing bridge legislation it concerns the financial returns to the State of New Jersey if tolls were to be collected by that state only on traffic in both directions until its investment in the bridge had been returned:

TABLE II

SUMMARY OF BRIDGE OPERATION FINANCIAL ESTIMATES AT VARIOUS RATES OF TOLL FOR VEHICLES.

A	B	C	D	E
Average tolls Assumed	Years to Retire N. J. Bonds from Bridge Net Earnings	Total Revenue During Period of Years Given in Column B	Total *Operation, Maintenance and Interest Charges on Outstanding Bonds	Total Net Earnings Applicable to Yearly Retirement N. J. Bonds
15 cents	12 years	$22,971,000	$7,298,400	$15,672,600
25 cents	8 yrs. 9 mo.	20,786,000	5,086,000	15,700,000
30 cents	7 yrs. 7 mo.	20,050,000	4,400,000	15,650,000
35 cents	6 yrs. 11 mo.	19,700,000	3,972,000	15,728,000

> "The estimate of total cost of the bridge of August 15, 1924, gave total New Jersey share of cost of construction as $15,641,845. This does not include interest on bonds during construction."
>
> "These estimates do not include any revenues from railroad, passenger railway and auto bus franchises nor from public utility cables on the bridge."

*New Jersey share.

Accidents

The construction work during the year was marred by a succession of eleven fatalities, occurring between May and September. Five deaths occurred from accidents during erection of the steelwork of the suspended spans, one of which resulted from a heroic attempt to rescue from drowning a man who had been knocked from the bridge. Two occurred on the erection of Camden approach steelwork, one on the erection of Philadelphia approach steelwork, and three on the construction of the anchorages. These fatalities have occurred despite the fact that throughout the work provision has been made in the design and specifications to reduce hazards to a minimum for work of this character. During the first three years of construction work there were only three men known to have received fatal injuries. Erection of the steelwork is the most hazardous operation and a large erection force is required. The total of all contractors' forces during the past summer reached as high as 1300 men. The contractor for the steelwork erected in 1925 reports that in all but two cases the erection fatalities were attributable to carelessness on the part of the men themselves.

Detailed Report of Construction

Following is a record in detail of the construction work accomplished during the year:

Main Bridge Section

Stringing of wires in the main cables was completed January 23, 1925, when the final wires for the south cable were put in place. The last strand of the north cable had been completed January 19, 1925. The work of stringing the 37,332 wires in the two cables occupied twenty-four weeks from the date the first guide wires were drawn across the river in August, 1924. The later operation of compacting showed that the adjustments had been made accurately and that the wires are under uniform tension.

Compacting machines specially designed for the work and of the type used on the model section of cable, as described in our report for 1924, were used to compress the completed cables from the hexagonal section in which the strands were laid up to the final circular section. Compacting was begun in January immediately after the wires were in place and was completed early in March. The cable band castings and the collar castings at the anchorages were then erected on the cables and the suspender ropes put in place.

In order to obviate the danger of slippage of the cable bands, the interior surfaces of the castings are mashined with 16 cuts to the inch and the two half sections of each band are held together with heat-treated high tensile steel bolts, each tightened to a measured tension of 60,000 pounds. The particular degree of roughness specified for the machining on the interior of the bands was an unusual requirement for shopwork and in this case meant that an extra cut had to be made to secure it.

The suspenders are of 2¼ inch wire rope, made up with a wire rope center having 7 strands of 7 wires each, surrounded by 6 strands of 37 wires each. Tests of the rope were made from every manufactured length, and acceptance was based not only upon satisfactory tests in direct tension but also upon satisfactory tests when bent around a sheave 32 inches in diameter. The latter test approximates closely the condition of the rope in the structure as it passes over the cable bands.

Each piece of suspended rope was measured to exact length while stretched around a sheave of the same diameter as the grooves in the cable bands, and was then cut and socketed for attachment of the structural steel. The sockets at the end of the rope are steel castings, with a conical hole through the axis tapering from 2½ inches where the rope enters to 5 inches at the end of the socket. The end of the wire rope is passed into this socket and the strand wires are then opened out and cleaned thoroughly of the lubricant used in the manufacture of the rope. Pure zinc poured into the socket fills the openings and secures a grip which develops the full strength of the rope.

Erection of steelwork of the suspended spans was begun early in March, as soon as the suspender ropes adjacent to the towers had been put in place. Three panels of steelwork, comprising vertical posts, bottom chords of the stiffening trusses and floor girders, were first erected on each side of each tower, by the use of 106 ft. booms operated on cross struts of the towers. These panels provided sufficient steelwork for the assembling of the four erection travellers used for the remainder of the work. The travellers moved along the bridge roadway on standard 85 pound rails laid on ties supported on the steelwork. Each traveller was equipped with two 70 ft. booms with electrically operated hoisting engines. This scheme of erection made it possible for the contractor to bring the steelwork on barges to the bridge site and then to lift the members directly into place in the structure. The only exception to this was in the portion over Delaware Avenue in Philadelphia, where the material had to be brought in by truck. The use of electrically operated travellers obviated the necessity for handling coal on the structure.

In order to add load uniformly throughout the length of the cables and avoid excessive distortion, the erection was handled, in general, with four movements, or "passes," of the travellers. On the first pass, vertical posts, bottom chords, and main members of the floor system were erected. This pass was a movement from the towers to the mid span and anchorages. The second pass, a return of the travellers to the towers, accomplished erection of the truss diagonals; the third pass erection of the top chords of the trusses; and the fourth pass, erection of brackets, bracing, intermediate floor stringers and miscellaneous material. This sequence of operations was varied slightly as required to conform to shop schedules for delivery of the side span steel and to meet the requirements of maintaining a certain balance between loads on the cables in the main and side spans.

Closure of the main span trusses was made May 7, 1925, when the central chord sections were erected. The side span trusses were closed at the anchorages in July and the last of the steelwork was erected in October.

Riveting of bottom chord splices was begun in July. In order to assure bearing of the chord splices, they were not riveted until brought into compression by proper deflection of the stiffening truss from its no-stress position. This was accomplished in part by the sequence of erection of steelwork and in part by the sequence of construction of the roadway slab. Chord riveting was completed in November. The second field coat of paint is now being applied to the structure.

The roadway slab on the suspended spans is 6 inches thick and is reinforced tranversely by steel trusses spaced 6 inches on centers. The use of these trusses give rigid attachment of the web reinforcing to the flange bars. The trusses are 4½ inches deep, with flanges having an area of 0.4 sq. in. each. The flanges are of channel section, while the web bars are flats, rolled with projecting lugs on the sides. In the process of manufacture the web bars were first bent to the required shape and then the web and flanges assembled and passed through a press which formed the rigid connection by forcing the flanges down upon the outstanding lugs of the web bar. Additional reinforcing of the slab is provided and the trusses held in position by ½ inch rods running longitudinally.

Timber forms, designed with especial regard to ease and safety of construction and removal, were developed by the roadway slab contractor and used with entirely satisfactory results. The top surface of the slab on the main bridge structure is finished rough by embedding small stones in it in order to improve the bond with the asphalt paving that is to be used on this portion of the work. The concrete slab has been completed and the asphalt paving will be laid in the spring.

Anchorages

Work under the contracts for the first section of each anchorage was completed early in January, 1925, when the final tier of eyebars for the cable anchorage was erected. Erection of these eyebars had been postponed and dates of completion of the two contracts extended in order to conform to the contractor's schedule of operations for construction of the cables.

The four circular caisson foundations for support of the masonry towers on the Philadelphia anchorage had been sealed on rock in November, 1924, and sinking of the four caissons for the Camden anchorage was in progress at the end of last year. Satisfactory foundation for these caissons was reached at elevations from —102 to —110 feet, referred to Philadelphia City Datum, and the last caisson was sealed on rock in January, 1925.

Construction of the concrete and granite masonry and structural steelwork of the anchorages has proceeded rapidly during the year. One part of this work was the placing of the mass concrete required in addition to that built under the first anchorage contracts, in order to provide sufficient dead weight to react against the total pull of the cables. Another part was the construction of the towers, which give access for pedestrians from the streets to the bridge roadway and footwalks and which provide utility rooms and passages. These are of reinforced concrete, faced, as is all the rest of the anchorage, with granite. The year's work also included the erection of the steelwork for support or roadway, tracks and footwalks over the anchorages, the construction of the concrete roadway slab and its waterproofing. Practically all of these operations have been completed. Granite setting was finished in November and shelters are being erected at the Philadelphia anchorage to enable the work of carving the coats-of-arms on the faces of the towers to be started during the winter. The concrete and steel structure has been completed, including the roadway slab. The interior finish of the tower lobbies and the cross passages consisting of colored tile with friezes and other ornaments is nearly finished, and the electrical equipment, plumbing, and elevator work is in course of construction.

Camden Approach

The Camden approach is a steel and concrete viaduct supported on granite faced concrete piers on pile foundations and terminating in a concrete and granite masonry abutment structure east of Third Street. The supporting steel bents are designed to harmonize with the main towers of the bridge structure. They carry seven truss spans and seven girder spans. Main material in the bents and girders and the chords of the trusses is of silicon steel and the remaining members are carbon steel. Rust joints caulked with lead wool are used between the base castings and the granite of the piers. The steelwork for the outside line of tracks, which are designed for high speed cars, is terminated at Third Street, at which point connection will be made with an elevated structure if the track area is used as was contemplated in the original design. The line of tracks for surface cars is extended into the masonry portion of the structure and brought to street grade at Fifth Street to permit operation of cars in Camden.

Shopwork on the steel was started in January 1925, the work on different sections being carried on simultaneously in a number of fabricating shops. Erection was started in March. The falsework required to support the truss spans was placed by the use of locomotive cranes operated on standard guage tracks on the ground directly beneath the bridge structure. The track used for the operation of these cranes also served for direct rail delivery of the steelwork. For the erection of the roadway, track and footwalk steel a traveller similar in general type to those used on the suspended structure of the bridge, but with steam engines and boilers instead of electric motors, was operated along the roadway as the erection progressed. Riveting has been completed throughout the approach and field painting is nearly finished. The masonry portion of the approach east of Third Street is finished except for a few minor details.

The roadway construction of the approach is similar to that of the suspended spans. The slab is 7 inches thick reinforced with trusses identical with those used on the suspended spans, but spaced 7 inches on centers. The slab is finished smooth to receive granite block paving. The paving will consist of blocks 3½ to 4 inches deep laid with asphalt joint filler. The roadway slab and portions of the footwalks have been concreted and paving has been started.

PHILADELPHIA APPROACH

The approach structure in Philadelphia is of the same type as that in Camden, with nine truss spans and five girder spans. A terminal station beneath the Philadelphia plaza provides underground loops for the trolley lines, with facilities for probable future connection to city subways.

The erection procedure in Philadelphia differed in several respects from that followed in Camden. In place of the locomotive crane, a traveller of the same kind as those used elsewhere on the structure was operated along the ground surface erecting the steel bents and the falsework for the spans. Another traveller, moving along the roadway as erection progressed, handled the members in the same manner as on the Camden side.

The portion of the structure from Fourth Street to Fifth Street is of concrete, faced with granite masonry, and with steel used only for the footwalk supports. The roadway reaches street grade at Fifth Street and the block from Fifth Street to Sixth Street forms a plaza for distribution of traffic, and at the underground level, for the looping of the car tracks. This plaza has been designed with special attention to give an apearance suited to the monumental character of the work.

The masonry structure between Fourth Street and Fifth Street has been completed, except for the roadway paving. The steelwork has been erected and the final coat of paint is being applied. The roadway slab, which is identical in construction to that of the Camden approach, and a portion of the footwalks have been concreted and portions of the granite block paving have been laid.

Reconstruction of a number of city streets has been necessary in Philadelphia to make them conform to the bridge structure. Fourth Street has been regraded to pass beneath the bridge. Fifth Street and Sixth Street are being regraded to conform to plaza requirements. The grade of Front Street is being lowered to secure easier grades in Race Street and in the new roadway that will be located beneath the approach structure. Incidentally, this involves a change in the grade of Race Street. These changes in the street levels made necessary the reconstruction of the steel structure of the Frankford elevated railway beneath the bridge and work on the necessary changes is now in progress. The roadway beneath the approach structure provides a new street in Philadelphia from Delaware Avenue to Fifth Street with much easier gradients between Delaware Avenue and Front Street than on any other street in that locality. The concrete base for this roadway has already been constructed from Second Street to Fourth Street and grading is in progress on the remaining portions of the work.

FUTURE CONTRACTS

The following contracts remain to be let in order to complete the bridge according to the approved plans:

Contract No. 24—Miscellaneous Metalwork.
Contract No. 25—Electrical Equipment.
Contract No. 26—Wrapping Cables.
Contract No. 27—First Section Camden Plaza.
Contract No. 28—Second Section Camden Plaza.
Contract No. 29—Final Painting.

These contracts do not include provision for the track slabs on approaches and track ties on the main spans. Until an arrangement is made for operating car lines over the bridge, track ties and slabs will not be needed, nor can their type be finally decided upon. It is even possible that the terms of the operating agreement might call for the installation of track by the operating company.

The funds made available by the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia are sufficient to pay their share of all the above contracts. According to our revised estimate of this date we find that there will be required the sum of $400,000 from New Jersey over and above the amount of $15,227,647 previously made available.*

Respectfully submitted,
Ralph Modjeski
Chairman and Chief Engineer
George S. Webster
Laurence A. Ball
Board of Engineers

* This is in substantial agreement with our estimate of August, 1924 (Appendix A of Annual Report of Board for 1924), at which time the total amount that would be required for New Jersey's share of the cost was given as $15,641,845.

APPENDIX 1.—ESTIMATE OF COST

ESTIMATE OF COST—DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION.

Main Spans	Original Estimate with Contingencies	Contracts	Contract Cost to Date	Estimated Cost Future Contracts	Total	Difference Between Original and Present Estimated Cost Saving	Increase
Main Piers	$2,029,300	1. Borings	$15,975 87				
		2. Main Piers	1,641,878 95		$1,657,855	$371,445	

Main Towers	1,582,300	6.	Towers	1,140,571 02					
		21B.	Paving (Est.)	7,480 00					
			Miscellaneous Metalwork, Electrical Equipment and Painting		$86,600	1,534,651	46,649		
Anchorages	4,540,500	3.	Demolition	8,499 99					
		4.	Philadelphia—first section .	916,841 05					
		5.	Camden—first section	1,217,811 58					
		7.	Anchorage Bents	357,247 80					
		15.	Main Contract (Est.)	2,987,000 00		5,539,500			999,000
		21B.	Paving (Est.)	25,400 00					
			Miscellaneous Metalwork, Electrical Equipment and Painting		26,700				
Cables	2,650,500	8.	Cables	2,566,175 41					
		13.	Bands and Suspenders	397,317 40		3,099,693			499,193
			Wrapping and Painting ...		136,200				
Suspended Structure	3,416,400	14.	Suspended Structure	2,863,324 01					
		21A.	Reinforcing Trusses	69,203 00					
		21B.	Paving (Est.)	276,912 00					
			Miscellaneous Metalwork, Electrical Equipment and Painting		303,100	3,512,539			96,139
Philadelphia Approach	3,796,000	9.	Demolition	94,363 00					
		11.	Piers	217,997 75					
		16.	Sewers	165,319 75					
		17.	Metalwork	1,428,411 85					
		19.	Fourth to Fifth Streets ...	418,363 47					
		21A.	Reinforcing Trusses	30,956 06					
		21B.	Paving (Est.)	179,313 00		4,193,400			397,400
		22.	Plaza (Est.)	933,814 00					
		23.	Grading, Paving Streets (Est.)	495,511 00					
			Miscellaneous Metalwork, Electrical Equipment and Painting		229,350				
Camden Approach	2,799,000	10.	Demolition	55,388 00					
		12.	Piers	309,166 44					
		18.	Metalwork	1,702,731 89					
		20.	Third to Fifth Streets (1st.)	408,000 00					
		21A.	Reinforcing Trusses	44,850 62		3,482,629			683,629
		21B.	Paving (Est.)	277,107 00					
			Miscellaneous Construction	3,235 00					
			Miscellaneous Metalwork, Electrical Equipment, Plaza and Painting		682,150				
Total Construction Cost	$20,814,000				$21,556,166 91	$1,464,100	$23,020,267	Net Increase	$2,206,267
Engineering	1,249,000				1,309,728 34	196,772	1,506,500		257,500
Total Construction and Engineering	$22,063,000				$22,865,895 25	$1,660,872	$24,526,767		$2,463,767
				REAL ESTATE					
Real Estate, Phila. ...	4,709,000				$5,553,814 41	$2,153,606	$7,707,420		$2,998,420
Real Estate, Camden ..	1,683,000				3,337,259 00	62,741	3,400,000		1,717,000
Administration Expenses	416,000				288,262 65	53,666	341,929	74,071	
Total Real Estate and Administration	$6,808,000				$9,179,336 06	$2,270,013	$11,449,349	Net Increase	$4,641,349
Total Construction, Engineering, Real Estate and Administration ..	$28,871,000				$32,045,231 00	$3,930,885	$35,976,116		$7,105,116

DISTRIBUTION OF COST

	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	New Jersey	Total
Construction and Engineering	$6,309,384	$6,309,384	$11,907,998	$24,526,766
Real Estate and Administration	3,939,192	3,939,192	3,570,964	11,449,348

Totals	$10,248,576	$10,248,576	$15,478,962	$35,976,114
Reserve for contingencies	.....	.....	148,685	
Reserve for contingencies, track slabs, station finish, etc.	536,086	536,086		
Totals	$10,784,662	$10,784,662	$15,627,647	$37,196,971
Amounts made available to date	10,784,662	10,784,662	15,227,647	36,796,971
Required from Pennsylvania and Philadelphia	0	0		
Required from New Jersey			400,000	400,000

APPENDIX 3—SUMMARY OF BIDS ON CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED DURING 1925

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR STEEL REINFORCING TRUSSES (CONTRACT No. 21-A)
Received April 15th, 1925

Item	Classification	Quantity	RIVET GRIP STEEL CO. Cleveland, Ohio		CONCRETE STEEL CO. Phila., Pa.		TRUSCON STEEL CO. Youngstown, Ohio	
			Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount
1	Steel Reinforcing Trusses	720,000 Lin. Ft.	20c	$144,000 00	20⅛c	$144,900 00	22 3/5c	$162,720 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR CONCRETE SLABS AND PAVING OF THE ROADWAY AND FOOTWALKS (CONTRACT No. 21-B)
Received Wednesday, June 17th, 1925

Item	Classification	Quantities	FRANCIS J. BOAS Phila.		ACCHIONE & CANUSO PAVING CO., Phila.		FRED. SNARE CORP. Phila.	
			Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount
1	Roadway Slabs, Approaches	5,100 Cu. Yds.	$27 00	$137,700 00	$35 50	$181,050 00	$51 00	$260,100 00
2	Roadway Slabs, Suspended Spans	3,400 Cu. Yds.	35 00	119,000 00	39 80	135,320 00	57 00	193,800 00
3	Footwalk Slabs	19,000 Sq. Yds.	4 50	85,500 00	3 46	65,740 00	6 00	114,000 00
4	Tower Crosswalk Slabs	Lump Sum	.....	1,370 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	2,500 00
5	Granite Block Paving	29,000 Sq. Yds.	6 92	200,680 00	6 67	193,430 00	6 35	184,150 00
6	Granite Curb—17½ inches	320 Lin. Ft.	11 00	3,520 00	9 45	3,024 00	8 00	2,560 00
7	Granite Curb—10 inches	2,100 Lin. Ft.	7 00	14,700 00	7 85	16,485 00	6 00	12,600 00
8	Sheet Asphalt Paving	19,500 Sq. Yds.	4 62	90,090 00	4 53	88,335 00	5 40	105,300 00
9	Placing Steel Reinf. Trusses	721,000 Lin. Ft.	.025	18,025 00	.0235	16,943 50	10	72,100 00
10	Reinforcing Steel	990,000 Lbs.	06	59,400 00	.0606	59,994 00	07	69,300 00
11	Reinf. Truss and Bar Spacers	30,000 Lbs.	28	8,400 00	35	10,500 00	20	6,000 00
12	Cement	100 Barrels	3 63	363 00	3 06	306 00	4 00	400 00
13	Cast Iron	2,200 Lbs.	25	550 00	27	594 00	30	600 00
14	Expansion Joints—Approach Rdwys.	33	534 00	17,622 00	564 00	18,612 00	500 00	16,500 00
15	Placing Stress Expansion Joints	74	53 00	3,922 00	90 00	6,660 00	60 00	4,440 00
16	Galvanized Gutter Plates	7,000 Lbs.	18	1,260 00	20	1,400 00	30	2,100 00
17	Filling Tower Bases	Lump Sum	.....	4,110 00	.....	4,023 00	.....	5,000 00
	Amount of Bid			$766,212 00		$803,416 50		$1,051,510 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH, FIFTH TO SIXTH STREETS, AND WORK IN ADJACENT STREETS (CONTRACT No. 22)
Received Wednesday, June 17, 1925

Item	Classification	Quantities	ACCHIONE & CANUSO PAVING CO.		MAZZOLA & MARANO		FREDERICK SNARE CORP.	
			Price Unit	Amount	Price Unit	Amount	Price Unit	Amount
1	Excavation for Structures	50,000 Cu. Yds.	$1 40	$70,000 00	$1 50	$75,000 00	$1 30	$65,000 00
2	Borrow Excavation	7,000 Cu. Yds.	1 50	10,500 00	1 00	7,000 00	1 10	7,700 00
3	Trench Excavation	50 Cu. Yds.	3 00	150 00	5 00	250 00	6 00	300 00
4	Concrete Masonry, Grade A, 2 inch aggregate	5,000 Cu. Yds.	21 00	105,000 00	18 00	90,000 00	18 00	90,000 00
5	Concrete Masonry, Grade A, ¾ inch aggregate	1,600 Cu. Yds.	22 75	36,400 00	20 00	32,000 00	18 00	28,800 00
6	Concrete Masonry, Grade B	1,200 Cu. Yds.	15 75	18,900 00	14 50	17,400 00	18 00	21,600 00
7	Concrete Masonry, Grade C	300 Cu. Yds.	14 00	4,200 00	11 00	3,300 00	17 00	5,100 00
8	Concrete Base for Roadway Paving and Repaving	5,900 Cu. Yds.	2 30	13,570 00	10 00	59,000 00	9 00	53,100 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	180,000 Pounds	.059	10,620 00	05	9,000 00	.05	9,000 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH, FIFTH TO SIXTH STREETS, AND WORK IN ADJACENT STREETS (CONTRACT No. 22—Continued)
Received Wednesday, June 17th, 1925

Item	Classification	Quantities	ACCHIONE & CANUSO PAVING CO.		MAZZOLA & MARANO		FREDERICK SNARE CORP.	
			Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount	Unit Price	Amount
10	Reinforcing Steel for Roadway Base	203,000 Pounds	.049	9,947 00	05	10,150 00	05	10,150 00
11	Waterproofing	7,300 Sq. Yds.	1 38	10,074 00	1 45	10,585 00	1 40	10,220 00
12	Damp-proofing	900 Sq. Yds.	28	252 00	30	270 00	40	360 00
13	Roofing Felt	6,600 Sq. Ft.	4 50	297 00	5 00	330 00	6 00	396 00
14	Structural Steel	2,700,000 Pounds	05	135,000 00	.047	126,900 00	.053	143,100 00
15	Timber Bulkhead	66,000 Ft. B.M.	96 00	6,336 00	100 00	6,600 00	110 00	7,260 00
16	Granite Masonry	Lump Sum	.....	180,250 00	.....	192,390 50	.....	198,000 00
17	Lock Joint Granite Curbing	177 Lin. Ft.	9 64	1,706 28	10 00	1,770 00	10 00	1,770 00
18	17½ Inch Granite Curbing	378 Lin. Ft.	7 00	2,646 00	8 70	3,288 60	7 50	2,835 00
19	8 Inch Straight Granite Curbing	2,200 Lin. Ft.	3 50	7,700 00	3 75	8,250 00	4 00	8,800 00
20	8 Inch Curved Granite Curbing	1,420 Lin. Ft.	4 00	5,680 00	4 50	6,390 00	4 50	6,390 00
21	Light and Ornamental Metalwork	Lump Sum	.....	31,787 00	.....	32,835 00	.....	35,000 00
22	Electrical Conduit System	Lump Sum	.....	5,600 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	7,000 00
23	8 Inch Concrete Coping	550 Lin. Ft.	1 50	825 00	1 50	825 00	1 20	660 00
24	3 Inch Concrete Coping	280 Lin. Ft.	80	224 00	35	98 00	60	168 00
25	Concrete Posts in Franklin Square	4	12 00	48 00	25 00	100 00	30 00	120 00
26	Rubble Masonry Retaining Walls	100 Cu. Yds.	7 83	783 00	15 00	1,500 00	12 00	1,200 00
27	Dry Rubble Walls	20 Cu. Yds.	6 75	135 00	7 00	140 00	10 00	200 00
28	Brick Masonry	10 Cu. Yds.	28 45	284 50	30 00	300 00	40 00	400 00
29	New Granite Block Paving	21,000 Sq. Yds.	6 40	134,400 00	5 60	117,600 00	5 80	121,800 00
30	Redressed Stone Block Paving	1,960 Sq. Yds.	2 25	4,410 00	2 10	4,116 00	2 30	4,508 00
31	Stone Block Repaving	3,880 Sq. Yds.	2 25	8,730 00	1 35	5,238 00	1 20	4,656 00
32	Concrete Sidewalks	10,000 Sq. Yds.	2 50	25,000 00	2 25	22,500 00	2 80	28,000 00
33	½ Inch Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	800 Sq. Ft.	20	160 00	25	200 00	25	200 00
34	¼ Inch Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	2,500 Sq. Ft.	13	325 00	20	500 00	24	600 00
35	Slate Flagging	640 Sq. Yds.	6 10	3,904 00	5 00	3,200 00	5 00	3,200 00
36	Crushed Stone Walks	810 Sq. Yds.	70	567 00	1 10	891 00	1 00	810 00
37	Resetting Curbing	830 Lin. Ft.	75	622 50	75	622 50	40	332 00
38	Removing, Hauling and Stacking Old Curbing	2,200 Lin. Ft.	50	1,100 00	1 00	2,200 00	50	1,100 00
39	Repaving Flagstone Sidewalk	1,260 Sq. Yds.	1 00	1,260 00	1 00	1,260 00	1 00	1,260 00
40	New Sodding	5,500 Sq. Yds.	1 00	5,500 00	70	3,850 00	1 00	5,500 00
41	Resodding	2,200 Sq. Yds.	50	1,100 00	60	1,320 00	1 00	2,200 00
42	Top Soil	1,370 Sq. Yds.	1 00	1,370 00	70	959 00	2 00	2,740 00
43	Galvanized Pipe Handrailing	280 Lin. Ft.	3 25	910 00	3 25	910 00	3 00	840 00
44	4 Ft. Diam. Brick Sewer in Concrete Cradle	643 Lin. Ft.	52 00	33,436 00	55 00	35,365 00	75 00	48,225 00
45	18 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	170 Lin. Ft.	24 55	4,173 50	12 50	2,125 00	23 00	3,910 00
46	15 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	420 Lin. Ft.	20 15	8,463 00	12 00	5,040 00	23 00	9,660 00
47	12 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	225 Lin. Ft.	11 15	2,508 75	8 50	1,912 50	12 00	2,700 00
48	10 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	250 Lin. Ft.	17 55	4,387 50	10 00	2,500 00	12 00	3,000 00
49	24 Inch Diam. Vitrified Clay Pipe	20 Lin. Ft.	2 30	46 00	5 00	100 00	23 00	460 00
50	18 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	220 Lin. Ft.	16 80	3,696 00	5 50	1,210 00	10 00	2,200 00
51	15 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	40 Lin. Ft.	9 85	394 00	4 00	160 00	6 00	240 00
52	12 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	300 Lin. Ft.	9 60	2,880 00	3 50	1,050 00	5 00	1,500 00
53	10 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	920 Lin. Ft.	72	662 40	3 50	3,220 00	2 50	2,300 00
54	8 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	110 Lin. Ft.	52	57 20	3 00	330 00	2 00	220 00
55	4 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	580 Lin. Ft.	24	139 20	50	290 00	1 50	870 00
56	12 Inch Cast Iron Water Pipe	190 Lin. Ft.	7 50	1,425 00	5 00	950 00	7 00	1,330 00
57	8 Inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe	40 Lin. Ft.	2 00	80 00	2 00	80 00	2 50	100 00
58	6 Inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe	30 Lin. Ft.	1 75	52 50	1 50	45 00	2 50	75 00
59	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	6	200 00	1,200 00	200 00	1,200 00	350 00	2,100 00
60	Brick Wellholes	2	350 00	700 00	400 00	800 00	1,100 00	2,200 00
61	No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	2	175 00	350 00	200 00	400 00	200 00	400 00
62	No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	12	160 00	1,920 00	150 00	1,800 00	200 00	2,400 00
63	No. 4 Brick and Stone Inlets	8	90 00	720 00	125 00	1,000 00	125 00	1,000 00
64	Two Special Double Inlets	Lump Sum	.....	500 00	.....	800 00	.....	1,600 00
65	Cesspools	2	30 00	60 00	40 00	80 00	15 00	30 00

66 Piping and Fixtures for Water Supply	Lump Sum	.....	4,070 00	.....	2,700 00	.....	2,000 00
67 Rubble (French) Drains	20 Cu. Yds.	6 00	120 00	5 00	100 00	3 00	60 00
Amount of Bid			$930,314 33		$932,296 10		$980,955 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH, FIFTH TO SIXTH STREETS, AND WORK IN ADJACENT STREETS (CONTRACT No. 22—Concluded)

Item	Classification	Quantities	McNICHOL PAVING AND CONST. CO. Unit Price	McNICHOL PAVING AND CONST. CO. Amount	KEYSTONE STATE CO. Unit Price	KEYSTONE STATE CO. Amount
1	Excavation for Structures	50,000 Cu. Yds.	$1 73	$86,500 00	$3 50	$175,000 00
2	Borrow Excavation	7,000 Cu. Yds.	2 64	18,480 00	1 50	10,500 00
3	Trench Excavation	50 Cu. Yds.	3 00	150 00	3 50	175 00
4	Concrete Masonry, Grade A, 2 inch aggregate	5,000 Cu. Yds.	20 80	104,000 00	22 00	110,000 00
5	Concrete Masonry, Grade A, ¾ inch aggregate	1,600 Cu. Yds.	24 00	38,400 00	29 00	46,400 00
6	Concrete Masonry, Grade B	1,200 Cu. Yds.	19 00	22,800 00	21 50	25,800 00
7	Concrete Masonry, Grade C	300 Cu. Yds.	20 00	6,000 00	19 00	5,700 00
8	Concrete Base for Roadway Paving and Repaving	5,900 Cu. Yds.	8 75	51,625 00	18 00	106,200 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	180,000 Pounds	.065	11,700 00	05	9,000 00
10	Reinforcing Steel for Roadway Base	203,000 Pounds	08	16,240 00	05	10,150 00
11	Waterproofing	7,300 Sq. Yds.	1 25	9,125 00	1 52	11,096 00
12	Damp-proofing	900 Sq. Yds.	25	225 00	30	270 00
13	Roofing Felt	6,600 Sq. Ft.	4 00	264 00	10 00	660 00
14	Structural Steel	2,700,000 Pounds	.055	148,500 00	07	189,000 00
15	Timber Bulkhead	66,000 Ft. B.M.	143 00	9,438 00	150 00	9,900 00
16	Granite Masonry	Lump Sum	.....	207,500 00	.....	231,000 00
17	Lock Joint Granite Curbing	177 Lin. Ft.	15 10	2,672 70	15 00	2,655 00
18	17½ Inch Granite Curbing	378 Lin. Ft.	10 00	3,780 00	12 00	4,536 00
19	8 Inch Straight Granite Curbing	2,200 Lin. Ft.	4 00	8,800 00	4 00	8,800 00
20	8 Inch Curved Granite Curbing	1,420 Lin. Ft.	4 50	6,390 00	5 50	7,810 00
21	Light and Ornamental Metalwork	Lump Sum	.....	36,266 00	.....	35,000 00
22	Electrical Conduit System	Lump Sum	.....	8,669 00	.....	13,000 00
23	8 Inch Concrete Coping	550 Lin. Ft.	1 00	550 00	1 50	825 00
24	3 Inch Concrete Coping	280 Lin. Ft.	70	196 00	1 00	280 00
25	Concrete Posts in Franklin Square	4	18 00	72 00	35 00	140 00
26	Rubble Masonry Retaining Walls	100 Cu. Yds.	12 75	1,275 00	15 00	1,500 00
27	Dry Rubble Walls	20 Cu. Yds.	6 75	135 00	15 00	300 00
28	Brick Masonry	10 Cu. Yds.	40 00	400 00	45 00	450 00
29	New Granite Block Paving	21,000 Sq. Yds.	5 97	125,370 00	5 50	115,500 00
30	Redressed Stone Block Paving	1,960 Sq. Yds.	2 15	4,214 00	3 75	7,350 00
31	Stone Block Repaving	3,880 Sq. Yds.	1 80	6,984 00	3 00	11,640 00
32	Concrete Sidewalks	10,000 Sq. Yds.	2 96	29,600 00	3 25	32,500 00
33	½ Inch Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	800 Sq. Ft.	19	152 00	30	240 00
34	¼ Inch Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	2,500 Sq. Ft.	12	300 00	20	500 00
35	Slate Flagging	640 Sq. Yds.	10 40	6,656 00	12 00	7,680 00
36	Crushed Stone Walks	810 Sq. Yds.	73	591 30	2 25	1,822 50
37	Resetting Curbing	830 Lin. Ft.	75	622 50	75	622 50
38	Removing, Hauling and Stacking Old Curbing	2,200 Lin. Ft.	20	440 00	50	1,100 00
39	Repaving Flagstone Sidewalk	1,260 Sq. Yds.	1 30	1,638 00	3 50	4,410 00
40	New Sodding	5,500 Sq. Yds.	2 60	14,300 00	65	3,575 00
41	Resodding	2,200 Sq. Yds.	2 60	5,720 00	65	1,430 00
42	Top Soil	1,370 Sq. Yds.	1 70	2,329 00	65	890 50
43	Galvanized Pipe Handrailing	280 Lin. Ft.	3 40	952 00	3 50	980 00
44	4 Ft. Diam. Brick Sewer in Concrete Cradle	643 Lin. Ft.	65 00	41,795 00	85 00	54,655 00
45	18 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	170 Lin. Ft.	30 35	5,159 50	35 00	5,950 00
46	15 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	420 Lin. Ft.	9 00	3,780 00	34 00	14,280 00
47	12 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	225 Lin. Ft.	8 00	1,800 00	12 50	2,812 50
48	10 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	250 Lin. Ft.	2 00	500 00	14 00	3,500 00
49	24 Inch Diam. Vitrified Clay Pipe	20 Lin. Ft.	3 00	60 00	5 00	100 00
50	18 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe Without Concrete Cradle	220 Lin. Ft.	10 00	2,200 00	10 00	2,200 00
51	15 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	40 Lin. Ft.	6 00	240 00	10 00	400 00
52	12 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	300 Lin. Ft.	3 50	1,050 00	9 00	2,700 00
53	10 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	920 Lin. Ft.	2 00	1,840 00	8 00	7,360 00
54	8 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	110 Lin. Ft.	1 95	214 50	5 00	550 00
55	4 Inch Diam. Vit. Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	580 Lin. Ft.	60	348 00	1 00	580 00
56	12 Inch Cast Iron Water Pipe	190 Lin. Ft.	7 00	1,330 00	10 00	1,900 00
57	8 Inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe	40 Lin. Ft.	1 78	71 20	5 00	200 00
58	6 Inch Cast Iron Soil Pipe	30 Lin. Ft.	1 08	32 40	4 00	120 00
59	Brick Manholes with Covers and Frames	6	150 00	900 00	250 00	1,500 00
60	Brick Wellholes	2	500 00	1,000 00	550 00	1,100 00
61	No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	2	180 00	360 00	200 00	400 00
62	No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	12	180 00	2,160 00	180 00	2,160 00
63	No. 4 Brick and Stone Inlets	8	60 00	480 00	125 00	1,000 00
64	Two Special Double Inlets	Lump Sum	.....	804 00	.....	900 00
65	Cesspools	2	16 00	32 00	25 00	50 00
66	Piping and Fixtures for Water Supply	Lump Sum	.....	2,512 00	.....	3,500 00
67	Rubble (French) Drains	20 Cu. Yds.	6 00	120 00	15 00	300 00
	Amount of Bid			$1,068,810 10		$1,314,605 00

SUMMARY OF BIDS FOR PHILADELPHIA APPROACH—GRADING, PAVING AND OTHER WORK DELAWARE AVENUE TO FOURTH STREET (Contract No. 23)
Received Wednesday, July 15th, 1925

Item	Classification	Quantities	MAZZOLA & MARANO Co. Phila. Unit Price	MAZZOLA & MARANO Co. Phila. Amount	McNICHOL PAVING & CONST. CO. Phila. Unit Price	McNICHOL PAVING & CONST. CO. Phila. Amount	GEO. F. DOBBIN CO. Phila. Unit Price	GEO. F. DOBBIN CO. Phila. Amount
1	Excavation for Structures	850 Cu. Yds.	$3 00	$2,550 00	$2 75	$2,337 50	$2 00	$1,700 00
2	Street Grading	58,000 Cu. Yds.	1 35	78,300 00	94	54,520 00	2 00	116,000 00
3	Trench Excavation	1,000 Cu. Yds.	3 00	3,000 00	2 75	2,750 00	3 00	3,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A" 1½ Inch Aggregate	20 Cu. Yds.	30 00	600 00	23 00	460 00	25 00	500 00
5	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A" ¾ Inch Aggregate	130 Cu. Yds.	30 00	3,900 00	30 00	3,900 00	25 00	3,250 00
6	Concrete Masonry, Grade "B"	20 Cu. Yds.	20 00	400 00	20 00	400 00	20 00	400 00
7	Concrete Masonry, Grade "C"	100 Cu. Yds.	15 00	1,500 00	13 00	1,300 00	18 00	1,800 00
8	Concrete Base for Roadway Paving and Repaving	4,700 Cu. Yds.	9 50	44,650 00	8 30	39,010 00	10 00	47,000 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	17,000 Pounds	06	1,020 00	06	1,020 00	05	850 00
10	Reinforcing Steel for Roadway Paving	32,000 Pounds	06	1,920 00	07	2,240 00	06	1,920 00
11	Alterations to Frankford Elevated Railway Structure	Lump Sum	.....	100,000 00	.....	113,286 00	.....	107,000 00
12	New Granite Block Paving, not including Concrete Base	11,600 Sq. Yds.	5 50	63,800 00	5 80	67,280 00	5 50	63,800 00
13	Redressed Stone Block Paving, not including Con. Base	7,200 Sq. Yds.	2 25	16,200 00	2 19	15,768 00	2 20	15,840 00
14	Stone Block Repaving, not including Concrete Base	400 Sq. Yds.	1 50	600 00	1 66	664 00	1 20	480 00
15	Asphalt Paving, not including Concrete Base	2,300 Sq. Yds.	2 25	5,175 00	2 25	5,175 00	2 50	5,750 00
16	Reinforced Concrete Paving	4,800 Sq. Yds.	2 20	10,560 00	2 60	12,480 00	2 75	13,200 00
17	Concrete Sidewalk, without Granolithic Finish	8,200 Sq. Yds.	2 25	18,450 00	2 39	19,598 00	2 50	20,500 00
18	Granolithic Sidewalk	2,600 Sq. Yds.	2 50	6,500 00	2 69	6,994 00	2 50	6,500 00
19	Crushed Stone Surfacing	3,200 Sq. Yds.	1 00	3,200 00	87	2,784 00	65	2,080 00
20	Cinder Surfacing	2,600 Sq. Yds.	50	1,300 00	13	468 00	25	650 00
21	6" Straight Granite Curbing	3,700 Lin. Ft.	3 00	11,100 00	3 00	11,100 00	2 75	10,175 00
22	8" Straight Granite Curbing	2,500 Lin. Ft.	3 50	8,750 00	3 55	8,875 00	3 75	9,375 00
23	6" Curved Granite Curbing	550 Lin. Ft.	3 50	1,925 00	3 60	1,980 00	3 75	2,062 50
24	8" Curved Granite Curbing	850 Lin. Ft.	4 00	3,400 00	3 95	3,357 90	4 50	3,825 00
25	Reseting Curbing, 6" and 8"	4,100 Lin. Ft.	1 00	4,100 00	75	3,075 00	50	2,050 00
26	Holmesburg Granite Retaining Walls	45 Cu. Yds.	20 00	900 00	20 00	900 00	30 00	1,350 00
27	Rubble Masonry	500 Cu. Yds.	15 00	7,500 00	12 30	6,150 00	12 00	6,000 00
28	Rubble Masonry Underpinning	200 Cu. Yds.	50 00	10,000 00	22 50	4,500 00	20 00	4,000 00
29	Brick Masonry	30 Cu. Yds.	35 00	1,050 00	35 00	1,050 00	30 00	900 00
30	Short Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber	20,000 Ft. B. M.	150 00	3,000 00	200 00	4,000 00	100 00	2,000 00
31	Relaying Brick Sidewalk	50 Sq. Yds.	1 50	75 00	2 75	137 50	50	25 00
32	Relaying Flagstone Sidewalk	100 Sq. Yds.	1 00	100 00	2 75	275 00	50	50 00
33	New Steel Plate Sidewalk Doors	500 Sq. Ft.	2 35	1,175 00	2 33	1,165 00	2 00	1,000 00
34	New Sidewalk Gratings	240 Sq. Ft.	2 60	624 00	2 59	621 60	2 40	576 00
35	Reseting Old Sidewalk Doors and Gratings	7	15 00	105 00	15 00	105 00	10 00	70 00
36	Resetting Old Coal Hole Covers and Frames	23	5 00	115 00	12 00	276 00	6 00	138 00
37	Reconnecting Bldg. Drainage to Sewer	110	47 50	5,225 00	80 00	8,800 00	50 00	5,500 00
38	Cleaning and Plastering Walls	5,000 Sq. Ft.	30	1,500 00	16	800 00	25	1,250 00
39	Cleaning and Dashing Walls	5,000 Sq. Ft.	20	1,000 00	15	750 00	20	1,000 00
40	Cleaning and Cut Pointing Walls	100 Sq. Ft.	25	25 00	1 00	100 00	15	15 00
41	Iron Fence	65 Lin. Ft.	5 00	325 00	3 25	211 25	3 10	201 50
42	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer Stone Block Invert	20 Lin. Ft.	45 00	900 00	48 00	960 00	33 00	660 00
43	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	365 Lin. Ft.	39 00	14,235 00	53 00	19,345 00	33 00	12,045 00
44	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer	405 Lin. Ft.	38 00	15,390 00	46 00	18,630 00	33 00	13,365 00
45	3 ft. by 2 ft. Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	175 Lin. Ft.	22 50	3,937 50	41 00	7,175 00	28 00	4,900 00
46	2' 3" by 1' 6" Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	145 Lin. Ft.	19 00	2,755 00	35 50	5,147 50	20 00	2,900 00
47	12 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	100 Lin. Ft.	14 00	1,400 00	20 00	2,000 00	10 00	1,000 00
48	15 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	100 Lin. Ft.	11 00	1,100 00	12 00	1,200 00	12 00	1,200 00
49	12 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	570 Lin. Ft.	8 00	4,560 00	8 90	5,073 00	10 00	5,700 00
50	10 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	30 Lin. Ft.	7 00	210 00	9 00	270 00	10 00	300 00
51	8 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	30 Lin. Ft.	6 00	180 00	8 00	240 00	8 00	240 00

52 6 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	1,450 Lin Ft.	2 25	3,262 50	6 50	9,425 00	2 00	2,900 00
53 Brick Manholes for Sewers	5	175 00	875 00	175 00	875 00	100 00	500 00
54 No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	5	210 00	1,050 00	200 00	1,000 00	100 00	500 00
55 No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	19	200 00	3,800 00	180 00	3,420 00	100 00	1,900 00
56 ½ in. Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	600 Sq. Ft.	25	150 00	19	114 00	30	180 00
57 ¼ in. Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	1,400 Sq. Ft.	20	280 00	15	210 00	20	280 00
58 6 in. Water Main	1,500 Lin. Ft.	2 50	3,750 00	6 40	9,600 00	1 50	2,250 00
59 8 in. Water Main	950 Lin. Ft.	3 25	3,087 50	6 40	6,080 00	2 20	2,090 00
60 6 in. Gate Valves	5	35 00	175 00	68 00	340 00	35 00	175 00
61 8 in. Gate Valves							
62 Brick Manholes for Water Main Valves	2	50 00	100 00	80 00	160 00	50 00	100 00
63 Reconnecting ½, ⅝ and ¾ in. Water Service Pipes	7	35 00	245 00	40 00	280 00	30 00	210 00
64 Reconnecting 1, 1¼ and 1½ in. Water Service Pipes	70	76 00	5,320 00	70 00	4,900 00	50 00	3,500 00
	20	95 00	1,900 00	70 00	1,400 00	50 00	1,000 00
65 Reconnecting 2 in. Water Service Pipes	4	125 00	500 00	70 00	280 00	100 00	400 00
66 Reconnecting 3 and 4 in. Water Service Pipes	2	175 00	350 00	80 00	160 00	200 00	400 00
67 Lowering Existing Fire Hydrants	3	20 00	60 00	80 00	240 00	50 00	150 00
68 Cutting and Redressing Ends of Existing Curb	100 Ends	3 00	300 00	1 50	150 00	2 00	200 00
69 Cast Iron Frame and Cover for Sewer Manholes	1	20 00	20 00	22 50	22 50	16 00	16 00
Amount of Bid			$495,511 50		$509,360 35		$522,844 00

Item	Classification	Quantities	ACCHIONE & CANUSO PAVING CO. Phila. Unit Price	Amount	BATON CONST. CO. Unit Price	Amount
1	Excavation for Structures	850 Cu. Yds.	$2 00	$1,700 00	$2 50	$2,125 00
2	Street Grading	58,000 Cu. Yds.	1 45	$4,100 00	1 37	79,460 00
3	Trench Excavation	1,000 Cu. Yds.	3 00	3,000 00	5 00	5,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A" 1½ Inch Aggregate	20 Cu. Yds.	18 00	360 00	30 00	600 00
5	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A" ¾ Inch Aggregate	130 Cu. Yds.	20 00	2,600 00	30 00	3,900 00
6	Concrete Masonry, Grade "B"	20 Cu. Yds.	17 00	340 00	24 00	480 00
7	Concrete Masonry, Grade "C"	100 Cu. Yds.	14 00	1,400 00	18 00	1,800 00
8	Concrete Base for Roadway Paving and Repaving	4,700 Cu. Yds.	9 50	44,650 00	10 50	49,350 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	17,000 Pounds	05	850 00	06	1,020 00
10	Reinforcing Steel for Roadway Paving	32,000 Pounds	.049	1,568 00	07	2,240 00
11	Alterations to Frankford Elevated Railway Structure	Lump Sum		102,422 00		137,000 00
12	New Granite Block Paving not including Concrete Base	11,600 Sq. Yds.	6 40	74,240 00	6 00	69,600 00
13	Redressed Stone Block Paving, not including Con. Base	7,200 Sq. Yds.	2 30	16,560 00	2 30	16,560 00
14	Stone Block Repaving, not including Concrete Base	400 Sq. Yds.	2 25	900 00	1 25	500 00
15	Asphalt Paving, not including Concrete Base	2,300 Sq. Yds.	3 00	6,900 00	4 00	9,200 00
16	Reinforced Concrete Paving	4,800 Sq. Yds.	3 00	14,400 00	3 30	15,840 00
17	Concrete Sidewalk, without Granolithic Finish	8,200 Sq. Yds.	2 50	20,500 00	2 20	18,040 00
18	Granolithic Sidewalk,	2,600 Sq. Yds.	1 00	2,000 00	35	910 00
19	Crushed Stone Surfacing	3,200 Sq. Yds.	1 75	5,600 00	70	2,240 00
20	Cinder Surfacing	2,600 Sq. Yds.	1 00	2,600 00	35	910 00
21	6" Straight Granite Curbing	3,700 Lin. Ft.	3 25	12,025 00	3 10	11,470 00
22	8" Straight Granite Curbing	2,500 Lin. Ft.	3 80	9,500 00	3 75	9,375 00
23	6" Curved Granite Curbing	550 Lin. Ft.	3 80	2,090 00	3 75	2,062 50
24	8" Curved Granite Curbing	850 Lin. Ft.	4 50	3,825 00	4 20	3,570 00
25	Resetting Curbing, 6" and 8"	4,100 Lin. Ft.	75	3,075 00	55	2,255 00
26	Holmesburg Granite Retaining Walls	45 Cu. Yds.	55 00	2,475 00	45 00	2,025 00
27	Rubble Masonry	500 Cu. Yds.	8 00	4,000 00	16 00	8,000 00
28	Rubble Masonry Underpinning	200 Cu. Yds.	20 00	4,000 00	25 00	5,000 00
29	Brick Masonry	30 Cu. Yds.	25 00	750 00	30 00	900 00
30	Short Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber	20,000 Ft. B. M.	65 00	1,300 00	175 00	3,500 00
31	Relaying Brick Sidewalk	50 Sq. Yds.	1 00	50 00	1 20	60 00
32	Relaying Flagstone Sidewalk	100 Sq. Yds.	1 00	100 00	1 20	120 00
33	New Steel Plate Sidewalk Doors	500 Sq. Ft.	3 00	1,500 00	2 50	1,250 00
34	New Sidewalk Gratings	240 Sq. Ft.	3 25	780 00	3 00	720 00
35	Resetting Old Sidewalk Doors and Gratings	7	15 00	105 00	20 00	140 00
36	Resetting Old Coal Hole Covers and Frames	23	8 00	184 00	10 00	230 00
37	Reconnecting Bldg. Drainage to Sewer	110	155 00	17,050 00	60 00	6,600 00
38	Cleaning and Plastering Walls	5,000 Sq. Ft.	15	750 00	40	2,000 00
39	Cleaning and Dashing Walls	5,000 Sq. Ft.	15	750 00	30	1,500 00
40	Cleaning and Cut Pointing Walls	100 Sq. Ft.	50	50 00	50	50 00
41	Iron Fence	65 Lin. Ft.	4 00	260 00	4 00	260 00
42	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer Stone Block Invert	20 Lin. Ft.	40 00	800 00	45 00	900 00
43	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	365 Lin. Ft.	40 00	14,600 00	37 00	13,505 00
44	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer	405 Lin. Ft.	38 00	15,390 00	37 00	14,985 00
45	3 ft. by 2 ft. Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	175 Lin. Ft.	36 00	6,300 00	28 00	4,900 00
46	2' 3" by 1' 6" Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	145 Lin. Ft.	30 00	4,350 00	25 00	3,625 00
47	12 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle	100 Lin. Ft.	19 50	1,950 00	8 50	850 00
48	15 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle	100 Lin. Ft.	5 50	550 00	6 00	600 00

49 12 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	570 Lin. Ft.	5 00	2,850 00	5 00	2,850 00
50 10 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	30 Lin. Ft.	4 50	135 00	4 00	120 00
51 8 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	30 Lin. Ft.	4 00	120 00	4 00	120 00
52 6 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	1,450 Lin. Ft.	3 00	4,350 00	2 00	2,900 00
53 Brick Manholes for Sewers	5	195 00	975 00	250 00	1,250 00
54 No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	5	175 00	875 00	225 00	1,125 00
55 No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	19	140 00	2,660 00	200 00	3,800 00
56 ½ in. Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	600 Sq. Ft.	25	150 00	40	240 00
57 ¼ in. Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	1,400 Sq. Ft.	20	280 00	20	280 00
58 6 in. Water Main	1,500 Lin. Ft.	4 00	6,000 00	3 50	5,250 00
59 8 in. Water Main	950 Lin. Ft.	5 00	4,750 00	4 00	3,800 00
60 6 in. Gate Valves	5	96 00	480 00	60 00	300 00
61 8 in. Gate Valves	2	118 00	236 00	70 00	140 00
62 Brick Manholes for Water Main Valves	7	65 00	455 00	50 00	350 00
63 Reconnecting ½, ⅝ and ¾ in. Water Service Pipes	70	125 00	8,750 00	60 00	4,200 00
64 Reconnecting 1, 1¼ and 1½ in. Water Service Pipes	20	135 00	2,700 00	60 00	1,200 00
65 Reconnecting 2 in. Water Service Pipes	4	175 00	700 00	60 00	240 00
66 Reconnecting 3 and 4 in. Water Service Pipes	2	200 00	400 00	60 00	120 00
67 Lowering Existing Fire Hydrants	3	125 00	375 00	25 00	75 00
68 Cutting and Redressing Ends of Existing Curb	100 Ends	2 00	200 00	75	75 00
69 Cast Iron Frame and Cover for Sewer Manholes	1	20 00	20 00	25 00	25 00
Amount of Bid	.....	.....	$537,860 00	.....	$551,017 50

Item	Classification	Quantities	FISH-RUTHERFORD INC. Phila. Unit Price	FISH-RUTHERFORD INC. Phila. Amount	FRED SNARE CORP. Phila. Unit Price	FRED SNARE CORP. Phila. Amount
1	Excavation for Structures	850 Cu. Yds.	$3 50	$2,975 00	$2 50	$2,125 00
2	Street Grading	58,000 Cu. Yds.	1 95	113,100 00	1 70	98,600 00
3	Trench Excavation	1,000 Cu. Yds.	2 50	2,500 00	5 00	5,000 00
4	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A" 1½ Inch Aggregate	20 Cu. Yds.	25 00	500 00	18 00	360 00
5	Concrete Masonry, Grade "A" ¾ Inch Aggregate	130 Cu. Yds.	30 00	3,900 00	18 00	2,340 00
6	Concrete Masonry, Grade "B"	20 Cu. Yds.	25 00	500 00	18 00	360 00
7	Concrete Masonry, Grade "C"	100 Cu. Yds.	20 00	2,000 00	17 00	1,700 00
8	Concrete Base for Roadway Paving and Repaving	4,700 Cu. Yds.	10 50	49,350 00	10 00	47,000 00
9	Reinforcing Steel	17,000 Pounds	06	1,020 00	05	850 00
10	Reinforcing Steel for Roadway Paving	32,000 Pounds	07	2,240 00	10	3,200 00
11	Alterations to Frankford Elevated Railway Structure ...	Lump Sum	.....	125,000 00	.....	146,000 00
12	New Granite Block Paving not including Concrete Base ..	11,600 Sq. Yds.	6 35	73,660 00	6 40	74,240 00
13	Redressed Stone Block Paving, not including Con. Base ..	7,200 Sq. Yds.	2 70	19,440 00	2 50	18,000 00
14	Stone Block Repaving, not including Concrete Base	400 Sq. Yds.	1 75	700 00	1 30	520 00
15	Asphalt Paving, not including Concrete Base	2,300 Sq. Yds.	3 00	6,900 00	4 50	10,350 00
16	Reinforced Concrete Paving	4,800 Sq. Yds.	2 35	11,280 00	3 00	14,400 00
17	Concrete Sidewalk, without Granolithic Finish	8,200 Sq. Yds.	1 90	15,580 00	3 00	24,600 00
18	Granolithic Sidewalk, ...	2,600 Sq. Yds.	2 55	6,630 00	3 50	9,100 00
19	Crushed Stone Surfacing	3,200 Sq. Yds.	70	2,240 00	1 80	5,760 00
20	Cinder Surfacing	2,600 Sq. Yds.	20	520 00	70	1,820 00
21	6" Straight Granite Curbing	3,700 Lin. Ft.	3 35	12,395 00	3 50	12,950 00
22	8" Straight Granite Curbing	2,500 Lin. Ft.	4 00	10,000 00	4 00	10,000 00
23	6" Curved Granite Curbing	550 Lin. Ft.	4 25	2,337 50	4 00	2,200 00
24	8" Curved Granite Curbing	850 Lin. Ft.	4 60	3,910 00	4 50	3,825 00
25	Resetting Curbing, 6" and 8"	4,100 Lin. Ft.	80	3,280 00	50	2,050 00
26	Holmesburg Granite Retaining Walls	45 Cu. Yds.	30 00	1,350 00	40 00	1,800 00
27	Rubble Masonry	500 Cu. Yds.	14 00	7,000 00	12 00	6,000 00
28	Rubble Masonry Underpinning	200 Cu. Yds.	55 00	11,000 00	180 00	36,000 00
29	Brick Masonry	30 Cu. Yds.	30 00	900 00	50 00	1,500 00
30	Short Leaf Yellow Pine Lumber	20,000 Ft. B. M.	120 00	2,400 00	110 00	2,200 00
31	Relaying Brick Sidewalk	50 Sq. Yds.	1 00	50 00	2 50	125 00
32	Relaying Flagstone Sidewalk	100 Sq. Yds.	1 50	150 00	1 50	150 00
33	New Steel Plate Sidewalk Doors	500 Sq. Ft.	2 50	1,250 00	3 00	1,500 00
34	New Sidewalk Gratings	240 Sq. Ft.	2 75	660 00	3 00	720 00
35	Resetting Old Sidewalk Doors and Gratings	7	15 00	105 00	25 00	175 00
36	Resetting Old Coal Hole Covers and Frames	23	7 50	172 50	15 00	345 00
37	Reconnecting Bldg. Drainage to Sewer	110	50 00	5,500 00	120 00	13,200 00
38	Cleaning and Plastering Walls	5,000 Sq. Ft.	35	1,750 00	40	2,000 00
39	Cleaning and Dashing Walls	5,000 Sq. Ft.	25	1,250 00	50	2,500 00
40	Cleaning and Cut Pointing Walls	100 Sq. Ft.	1 00	100 00	60	60 00
41	Iron Fence	65 Lin. Ft.	3 60	234 00	5 00	325 00
42	3 ft dia. Brick Sewer Stone Block Invert	20 Lin. Ft.	45 00	900 00	50 00	1,000 00
43	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	365 Lin. Ft.	35 00	12,775 00	44 00	16,060 00
44	3 ft. dia. Brick Sewer	405 Lin. Ft.	30 00	12,150 00	43 00	17,415 00
45	3 ft. by 2 ft. Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	175 Lin. Ft.	25 00	4,375 00	30 00	5,250 00
46	2' 3" by 1' 6" Brick Sewer Vitrified Shale Brick Invert	145 Lin. Ft.	22 00	3,190 00	27 00	3,915 00
47	12 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe Sewer in Concrete Cradle ..	100 Lin. Ft.	10 00	1,000 00	9 00	900 00
48	15 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	100 Lin. Ft.	5 00	500 00	6 00	600 00
49	12 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	570 Lin. Ft.	4 50	2,565 00	5 00	2,850 00
50	10 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	30 Lin. Ft.	4 50	135 00	4 00	120 00
51	8 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	30 Lin. Ft.	4 00	120 00	4 00	120 00
52	6 in. dia. Vitrified Clay Pipe without Concrete Cradle ..	1,450 Lin. Ft.	2 50	3,625 00	2 00	2,900 00
53	Brick Manholes for Sewers	5	180 00	900 00	180 00	900 00
54	No. 2 Brick and Stone Inlets	5	200 00	1,000 00	210 00	1,050 00
55	No. 3 Brick and Stone Inlets	19	180 00	3,420 00	210 00	3,990 00

56	½ in. Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	600 Sq. Ft.	40	240 00	30	180 00
57	¼ in. Premoulded Expansion Joint Filler	1,400 Sq. Ft.	30	420 00	25	350 00
58	6 in. Water Main	1,500 Lin. Ft.	2 25	3,375 00	2 50	3,750 00
59	8 in. Water Main	950 Lin. Ft.	2 85	2,707 50	3 00	2,850 00
60	6 in. Gate Valves	5	50 00	250 00	50 00	250 00
61	8 in. Gate Valves	2	75 00	150 00	70 00	140 00
62	Brick Manholes for Water Main Valves	7	40 00	280 00	180 00	1,260 00
63	Reconnecting ½, ⅝ and ¾ in. Water Service Pipes	70	60 00	4,200 00	90 00	6,300 00
64	Reconnecting 1, 1¼ and 1½ in. Water Service Pipes	20	80 00	1,600 00	130 00	2,600 00
65	Reconnecting 2 in. Water Service Pipes	4	50 00	200 00	180 00	720 00
66	Reconnecting 3 and 4 in. Water Service Pipes	2	85 00	170 00	250 00	500 00
67	Lowering Existing Fire Hydrants	3	50 00	150 00	150 00	450 00
68	Cutting and Redressing Ends of Existing Curb	100 Ends	3 00	300 00	1 20	120 00
69	Cast Iron Frame and Cover for Sewer Manholes	1	18 00	18 00	40 00	40 00
	Amount of Bid			$566,544 50		$642,530 00

TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF THE POSITIONS HELD BY EMPLOYES IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

EXCLUSIVE OF HOURLY AND PER DIEM EMPLOYES, THOSE IN STATE-OWNED INSTITUTIONS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE AUDITOR-GENERAL, THE TREASURY AND INTERNAL AFFAIRS TOGETHER WITH A TENTATIVE PLAN FOR SALARY INCREASES FOR MERIT APPROVED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Gifford Pinchot, Governor, Chairman

Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Commonwealth — Paul D. Wright, Secretary of Highways

George W. Woodruff, Attorney General — Robert Y. Stuart, Secretary of Forests and Waters

P. S. Stahlnecker, Secretary to the Governor, Secretary

TENTATIVE CLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS AND PLAN FOR SALARY INCREASES AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 709, ACT 274, P. L. 1923, "THE ADMINISTRATIVE CODE"

The provisions of Act No. 274, "The Administrative Code," Section 709, under which this classification is being developed, are as follows:

Section 709, Executive Board.—The Executive Board shall have the power:

(a) To standardize all titles, salaries, and wages of persons employed by the administrative departments, boards, and commissions except the Department of the Auditor General, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Internal Affairs. In establishing such standards the board may;

(1) Take into consideration the location of the work and the conditions under which the service is rendered, and

(2) Establish different standards for different kinds, grades, and classes of similar work or service;

The objects of this classification in order to fulfill the requirements of the act above quoted are:

1. To provide a standard title for each class of positions.
2. To secure uniform pay for similar services in the various spending agencies of the Commonwealth.
3. To assure equal employment advantages for all employes engaged on work of similar responsibility requiring similar training.
4. To provide a fair opportunity for transfer and promotion, based on ability and length of service.

In order to carry out the objects indicated above:

1. This classification must necessarily be of positions, not persons.
2. Salary grades within classes are necessary to insure compensation based on personal ability, character of work and length of service.
3. Classes are devised to cover all work of similar type requiring equal minimum qualifications, whereas salary grades cover individual ability and service.
4. Special qualifications are set up for each class of positions.
5. General qualifications are set up for all employes in the State service.
6. Classes are grouped in accordance with the kind of work into which they fall in order to achieve equity in salary increases due to merit.

GENERAL QUALIFICATIONS

All employes in State service must have the following general qualifications:

1. Every employe must be of high moral character.
2. No one will be employed who is suffering from any communicable disease.
3. In view of the Retirement Law, except under unusual circumstances approved in each case by the Executive Board, no new employe shall be over fifty years of age.

The special qualifications required for each class of position are given in the following pages.

The Executive Board will establish, from time to time, equivalents for certain special qualifications as required for particular classes within this classification.

As an example, the following equivalent shall hold for the college training and experience as specified for Civil Engineers on Chart 1.

For Civil Engineers in the Class "Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert," the "total experience equivalent," (column 6, chart 1) of "college education," (column 1, chart 1), and "total experience," (column 2, chart 1), shall be:

1. At least 26 years of age.
2. At least 8 years active practice of Civil Engineering, two years of which shall have been in responsible administration of engineering work.

For Civil Engineers in the Class "Senior Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert," the "total experience equivalent," (column 6, chart 1) of "college education," (column 1, chart 1), and "total experience," (column 2, chart 1), shall be:

1. At least 30 years of age.
2. Twelve years active practice of Civil Engineering, five years of which shall have been in responsible administration of engineering work.
3. Competence in design as well as in direction of engineering work.

For Civil Engineers in the Class "Chief Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert," the "total experience equivalent," (column 6, chart 1) of "college education," (column 1, chart 1), and "total experience," (column 2, chart 1), shall be:

1. At least 32 years of age.
2. Twelve years active practice of Civil Engineering, five years of which shall have been in responsible administration of engineering work.

3. Competence in design as well as in direction of engineering work.

Membership in the American Society of Civil Engineers with the grade "Member" shall be prima facia evidence of compliance with the fundamental total experience requirements of "college education" (column 1, chart 1), and "total experience" (column 2, chart 1) in the classes "Senior Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert" and "Chief Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert," provided that the prospective employe has had twelve years' active practice of Civil Engineering.

DESCRIPTION OF CLASSES AND QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY

A. CLERICAL

(Other than typing or accounting)

Positions Classified:
Clerical Assistant, $780-840-900.
Messenger, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Store-room Assistant, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
File Clerk, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Mail Clerk, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.

Clerk:
Cless A, $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-(1,500 or 1,560).
Class B,$960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Key Punch Operator, $900-960-1,020.
Balance of Stores Clerk, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Computing Clerk, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Tabulating Machine Operator, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Duplicating Machine Operator, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Graphotype Operator, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Multigraph Operator, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.

Code Clerk:
Class B, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Class A, $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Proof Reader, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.
Head File Clerk, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.
Statistical Clerk, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-(1800-1860).
Assistant Editor, $1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920.
Principal Clerk, $1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920-(1,980-2,040),

CLERICAL ASSISTANT: $780-840-900.
Performs simple, routine, repetitive, clerical work under direct supervision. The rates of $780 and $840 are for temporary employes only.

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 40 years or age.

MESSENGER: $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Distributes and collects mail and messages, distributing these from and to departments, or elsewhere as required. Simple clerical duties attaching thereto.

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

STORE-ROOM ASSISTANT: $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
General assistant in store-room or shipping operations, including receipt of materials, storage and issuance of materials and shipment of materials. (One or all of these duties). Performs simple clerical work relating thereto, but does not operate stores control records.

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

FILE CLERK: $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Under supervision, files either cards, records, or correspondence in a large filing section, or has charge of the files of a small bureau or section. (Where typing work is included, proper class is "clerk-typist.")

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

MAIL CLERK: $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Opens or mails correspondence and performs simple clerical duties attaching thereto, including distribution of mail.

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

CLERK:
CLASS B: $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Performs simple clerical duties of a general nature for which experience in the operation of the department, bureau or section is not essential and which do not involve computing or accounting work.

Special Qualifications:
Two years high school or business school education or three years business experience. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

CLASS A: $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-(1,500 or 1,560).
Performs responsible clerical duties which require as a qualification either experience in the operations of the department, bureau or section of at least one year, or graduation from a high school of recognized standing.

Special Qualifications:
Graduation from a high school of recognized standing; or two years' high school or business school education plus one year's experience in the operations of the department; or four years' business experience, one year of which shall have been in the operations of the department. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

KEY PUNCH OPERATOR: $900-960-1,020.
Punches tabulator cards from code, or verifies the same.

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

BALANCE OF STORES CLERK: $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Operators clerical card or book record which indicates amount of material on hand or ordered for any store-room.

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

COMPUTING CLERK: $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Computes extensions on vouchers or other similar records which involve more complicated arithmetical calculations than mere addition, usually through the aid of a Monroe, or similar calculating machine.

Special Qualifications:
Two years' high school or business school education; or three years' business experience. Tested skill in operating calculating machines. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR: $1,080-1,140-1200-1,260.
Operates Hollerith or other similar tabulating or card sorting mechanism.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or four years of business experience. Ability to operate tabulating mechanisms. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

DUPLICATING MACHINE OPERATOR: $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Operators, as a major portion of duties, mimeograph, hectograph or addressograph machine.

Special Qualifications:
Tested skill in operation of duplicating mechanisms. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

GRAPHOTYPE OPERATOR: $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Operates a graphotype machine.

Special Qualifications:
New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age. Tested skill in operation of the graphotype.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR: $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Operates multigraph, and sets up the type for this machine. May, as a portion of duties, also operate other duplicating machines.

Special Qualifications:
Tested skill in operation of a multigraph machine. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

CODE CLERK:
CLASS B: $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
From previously developed chart or table, codes vouchers and other similar documents for use of key punch operators.

Special Qualifications:
Two years' high school or business school education or three years of business experience. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

CLASS A: $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Performs difficult coding work requiring unusually large numbers of items to be retained in memory and extensive knowledge of the operation of the departmental, bureau or section.

Special Qualifications:
Graduation from a high school of recognized standing or two years' high school or business school education plus one year's experience in the operations of the department; or four years' business experience, one year of which shall have been in the operation of the department. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

PROOF READER: $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.
Reads manuscript for correctness. Inserts punctuation where necessary and in general prepares manuscript or proof for printer, utilizing printers' codes.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent. New appointees shall be less than 50 years of age.

HEAD FILE CLERK: $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.
With two to five assistants, operates a filing room of a department, bureau, or section, necessitating technical knowledge of filing methods. Materials filed may be correspondence, cards, records or reports. (Where the number of persons supervised is six or more, proper class is "supervising clerk, class B").

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation. Technical filing training, or filing experience of at least two years. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

STATISTICAL CLERK: $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-(1,800-1,860).
From data on hand, makes up statistical tables or charts and explanation of the same, which involves analysis of operations of any department or section.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or four years' business experience including training in statistical work secured either by special education or experience. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

ASSISTANT EDITOR: $1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920.
Under direction, prepares information for publication, including, where necessary, original material explaining some phase of the operation of a department. May include proofreading.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation plus two years of college or the equivalent in editorial experience. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

PRINCIPAL CLERK: $1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920-(1,980-2,040).
Without supervision, or with only the most general supervision, performs important clerical duties which require knowledge of the operations of a department, as gained by at least two years' experience in its operations, but not involving supervision of more than one person.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation, plus four years' general business experience of which at least two years shall have been in the operations of the department, bureau, or commission, plus independent judgment.

B. TYPING AND STENOGRAPHIC

Positions Classified:
Typist, $900-960-1,020.
Clerk-Typist, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Stenographer-Typist, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Stenographer:
Class B, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Class A, $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Stenographer-Clerk:
Class B, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Class A, $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Stenographer-Secretary, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800.
Correspondent, $1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560-(1,620-1,680).

TYPIST: $900-960-1,020.
Operates any sort of typing mechanism and engages in typing work exclusively. Does not compose letters or copy being typed.

Special Qualifications:
Tested skill as typist. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age.

CLERK-TYPIST: $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Operates any sort of typing mechanism in connection with clerical duties. Maintains records and performs other clerical duties through the instrumentality of a typing mechanism.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age. Tested skill as typist.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST: $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Takes and transcribes dictation occasionally, but as regular duty performs the work of a typist or clerk-typist. Or takes and transcribes dictation, having had less than 6 months' experience in this work.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age. Tested skill as stenographer and typist.

STENOGRAPHER:
CLASS B: $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Takes and transcribes dictation.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation. Tested skill as stenographer. Six months' stenographic experience. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age.

CLASS A: $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Takes and transcribes technical dictation, or takes and transcribes general dictation, and upon frequent occasions answers routine correspondence without dictation, composing the answering letters.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation. Tested skill as stenographer. One year's experience in stenography. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age.

STENOGRAPHER-CLERK:
CLASS B: $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Takes and transcribes dictation, and, either in connection with this, or separately, performs simple clerical duties equivalent in character to that of clerk class B.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age. Six months' stenographic experience. Tested skill as stenographer.

CLASS A: $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Takes and transcribes dictation, and either in connection with this or separately, handles clerical work equivalent in character to that of Clerk-Class A.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age. Tested skill equal to Stenographer-Class B. One year's stenographic experience.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY: $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800.
Takes and transcribes dictation from department head or chief of an approved principal bureau. Upon occasion answers correspondence pertaining to the operations of the bureau or department without dictation or indication on the part of superior of the action desired. Answers telephone or other inquiries concerning the operations of the department, or bureau, if occasion demands. The top salary rate of this class is open only to stenographer-secretary to a head of department and may be given regardless of length of State service provided that there has been an equivalent in other employment.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent, at least two years' office experience, and a personality capable of meeting the public graciously.

CORRESPONDENT: $1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560-(1,620-1,680).
Dictates or types, as major duty, answers to correspondence pertaining to the operations of any department.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation. Three years' business experience.

C. ACCOUNTING

Positions Classified:
Bookkeeping machine Operator, $900-960-1,020.
Account Clerk, $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Receiving Teller, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Bookkeeper, $1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920-(1,980-2,040).
Chief Accounting Clerk, $2,100-2,160-2,220-2,280-2,340-2,-400.
Cost Accountant, $2,400-2,460-2,520-2,580-2,640-2,700.
Accountant.
Class C, $2,100-2,220-2,340-2,460-2,580-2,700.
Class B, $3,300-3,420-3,540-3,660-3,780-3,900.
Class A, $5,000-6,500.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR: $900-960-1,020.
Operates any machine used for principal purpose of maintaining records of account.

Special Qualifications:
At least one year of business school training necessary. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age.

ACCOUNT CLERK: $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
As a major duty, handles routine papers or records pertaining to accounting operations of a department, including checking, verifying, vouchering, and making routine audits or routine entries into books of record.

Special Qualifications:
At least two years of high school or business school education. New appointees shall be less than 40 years or age.

RECEIVING TELLER: $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Receives money, checks, or cash, and maintains adequate clerical records thereof.

Special Qualifications:
At least two years of high school or business school education, and at least three years' business experience, or graduation from high school and at least two years' experience.

BOOKKEEPING: $1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920-(1,980-2-040).
Under direction, maintains major accounting records of a department or maintains accounting records of a bureau charged with receipt of funds.

Special Qualifications:
At least two years of high school or business school education. This education must include training in double entry bookkeeping and the preparation of bookkeeping statements.

CHIEF ACCOUNTING CLERK: $2,100-2,160-2,200-2,280-2,340-2,400.
In responsible charge of the collection and maintenance of account and budget records for a small department.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent and at least three years' business experience, including training in columnar books, appropriations and budget accounts.

COST ACCOUNTANT: $2,400-2,460-2,520-2,580-2,640-2,700,
In responsible charge, under direction of accountant, of departmental cost records which require knowledge of theoretical accounting, including cost collection and cost distribution.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent and necessary theoretical accounting education or experience covering the handling of overhead, stores costs, cost analyses and cost statements.

ACCOUNTANT:
CLASS C: $2,100-2,200-2,340-2,460-2,580-2,700.
Engaged in accounting or auditing work which requires technical accounting training and which involves preparation of accounting statements or budget records, or reports of audits and investigations.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent, plus theoretical accounting education, including training in double entry bookkeeping and the preparation of accounting statements.

CLASS B: $3,300-3,420-3,540-3,660-3,780-3,900.
In responsible charge of the collection and maintenance of account and budget records in a department where accounting work is involved and requires technical accounting education, technical accounting work in a department maintaining accounts supervised by an Accountant—Class A.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent and necessary theoretical accounting education required including training in double entry bookkeeping, bookkeeping and accounting statements, budget accounting and cost keeping.

CLASS A: $5,000-6,500.
In responsible charge of the collection and maintenance of account and budget records of a large department involving technical accounting education and administration of a large accounting force or supervision of technically educated accountants in the preparation of budget estimates.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent plus two years' specialized education, five years' experience in the accounting field, administrative ability and special knowledge of accounting systems, cost accounting budget appropriations and accounting for stores.

D. ADMINISTRATIVE

(Other than those involving technical or vocational training)

Positions Classified:
Supervising Typist, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Supervising Stenographer, $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500.
Supervising Clerk,
Class C, $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Class B, $1,800-1,920-2,040-2,160-2,280-2,400.
Class A, $2,400-2,520-2,640-2,760-2,880-3,000.
Bureau Secretary, $2,400-2,520-2,640-2,760-2,880-3,000.
Executive Secretary, $3,000-3,240-3,480-3,720-3,960-4,200.
Office Director, $5,000-6,000.
Administrative Executive, $6,000-8,000.
Assistant Administrative Executive, $4,000-4,180-4,360-4,540-4,720-4,900.

SUPERVISING TYPIST: $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Supervises a small group of typists or clerk-typists, distributing work among them and personally performing typing or clerical duties.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent. One year's typing experience. New appointees shall be less than 35 years of age. Tested skill as typist.

SUPERVISING STENOGRAPHER: $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500.
Supervises a group of stenographers, or stenographers and typists, distributing work among them and personally performing stenographic or typing work.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent and one year's stenographic experience. New appointees shall be less than 40 years of age. Tested skill as stenographer and typist.

SUPERVISING CLERK:
Class C: $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Supervisors small (2 to 6) clerical force and in addition performs clerical work equivalent to that of a clerk-class A.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent and business experience of at least one year.

CLASS B: $1,800-1,920-2,040-2,160-2,280-2,400.
Supervises work of medium size (6 to 20) clerical force and in addition performs clerical work at least equivalent to that of clerk-class A, in four lower salary rates, and at least equivalent to principal clerk in the two highest salary rates.

Special Qualifications:
High school graduation or equivalent. Experience in clerical work of at least two years. Executive ability.

CLASS A: $2,400-2,520-2,640-2,760-2,880-3,000.

Supervises work of a large (more than 20) group of clerical employes, including planning or direction of planning of work among these employes, development of routine of operation and the maintenance of performance standards among them.

Special Qualifications:

High school graduation or equivalent and previous business experience of at least three years, of which at least one year shall have been supervisory.

BUREAU SECRETARY: $2,400-2,520-2,640-2,760-2,880-3,000.

Performs for the head of an approved principal bureau, the routine supervisory work over such operations (e. g. clerical) as are concerned with its smooth administrative functioning, including contact with other bureaus of a department.

Special Qualifications:

High school graduation or equivalent. Five years' business experience. Personality capable of meeting the public graciously.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY: $3,000-3,240-3,480-3,720-3,960-4,200.

Performs for the head of a department, the routine supervisory work over such operations as are concerned with its smooth administrative functioning, or, contact with the public and with representatives of other departments and bureaus as may be necessary in the performance of these duties or as delegated by the head of the department.

Special Qualifications:

High school graduation or equivalent. Five years of business experience. Personality capable of meeting the public graciously.

OFFICE DIRECTOR: $5,000-6,000.

In responsible charge of the general office management and accounting functions for a department with an appropriation of at least ten million dollars per annum, or a department with at least 250 persons on the salaried payroll, exclusive of institutional employes.

Special Qualifications:

High school graduation, plus five years' responsible administrative experience.

ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE: $4,000-4,180-4,360-4,540-4,720-4,900.

Assistant to the chief of a major bureau of a department, having at least 200 employes, where the majority of the work is of a clerical nature.

Special Qualifications:

High school graduation plus at least three years' responsible administrative experience.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXECUTIVE: $6,000-8,000.

In direct control, for the secretary of a department, of the development of major departmental policy, as it affects the operating functions of the department, and particularly the correlation and control thereof, or, in responsible charge, including the development of a policy and system, of a major bureau of a department having at least 200 employes where the majority of the work is of a clerical nature. In either case, duties must involve contact with the public pertaining to the operations of the department.

Special Qualifications:

Graduation from a college of recognized standing plus five years of responsible administrative experience; or high school graduation plus eight years of responsible administrative experience.

E. CUSTODIAL

Positions Classified:

Charwoman, $600-660-720.
Janitor, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Elevator Operator, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Watchman, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Guide, $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320.
Policeman, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.

CHARWOMAN: $600-660-720.

Cleans offices or buildings of a department or bureau as directed by responsible officer.

JANITOR, $900-960-1,020-1,080.

Cleans offices or building as directed by responsible officer. May supervise charwomen.

ELEVATOR OPERATOR: $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.

Operates an elevator.

Special Qualifications:

Physical fitness, determined by examination. Tested skill as operator.

WATCHMAN: $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.

Maintains watch either night or day over state buildings or property.

Special Qualifications:

Physical fitness, determined by examination, and record of reliability.

GUIDE: $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320.

Conducts visitors through state buildings or grounds.

Special Qualifications:

Accurate knowledge of state property and some knowledge of history government of the state of Pennsylvania.

POLICEMAN: (Capitol) $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.

Protects state property and has power of arrest equivalent to that of municipal policeman.

Special Qualifications:

At least one year's honorable service in military, naval or police service. Physical fitness, determined by examination, including weight of at least 145 pounds, physical strength, height not less than 5 feet, 7 inches. Tact, good judgment.

F. TRADES

Positions Classified:

General Helper, $900-960-1,020.
Skilled Worker, $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380.
Fireman, $1,440-1,500-1,560.
Foreman, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.
Chauffeur, $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320.
Journeyman, $1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Engineman, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680.
Supervising Journeyman, $1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860.

GENERAL HELPER: $900-960-1,020.

Under supervision, performs various manual duties not requiring journeyman knowledge of a given trade. This class does not include charwoman or janitor.

SKILLED WORKER: $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380.

Performs, under supervision, various laboring duties requiring knowledge gained through experience in various trades but not equal to that required of journeymen in these trades. Also may be assistant or helper in a recognized trade.

Special Qualifications:

Trade experience of at least two years

FIREMAN, $1,440-1,500-1,560.

Under supervision, fires boilers connected with a heating or lighting system in the state service.

Special Qualifications:

Trade experience of at least two years as a fireman.

FOREMAN: $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.

Supervises groups of laborers, skilled laborers, general helpers, skilled workers,, firemen, janitors, charwomen, elevator operators, or watchmen in the regular performance of their duties.

Special Qualifications:

Demonstrated ability to supervise men, and ordinarily experience in the work being done.

CHAUFFEUR: $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320.

Drives passenger cars or trucks operated in the state service. Makes minor repairs. Passenger car chauffeur may perform simple clerical or messenger duties. Truck chauffeur assists in loading, unloading, or storage of goods transported.

Special Qualifications:

Demonstrated ability to drive automobile in a safe and competent manner.

JOURNEYMAN: $1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680.

A skilled, trained worker in one of the recognized crafts or trades where apprenticeship or training equal to apprenticeship is necessary for mastery of the duties required.

Examples: Painter, carpenter, plumber, cabinet-maker, upholsterer, clock repairman, marble mechanic, automobile mechanic, pump runner, electrician, etc.

Special Qualifications:

Trade experience of at least four years in the specified trade, and tested skill.

ENGINEMAN: $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680.

Under general direction, has responsible charge of the operation, maintenance and repair of boilers, engines or electrical generating equipment in a power plant or central station for the production of heat, light or power, or the utilization of machinery for refrigeration, ventilation, pumping and other purposes.

Special Qualifications:

Experience of at least four years as an engineman helper, and tested skill.

SUPERVISING JOURNEYMAN: $1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860.

Supervises the work of a group of qualified journeymen. May personally perform duties of the trade or craft supervised.

Special Qualifications:

Demonstrated ability to supervise men and trade experience of at least 5 years in the specified trade.

G. CLASSIFICATION OF TECHNICAL, PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL POSITIONS.

The classification of technical, professional, and vocational work is based on the training required, together with experience either in the professions or in administrative work.

Two groups have been made of technical, professional, and vocational work. The technical and professional positions are in the first group and the vocational positions in the second group.

The technical positions include such professions as Actuary Agriculturist, (Biologist, Entomologist, Horticulturist, Marketing Specialist, Milk Husbandry Specialist, Pathologist) Bacteriologist, Business Administrator, Chemist, Dentist, Educator, Engineer (Chemical, Civil, Highway, Sanitary, Building Construction, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining), Forester, Geologist, Lawyer, Physician, (Epidemologist, Psychiatrist, Doctor of Public Hygiene, Child Health Specialist, etc.), Social Economist, and Veterinarian. Graduation from an institution of collegiate standing is ordinarily a prerequisite to any of these callings, either in public or private life.

The vocational group includes such vocations as Draftsman, Field Agent, Investigator, or Inspector (not usually requiring graduation from college or equivalent), Fish Culturist, Forest Ranger, Insurance Specialist, Laboratory Worker, Librarian, Nurse, Pharmacist, Purchasing Specialist, State Government Specialist, Statistician, Surveyor, and Tariff Specialist. Graduation from an institution of collegiate standing is not ordinarily a prerequisite to any of these callings, either in public or private life.

Charts 1 and 2 illustrate the requisite qualifications for technical professional and vocational positions, and give the salary ranges attaching thereto.

TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS CLASSIFIED (See Chart 1)

Technical Assistant, $1,500-2,160.
Senior Technical Assistant, $2,160-2,640.
Technician, $2,640-3,360.
Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert, $3,360-4,500.
Senior Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert, $4.500-6,000.
Chief Technical or Professional Administrator, or Expert, $6,000 and over.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT: $1,500-2,160.

A beginning position in any of the above professions, requiring graduation from a four-year course at a college or university or recognized standing but not requiring experience either general or specialized, within the technical or professional field. In exceptional cases, where feasible, college graduation will not be required, but experience of not less than three years in the technical or professional will be the requisite for this class.

SENIOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANT: $2,160-2,640.

A position in any of the above professions, requiring graduation from a four-year course at college or university of recognized standing and requiring at least two years' experience in the special technical or professional field. In exceptional cases, where feasible, college graduation will not be required, but experience of not less than six years in the technical or professional field will be the requisite for the class.

TECHNICIAN: $2,640-3,360.

A position in any of the above professions, requiring graduation from a four year course at a college or university of recognized standing and requiring at least three years' experience in the general field of which at least two years must be in the special technical or professional field of the position. In exceptional cases, where feasible, college graduation will not be required, but experience of not less than eight years in the technical or professional field will be the requisite for the class.

TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OR EXPERT: $3,360-4,500.

A position in any of the above professions, involving expert service or administration and requiring graduation from a four-year course at a college or university of recognized standing and requiring at least five years' experience in the general field, of which at least two must be within the special technical or professional field of the position, and at least one of which must have been experience of an expert or administrative character. In exceptional cases of proved ability in the particular position or department, or in similar work elesewhere, the requirement of college education will be waived by the Executive Board when persons have certain minimum high qualifications of experience, which qualifications may be set up from time to time for each profession.

SENIOR TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OR EXPERT: $4,500-6,000.

A position in any of the above professions, involving expert service or administration, requiring graduation from a four-year course at a college or university of recognized standing and requiring at least eight years' experience within the general field, of which at least four years must be in the special technical or professional field of the position, and at least two years of which must have been experience of an administrative or expert character. In exceptional cases of proved ability in the particular position or dpartment, or in similar work elsewhere, the requirement of college education will be waived by the Executive Board when persons have certain minimum high qualifications of experience, which qualifications may be set up from time to time for each profession.

CHIEF TECHNICAL OR PROFESSIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OR EXPERT: $6,000 and over.

A position in any of the above professions involving great expert service and requiring graduation from a four-year course at a college or university of recognized standing and requiring at least ten years' experience in the general field, of which at least six years must have been in the special technical or professional field of the position and of which at least five years must have been experience of an administrative or expert character. At least two years of such administrative or expert experience must have been of major importance. In exceptional cases of proved ability in the particular position or department, or in similar work elsewhere, the requirement of college education will be waived by the Executive Board for persons having certain minimum high qualifications of experience, which qualifications the Executive Board may set up from time to time for each profession.

Vocational Positions Classified (See Chart 2)

Vocational Assistant, $900-1,200.
Senior Vocational Assistant, $1,200-1,500.
Vocational Specialist, $1,500-1,860.
Vocational Administrator or Expert, $1,860-2,400.
Senior Vocational Administrator or Expert, $2,400-3,000.
Chief Vocational Administrator or Expert, $3,000-5,000.

VOCATIONAL ASSISTANT: $900-1,200.

A beginning position in any of the above vocations, such as those listed above in the vocational group, not requiring any special education or training beyond completion of elementary school education.

SENIOR VOCATIONAL ASSISTANT: $1,200-1,500.

A position in any of the above vocations, requiring no administrative duties but requiring graduation from a high school of recognized standing or four years' general business training.

VOCATIONAL SPECIALIST: $1,500-1,860.

A position in any of the above vocations, requiring no administrative duties or only the most minor administrative duties, but requiring graduation from a high school of recognized standing, and at least two years' special education in the particular vocation or its equivalent. In some cases, six years' general business experience may be substituted for the requirements named.

VOCATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OR EXPERT: $1,860-2,400.

A position in any of the above vocations, involving expert service or administration requiring graduation from a high school of recognized standing, at least two years' specialized training or its equivalent in the particular vocation, and at least two years, specialized experience in the vocation. In some cases, ten years of general business experience, including two years of administrative or expert service may be substituted for the requirements named.

SENIOR VOCATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OR EXPERT: $2,400-3,000.

A position in any of the above vocations, involving expert service or administration, requiring graduation from a high school of recognized standing, at least two years' special education or its equivalent in the particular vocation and at least three years' specialized experience in the vocation, two years of which must represent administrative experience or expert service.

CHIEF VOCATIONAL ADMINISTRATOR OR EXPERT: $3,000-5,000.

A position in any of the above vocations, involving expert service or administration, requiring graduation from a high school of recognized standing, at least two years' special education or its equivalent in the particular vocation, and at least six years' specialized experience in the vocation. Of this specialized experience at least four years must represent administrative experience or expert service and two of this four years must represent major administrative experience or major expert service.

CHART 1

	CLASS	1 College education (years)	2 Total experience (years)	3 Specialized experience (years). Inc. in Col. 2	4 Administrative or expert experience (years). Inc. in Col. 2	5 Major administrative experience or major expert (years). Inc. in Col. 4	6 Total experience equivalent of Cols. 1 and 2. Qualifications of Cols. 3, 4 & 5 must be included	Beginning salary rate
T6	Technical Assistant	4	0	0	0	0	3	$1,500 00
T5	Senior Technical Assistant	4	2	2	0	0	6	$2,160 00
T4	Technician	4	3	2	0	0	8	$2,640 00
T3	Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert	4	5	2	1	0	*	$3,360 00
T2	Senior Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert	4	8	4	2	0	*	$4,500 00
T1	Chief Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert	4	10	6	5	2	*	$6,000 00

*In exceptional cases of proved ability in the particular position or department or in similar work elsewhere, the requirement of college education will be waived by the Executive Board when persons have certain minimum high qualifications of experience, which qualifications may be set up from time to time for each profession. (see pages).

CHART 2

	CLASS	1 High school education (years)	2 Special education (years)	3 Specialized experience (years)	4 Administrative experience or expert service (years). Inc. in Col. 3	5 Major administrative experience or major expert service (years). Inc. in Col. 4	6 Total experience equivalent of Columns 1, 2, & 3	Beginning salary rate
V6	Vocational Assistant	0	0	0	0	0	0	$ 900 00
V5	Senior Vocational Assistant	4	0	0	0	0	4	$1,200 00
V4	Vocational Specialist	4	2*	0	0	0	6	$1,500 00
V3	Vocational Administrator or Expert	4	2*	2	0	0	†10	$1,860 00
V2	Senior Vocational Administrator or Expert	4	2*	3	2	0	.....	$2,400 00
V1	Chief Vocational Administrator or Expert	4	2*	6	4	2	.....	$3,000 00

*In cases where special education in a field is either not necessary or not available (E. G. fish culturist) this requirement is waived, and the requirement of specialized experience is correspondingly increased.

†Including 2 Administrative or Expert.

SALARY INCREASES

Increases in salaries within classes, when approved by the Governor, may be paid on the basis of length and merit of service as follows: Increases in pay within classes will be considered mainly on June first and December first of each year, and only on the basis of merit and length of service at the date when considered. Salary increases for field employes may be considered April first and October first.

KIND OF WORK—A Comprising the following classes:
Chief Vocational Administrator, $3,000-5,000.
Senior Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert, $4,500-6,000.
Office Director, $5,000-6,000.
Accountant-Class A, $5,000-6,500.
Administrative Executive, $6,000-8,000.
Chief Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert, $6,000 and over.

* * *

This kind of work comprises positions whose major elements include expert service or administrative work of high importance and where the tenure of office is not the main factor in pay increases. The pay in this group of classes must be based to a considerable extent on the conditions pecular to the work to be done in each individual case, but the following grades are indicated:

1. The entrance salary shall be the lowest salary rate.
2. The first increase in pay shall not be made in less than one year of service within the class, and the maximum pay shall not be granted for less than three years of service within the class.

* * *

KIND OF WORK—B—Comprising the following classes:
Clerk-Class A, $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-(1,500-1,560).
Code Clerk-Class A, $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Proof Reader, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.

Head File Clerk, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.
Statistical Clerk, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-(1,800-1,860).
Assistant Editor, $1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920.
Principal Clerk, $1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920-(1,980-2,040).
Stenographer-Class A, $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Stenographer Clerk-Class A, $1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Stenographer Secretary, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800.*
Correspondent, $1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560-(1,620-1,680).
Account Clerk, $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440.
Bookkeeper, $1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860-1,920-(1,980-2,040).
Chief Accounting Clerk, $2,100-2,160-2,220-2,280-2,340-2,400.
Cost Accountant, $2,400-2,460-2,520-2,580-2,640-2,700.
Accountant-Class C, $2,100-2,220-2,340-2,460-2,580-2,700.
Accountant-Class B, $3,300-3,420-3,540-3,660-3,780-3,900.
Supervising Stenographer, $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500.
Supervising Clerk-Class C, $1,260-1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Supervising Clerk-Class B, $1,800-1,920-2,040-2,160-2,280-2,400.
Supervising Clerk-Class A, $2,400-2,520-2,640-2,760-2,880-3,000.
Supervising Journeyman, $1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740-1,800-1,860.
Bureau Secretary, $2,400-2,520-2,640-2,760-2,880-3,000.
Executive Secretary, $3,000-3,240-3,480-3,720-3,960-3,200.
Asst. Administrative Executive, $4,000-4,180-4,360-4,540-4,720-4,900.
Fireman, $1,320-1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560.
Foreman, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680-1,740.
Technician, $2,640-2,760; 2,760-2,880; 2,880-3,000; 3,000-3,120; 3,120-3,240; 3,240-3,360.
Technical or Professional Administrator or Expert, $3,360-3,540; 3,540-3,720; 3,720-3,900; 3,900-4,080; 4,080-4,260; 4,260-4,500.
Senior Vocational Administrator or Expert, $2,400-2,520; 2,520-2,640; 2,640-2,700; 2,700-2,760; 2,760-2,880; 2,880-3,000.

This kind of work comprises positions where the length of service in a given position is usually comparatively long, and where highest effectiveness in the work is obtained only by relatively long service in the same position. These conditions call for a wide range of salaries, and a number of grades of pay. The following grades will govern increases for merit:

1. The entrance salary shall be the lowest salary rate.
2. The second rate may be paid at the end of not less than six months of satisfactory service within the class, except that this rate may be paid at the end of three months when service is especially meritorious.
3. The third rate may be paid at the end of one year of satisfactory service within the class.
4. The fourth rate may be paid at the end of one and one-half years of satisfactory service within the class.
5. The fifth rate may be paid only at the end of three years of satisfactory service within the class.
6. The sixth rate, if any, may be paid only at the end of five years of satisfactory service within the class.

* * *

KIND OF WORK—C—Comprising the following classes:
Messenger, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
File Clerk, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Store Room Assistant, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Mail Clerk, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Clerk-Class B, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Balance of Stores, Clerk, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Computing Clerk, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Tabulating Machine Operating, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Duplicating Machine Operator, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Graphotype Operator, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Multigraph Operator, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Code Clerk-Class B, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Clerk Typist, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Stenographer Typist, $960-1,020-1,080-1,140.
Stenoprapher-Class B, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Stenographer Clerk-Class B, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Receiving Teller, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Supervising Typist, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.

*Highest grade is Secretary to department head only.

Janitor, $900-960-1,020-1,080.
Elevator Operator, $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Watchman, $1,020-1,080-1,140-1,200.
Guide, $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320.
Policeman, (Capitol), $1,080-1,140-1,200-1,260.
Skilled Worker, $1,200-1,260-1,320-(1,380).
Chauffeur, $1,140-1,200-1,260-1,320.
Journeyman, $1,380-1,440-1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680.
Engineman, $1,500-1,560-1,620-1,680.
Technical Assistant, $1,500-1,680; 1,680-1,860; 1,860-1,980; 1,980-2,160.
Senior Technical Assistant, $2,160-2,280; 2,280-2,400; 2,400-2,520; 2,520-2,640.
Senior Vocational Assistant, $1,200-1,320; 1,320-1380; 1,380-1,440; 1,440-1,500.
Vocational Specialist, $1,500-1,620; 1,620-1,680; 1,680-1,740; 1,740-1,860.
Vocational Administrator or Expert, $1,860-1,980; 1,980-2,100; 2,100-2,220; 2,220-2,400.

This kind of work comprises positions in which the tenure in the position has in the past been only moderately long, where a high degree of efficiency is attained in moderate length of service, and hence where additional years of service yield relatively only a small increase in proficiency. These conditions call for a smaller range of salaries than in Group B. The following grades shall govern increases for merit:

1. The entrance salary shall be the lowest salary rate.
2. The second rate may be paid at the end of six months of satisfactory service within the class, except that this rate may be paid at the end of three months when the service is exceptionally meritorious.
3. The third rate may be paid at the end of one and one-half years of satisfactory service within the class.
4. The fourth rate may be paid at the end of two and one-half years of satisfactory service within the class.

* * *

KIND OF WORK—D—Comprising the following classes:
Clerical Assistant, $780-840-900.
Key Punch Operator, $900-960-1,020.
Typist, $900-960-1,020.
Bookkeeping Machine Operator, $900-960-1,020.
Charwoman, $600-660-720.
General Helper, $900-960-1,020.
Vocational Assistant, $900-1,020; 1,020-1,080; 1,080-1,200.
Fireman, $1,440-1,500-1,560.

This kind of work comprises beginning positions where the work is simple and easily learned, and where the tenure of office, because of anticipated promotion out of the class, should be comparatively short. These conditions call for a range of salaries which is narrow. The following grades shall govern increases for merit:

1. The entrance salary shall be the lowest salary rate.
2. The second rate may be paid at the end of six months of satisfactory service within the class, except that this rate be paid at the end of three months when the service is exceptionally meritorious.
3. The third rate may be paid at the end of one and one-half years of service within the class.

INCREASE IN PAY FOR MERIT ONLY.

Increases in pay within a class will be made only to competent and faithful employes who have given superior service either in speed, accuracy, quality, quantity, reliability, fidelity, or character of their work. Length of service without improvement will not justify an increase in pay. Increases in pay will be made on the recommendation of the responsible bureau or section chief, approved by the head of the department when special merit can be shown.

The service rules may be waived by the Governor as a recognitition of exceptional merit only.

This recommendation will be in the form of a Recommendation for Increase in Salary.

RECOMMENDATION FOR INCREASE IN SALARY

Date: .....

I hereby certify that.....has held the position of.....from.....to date.

This employe has given superior service as follows:
(Must be given in specific detail, not in general language).
Accuracy:
Quality:
Quantity:
Character of Work:

Reliability or Responsibility:
Other:

PREVIOUS SERVICE

Give dates of each change in salary or title

Title of Position	Salary	Date

VACATION AND SICK LEAVE
(For previous 3 years)

Year	Vacation	Sick leave	Other leave	Total
	No. of days	No. of days	No. of days	

(Use reverse side for additional information)

On the basis of the above service, I recommend that the salary of this employe be increased from .....to....., effective.....

.....
Bureau Chief

APPROVED: .....APPROVED: .....
Governor of Pennsylvania

PROMOTION OR TRANSFER TO OTHER CLASSES

Vacancies or new positions in State employment will be filed when practical by transfer or promotions of worthy and competent employes from lower classes.

Employes promoted to positions in another class which has a beginning salary rate higher than that currently received shall receive the minimum salary of the class to which promoted.

Employes transferred to positions in another class with beginning salary rates lower than that currently received shall be transferred at their current salary, providing this salary is not higher than the salary payable had entire service been in that class.

Maximum ability in a specific position should be developed within the service period specified above for each kind of work and promotion beyond the highest salary rate can be achieved only by transfer to positions of higher classification.

BEGINNING RATES OF PAY

The beginning rate shall be the minimum rate of a class, unless otherwise approved in advance by the Governor. The Governor will approve a beginning rate higher than a minimum rate of the class and waive service requirements for promotion only in exceptional cases of appointments to positions requiring specialized training, under the following conditions:—

1. In the case of technical or vocational positions, if the employe, personally, has all the qualifications requisite to the next higher class; or
2. To meet ungent market or other similar conditions.

PRIOR SERVICE CREDIT

Service within a class may include service prior to the adoption of this classification. Upon the approval of the Governor, an equivalent of former service in other employ will be accepted as partial prior service credit in State employ, and such prior service will also be credited toward eligibility for salary increases.

PART TIME

In case of employment on a part-time basis, the proper class of the work will be determined and assigned. The salary payable will be the proportion of full salary which the part time bears to full time.

PER DIEM RATES

Work for which payment is made on the hourly or per diem basis is not covered by this classification. Employment on the per diem basis at a rate of $10 a day or higher must have the previous written approval of the Governor.

REVISIONS

This classification and the plan for salary increases for merit are subject to revision from time to time by the Executive Board, whether by changing classes or salary rates, by making new classes, by changes in service requirements for salary increases within a class, or otherwise in order to meet changing market or employment conditions.

STATEMENT FROM THE AUDITOR GENERAL SHOWING CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

To the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, February 9, 1926, showing receipts and expenditures of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, commencing with the administration of Governor Stuart and ending with three years of Governor Pinchot's administration November 30, 1925.

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Letter of Transmittal
Summaries of Cash Receipts and Disbursements
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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL

Harrisburg, February 9, 1926.

To the Honorable, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In conformity with Joint Resolution, dated February 1, 1926, requesting certain information from this Department, I have the honor to submit the same herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWARD MARTIN.
Auditor General.

SUMMARIES OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART, DETAILS ANNEXED.

Governors	Cash Receipts	Cash Disbursements
Gifford Pinchot (3 years)	$378,988,036.48	$365,108,622.14
William C. Sproul	318,507,273.29	318,029,729.41
Martin G. Brumbaugh ...	144,519,625.17	142,090,545.86
John K. Tener	131,292,105.37	137,793,365.31
Edwin S. Stuart	110,927,289.80	112,458,293.38
Totals	$1,084,234,330.11	$1,075,480,556.10

Note: Governor Pinchot has served but three years of his term, from January, 1923, to December, 1925, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1922, and ended November 30, 1925, and the disbursements are for the fiscal year commencing December 1, 1922, ended November 30, 1925.

SUMMARIES OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART, DETAILS ANNEXED, CONTINUED.

GOVERNORS		CASH RECEIPTS		CASH DISBURSEMENTS	
Gifford Pinchot	1925	$173,435,123.83		$157,721,918.14	
	1924	107,728,142.30		112,375,385.08	
	1923	97,824,770.35		95,011,318.92	
Totals			$378,988,036.48		$365,108,622.14
William C. Sproul	1922	$97,395,983.95		$94,697,415.65	
	1921	82,724,685.53		91,765,247.92	
	1920	73,871,293.97		75,098,733.20	

	1919	64,515,309.84		56,468,332.64	
Totals			$318,507,273.29		$318,029,729.41
Martin G. Brumbaugh	1918	$44,165,368.74		$42,439,764.96	
	1917	31,700,489.35		29,360,493.19	
	1916	36,663,039.23		35,489,553.67	
	1915	31,990,727.85		34,800,734.04	
Totals			$144,519,625.17		$142,090,545.86
John K. Tener	1914	$31,421,621.33		$35,578,111.71	
	1913	35,348,615.35		37,566,196.27	
	1912	32,374,890.46		35,516,410.37	
	1911	32,146,978.23		29,132,646.96	
Totals			$131,292,105.37		$137,793,365.31
Edwin S. Stuart	1910	$28,946,424.43		$27,657,399.88	
	1909	29,101,183.70		30,021,773.57	
	1908	25,852,548.95		29,197,654.15	
	1907	27,027,132.72		25,581,465.78	
Totals			$110,927,289.80		$112,458,293.38
Grand Totals			$1,084,234,330.11		$1,075,480,556.10

Note:—Governor Pinchot has served but three years of histerm, from January, 1923, to December, 1925, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1st, 1922 and ended November 30th, 1925 and the disbursements are for the fiscal years commencing December 1st, 1922, and ended November 30th, 1925.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. DETAILS ANNEXED—CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Gifford Pinchot (3 years)	William C. Sproul	Governors Martin G. Brumbaugh	John K. Tener	Edwin S. Stuart
GENERAL	$206,571,196.31	$194,754,660.66	$142,262,754.85	$131,175,181.66	$109,761,812.29
	$206,571,196.31	$194,754,660.66	$142,262,754.85	$131,175,181.66	$109,761,812.29
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:					
Motor	69,974,761.31	36,129,345.33	.....	.....	.....
State Bond Road	48,843,050.65	66,337,874.05	.....	.....	.....
	$118,817,812.04	$102,467,219.38	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
School Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2					
Appropriated from General Fund (Note A)	7,134,371.14	1,001,593.86	.....	.....	.....
Receipts from other sources	13,941,237.91	3,149,969.10	.....	.....	.....
School Employes Annuity Savings	10,044,923.63	5,816,820.70	.....	.....	.....
Vocational Education:					
Federal Appropriations (Note B)	1,297,170.62	980,445.86	127,312.10	.....	.....
State School	352,222.51	330,170.50	231,494.81	10,470.46	.....
Former Teachers:					
Appropriated from General Fund (Note C)	18,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts from other sources	86.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineers' Licenses	26,522.84	77,924.25	.....	.....	.....
Normal School (Note D)	.....	5,370.00	.....	.....	.....
	$32,819,535.35	$11,362,294.27	$358,806.91	$10,470.46	.....
GASOLINE TAX (Note E)	6,506,697.34	2,124,634.59	.....	.....	.....
	$6,506,697.34	$2,124,634.59	.....	.....	.....
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:					
Insurance Tax	2,502,250.93	752,554.36	.....	.....	.....
Insurance Department	86,219.02	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$2,588,474.95	$752,554.36	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE:					
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	2,014,323.83	.....	.....	.....	.....
Appropriated from General Fund (Note F)	.....	175,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Receipts from other sources (Note G)	.....	1,561,397.35	.....	.....	.....
	$2,014,323.83	$1,736,397.35	.....	.....	.....
GAME COMMISSION:					
Game	$1,826,732.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Game Protection and Propagation	64,330.20	$954,092.75	$285,341.05	.....	.....
Bounty	51,594.01	871,377.79	508,683.41	.....	.....
Game Fence (Appropriated from Game Fund)	1,678.81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non Resident Hunters Licenses	1,431.40	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$1,945,766.52	$1,825,470.54	$794,024.46	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:					
Dog	1,799,451.07	423,655.30	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Beverage	40,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Experimental Agriculture	4,812.60	84,175.43			
Bureau of Markets	3,684.75	181.50			
	$1,848,648.42	$508,012.23			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. DETAILS ANNEXED—CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Gifford Pinchot (3 years)	William C. Sproul	Governors Martin G. Brumbaugh	John K. Tener	EDWIN S. Stuart
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE:					
State Bond Road Sinking (Note H)	1,650,111.38				
Sinking (Note H-1)	42,673.54				
Agricultural College and Land Script	34,492.99				
	$1,727,277.91				
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING:					
Banking	996,490.38	641,490.70			
Securities Bureau	262,834.23				
	$1,259,324.61	$641,490.70			
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE:					
State Employes Annuity Savings	825,275.01				
State Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2:					
Appropriated from General Fund (Note I)	364,532.03				
Receipts from other sources	215.12				
State Employes Retirement Board Expense Fund,	25,081.29				
Registered Names	13,075.70				
	$1,228,179.15				
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:					
Resident Fish	587,995.53	207,043.01			
Fish	174,618.20				
Fish Propagation	67,259.48	86,264.26	8,269.75		
	$829,873.21	$293,307.27	$8,269.75		
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES:					
State Insurance	$315,564.09				
State Insurance	$315,564.09				
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION:	158,050.45				
	$158,050.45				
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:					
Bedding and Upholstery	105,966.09				
Industrial Rehabilitation Federal Appropriations (Note J)	105,348.31	61,599.12			
Boiler Inspection	65,283.75				
Elevator Inspection	8,258.65				
	$284,856.80	$61,599.12			
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:					
Grade Crossing and Land Damage (Note K)	37,896.17	271,350.25			
Standardization Laboratory	34,559.33				
	$72,455.50	$271,350.25			

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. DETAILS ANNEXED.—Continued.

FUNDS	Gifford Pinchot (3 years)	William C. Sproul	Governors Martin G. Brumbaugh	John K. Tener	Edwin S. Stuart
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking		11,069.49	10,719.63	106,453.25	1,165,477.51
State Bond Road Sinking		186,702.17			
$		$197,771.66	$10,719.63	$106,453.25	$1,165,477.51
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS:					
State Insurance		1,510,510.91	824,279.73		
$		$1,510,510.91	$824,279.73	$	$

PRISON LABOR COMMISSION:					
Manufacturing	.....	.....	260,769.84	.....	.....
	$	$.....	$260,769.84	$.....	$.....
Totals	$378,988,036.48	$318,507,273.29	$144,519,625.17	$131,292,105.37	$110,927,289.80

Note:—Governor Pinchot has served but three years of histerm, from January, 1923, to December, 1925, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1st, 1922 and ended November 30th, 1925 and the disbursements are for the fiscal years commencing December 1st, 1922, and ended November 30th, 1925.

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

FUNDS	Total		GOVERNOR PINCHOT		
		1926	1925	1924	1923
GENERAL	206,571,196.31	$.....	$75,911,266.50	$66,454,521.88	$64,205,407.93
	$206,571,196.31	$.....	$75,911,266.50	$66,454,521.88	$64,205,407.93
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:					
Motor	69,974,761.39	.....	26,206,193.78	25,200,790.91	18,567,776.70
State Bond Road	48,843,050.65	.....	44,050,260.64	1,626,941.08	3,165,848.93
	$118,817,812.04	.....	$70,256,454.42	$26,827,731.99	$21,733,625.63
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
School Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2:					
Appropriated From General Fund (Note A)	7,139,371.14	.....	4,996,965.00	776,796.79	1,365,609.35
Receipts From Other Sources	13,941,237.91	.....	7,968,524.38	3,683,997.88	2,288,715.65
School Employes Annuity Savings	10,044,923.63	.....	4,349,307.29	2,997,256.63	2,698,359.71
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation)	1,297.170.62	.....	548,531.89	308,951.88	439,686.85
State School (Note B)	352,222.51	.....	100,749.84	170,161.54	81,311.13
Former Teachers:					
Appropriated From General Fund (Note C)	18,000.00	.....	18,000.00	.....	.....
Receipts from Other Sources	86.70	.....	86.70	.....	.....
Engineers' Licenses	26,522.84	.....	7,157.84	9,694.48	9,670.52
Normal School (Note D)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$32,819,535.35	.....	$17,989,322.94	$7,946,859.20	$6,883,353.21
GASOLINE TAX (Note E)	6,506,697.34	.....	2,605,867.32	2,239,960.89	1,660,869.13
	$6,506,697.34	.....	$2,605,867.32	$2,239,960.89	$1,660,869.13

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART—CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	1926	GOVERNOR PINCHOT 1925	1924	1923
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:					
Insurance Tax	2,502,255.93	.....	852,506.74	885,294.77	764,454.42
Insurance Department	86,219.02	.....	86,219.02	.....	.....
	$2,588,474.95	.....	$938,725.76	$885,294.77	$764,454.42
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE:					
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission):	2,014,323.83	.....	885,929.58	619,417.09	508,977.16
Appropriated From General Fund (Note F)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receipts From Other Sources (Note G)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$2,014,323.83	.....	$885,929.58	$619,417.09	$508,977.16
GAME COMMISSION:					
Game	$1,826,732.10	.....	$660,395.35	$674,881.81	$491,454.94
Game Protection and Propagation	64,330.20	.....	.....	.....	64,330.20
Bounty	51,594.01	.....	.....	.....	51,594.01
Game Fence (Appropriated From Game Fund	1,678.81	.....	1,065.92	612.89	.....
Non-Resident Hunters' Licenses	1,431.40	.....	.....	.....	1,431.40
	$1,945,766.52	.....	$661,461.27	$675,494.70	$608,810.55
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:					
Dog	1,799,451.07	.....	636,306.96	626,019.07	537,125.04
Agricultural Beverage	40,700.00	.....	40,700.00	.....	.....
Experimental Agriculture	4,812.60	.....	586.30	3,730.04	496.26
Bureau of Markets	3,684.75	.....	2,178.80	1,393.39	112.56
	$1,848,648.42	.....	$679,772.06	$631,142.50	$537,733.86
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE:					
State Bond Road Sinking (Note H)	1,650,111.38	.....	1,487,390.86	83,587.21	79,133.31
Sinking (Note H-1)	42,673.54	.....	3,455.11	24,669.13	14,549.30
Agricultural College and Land Script	34,492.99	.....	23,142.16	11,350.83	.....
	$1,727,277.91	.....	$1,513,988.13	$119,607.17	$93,682.61
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING:					
Banking	996,490.38	.....	466,711.98	321,546.63	208,231.77
Securities Bureau	262,834.23	.....	102,042.12	109,682.11	51,110.00
	$1,259,324.61	.....	$568,754.10	$431,228.74	$259,341.77

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE:					
State Employes Annuity Savings	825,275.01	.....	495,181.54	330,093.47	.....
State Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2.					
Appropriated From General Fund (Note I)	364,532.03	.....	364,532.03	.....	.....
Receipts From Other Sources	215.12	.....	215.12	.....	.....
State Employes Retirement Board Expense Fund	25,081.29	.....	10,056.34	15,024.95	.....
Registered Names	13,075.70	.....	4,651.65	6,454.05	1,970.00
	$1,228,179.15	.....	$874,636.68	$351,572.47	$1,970.00
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:					
Resident Fish	587,995.53	.....	113,396.68	256,896.29	217,702.56
Fish	174,618.20	.....	174,618.20	.....	.....
Fish Propagation	67,259.48	.....	7,776.53	28,247.26	31,235.69
	$829,873.21	.....	$295,791.41	$285,143.55	$248,938.25
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES:					
State Insurance	315,564.09	.....	$38,908.53	$33,230.13	$243,425.43
	$315,564.09	.....	$38,908.53	$33,230.13	$243,425.43

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATION COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART—CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	GOVERNOR PINCHOT			
		1926	1925	1924	1923
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION	158,050.45	.....	80,769.17	77,281.28	.....
	$158,050.45	.....	$80,769.17	$77,281.28	.....
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:					
Bedding and Upholstery	105,966.09	.....	46,234.99	59,731.10	.....
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal appropriations). Note J	105,348.31	.....	30,978.10	37,797.99	36,572.22
Boiler Inspection	65,283.75	.....	36,301.44	26,268.31	2,714.00
Elevator Inspection	8,258.65	.....	4,086.59	3,684.06	488.00
	$284,856.80	.....	$117,601.12	$127,481.46	$39,774.22
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:					
Grade Crossing and Land Damage (Note K)	37,896.17	.....	.....	8,499.99	29,396.18
Standardization Laboratory	34,559.33	.....	15,874.84	13,674.49	5,010.00
	$72,455.50	.....	$15,874.84	$22,174.48	$34,406.18
Totals	$378,988,036.48	.....	$173,435,123.83	$107,728,142.30	$97,824,770.35

In this Statement the Governor has served but three years of his term, from January, 1923, to December, 1925, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1922 and ended November 30, 1925.

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

FUNDS	Total	WILLIAM C. SPROUL			
		1922	1921	1920	1919
GENERAL	$194,754,660.66	$55,307,224.35	$47,575,288.49	$47,249,983.78	$44,622,164.04
	$194,754,660.66	$55,307,224.35	$47,575,288.49	$47,249,983.78	$44,622,164.04
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:					
Motor	36,129,345.33	13,306,296.48	9,554,868.01	8,074,590.81	5,193,590.03
State Bond Road	66,337,874.05	19,400,042.09	19,961,118.08	13,994,028.81	12,982,685.07
	$102,467,219.38	$32,706,338.57	$29,515,986.09	$22,068,619.62	$18,176,275.10
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
School Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2:					
Appropriated from General Fund (Note A)	1,001,593.86	310,375.33	.....	691,218.53	.....
Receipts from other sources	3,149,969.10	1,251,193.36	1,297,108.31	555,790.59	45,876.84
School Employes Annuity Savings	5,816,820.70	2,269,587.63	1,837,601.62	1,463,785.96	245,845.49
Vocational Education Federal Appropriation (Note B)	980,445.86	324,984.37	310,446.03	195,030.81	149,984.65
State School	330,170.50	70,907.42	93,007.11	86,387.24	79,868.73
Engineers' Licenses	77,924.25	77,924.25	.....	.....	.....
Normal School (Note D)	5,370.00	5,370.00	.....	.....	.....
	$11,362,294.27	$4,310,342.36	$3,538,163.07	$2,992,213.13	$521,575.71
GASOLINE TAX (NOTE E)	2,124,634.59	1,765,172.77	359,461.82	.....	.....
	$2,124,634.59	$1,765,172.77	$359,461.82	.....	.....

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART—CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	WILLIAM C. SPROUL			
		1922	1921	1920	1919
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:					
Insurance Tax	752,554.36	752,554.36	.....	.....	.....
	$752,554.36	$752,554.36	.....	.....	.....

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE:					
Manufacturing:					
Appropriation from General Fund	175,000.00	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	75,000.00
Receipts from other sources	1,561,397.35	537,181.62	450,457.60	376,380.11	197,378.02
	$1,736,397.35	$587,181.62	$450,457.60	$426,380.11	$272,378.02
GAME COMMISSION:					
Game Protection and Propagation	954,092.75	263,277.55	269,174.63	228,420.79	193,219.78
Bounty	871,377.79	237,776.32	239,380.32	208,521.78	185,699.37
	$1,825,470.54	$501,053.87	$508,554.95	$436,942.57	$378,919.15
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:					
Dog	$423,655.30	$423,655.30	$.....	$.....	$.....
Experimental Agriculture	84,175.43	2,221.41	793.36	74,056.66	7,104.00
Bureau of Markets	181.50	181.50	.....	.....	.....
	$508,012.23	$426,058.21	$793.36	$74,056.66	$7,104.00
Banking	641,490.70	193,541.10	178,257.22	147,352.14	122,340.24
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING:					
	$641,490.70	$193,541.10	$178,257.22	$147,352.14	$122,340.24
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:					
Resident Fish	207,043.01	207,043.01	.....	.....	.....
Fish Propagation	86,264.26	26,125.94	28,364.70	23,009.07	8,764.55
	$293,307.27	$233,168.95	$28,364.70	$23,009.07	$8,764.55
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:					
Industrial Rehabilitation, Federal Appropriation (Note J)	$61,599.12	$61,599.12	.....	.....	.....
	$61,599.12	$61,599.12	.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:					
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	271,350.25	271,350.25	.....	.....	.....
	$271,350.25	$271,350.25	.....	.....	.....
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking	11,069.49	3,859.25	.....	.....	7,210.24
State Bond Road Sinking	186,702.17	78,481.18	$64,990.74	$43,230.25	.....
	$197,771.66	$82,340.43	$64,990.74	$43,230.25	$7,210.24
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS:					
State Insurance	1,510,510.91	198,057.99	504,367.49	409,506.64	398,578.79
	$1,510,510.91	$198,057.99	$504,367.49	$409,506.64	$398,578.79
Totals	$318,507,273.29	$97,395,983.95	$82,724,685.53	$73,871,293.97	$64,515,309.84

In this statement the Governor's term extends from January, 1919 to January, 1923, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1918, and ended November 30th, 1922.

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

		MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH			
FUNDS	Total	1918	1917	1916	1915
GENERAL	$142,262,754.85	$43,165,980.58	$31,056,411.86	$36,199,784.39	$31,840,578.02
	$142,262,754.85	$43,165,980.58	$31,056,411.86	$36,199,784.39	$31,840,578.02
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS:					
State Insurance	824,279.73	299,657.58	256,045.22	260,849.50	7,727.43
	$824,279.73	$299,657.58	$256,045.22	$260,849.50	$7,727.43
GAME COMMISSION:					
Bounty	508,683.41	146,713.49	138,459.35	131,458.77	92,051.80
Game Protection and Propagation	285,341.05	156,200.51	119,056.16	8,352.13	1,732.25
	$794,024.46	$302,914.00	$257,515.51	$139,810.90	$93,784.05
PRISON LABOR COMMISSION:					
Manufacturing	260,769.84	171,008.04	89,414.93	346.87	.....
	$260,769.84	$171,008.04	$89,414.93	$346.87	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
State School	231,494.81	90,262.69	41,101.83	62,247.57	37,918.72
Vocational Education	127,312.10				
	$358,806.91	$217,538.79	$41,101.83	$62,247.57	$37,918.72
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking	10,719.63	.....	.....	.....	$10,719.63
	$10,719.63	.....	.....	.....	$10,719.63

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:					
Fish Propogation	8,269.75	8,269.75			
	$8,269.75	$8,269.75			
Totals	$144,519,625.17	$44,165,368.74	$31,700,489.35	$36,663,039.23	$31,990,727.85

Note: In this statement the Governor's term extends fromJanuary, 1915, to January, 1919, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1914 and ended November 30, 1918.

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINSTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

		JOHN K.TENER			
FUNDS	Total	1914	1913	1912	1911
GENERAL	$131,175,181.66	$31,391,725.25	$35,333,768.42	$32,349,096.59	$32,100,591.40
	$131,175,181.66	$31,391,725.25	$35,333,768.42	$32,349,096.59	$32,100,591.40
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
State School	10,470.46	9,993.49	476.97		
	$10,470.46	$9,993.49	$476.97		
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking	106,453.25	19,902.59	14,369.96	25,793.87	46,386.83
Totals	$131,292,105.37	$31,421,621.33	$35,348,615.35	$32,374,890.46	$32,146,978.23

Note: In this statement the Governor's term extends from January, 1911, to January, 1915, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1910, and ended November 30, 1914.

DETAILS OF CASH RECEIPTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINSTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

		EDWIN S. STUART			
FUNDS	Total	1910	1909	1908	1907
GENERAL	$109,761,812.29	$28,895,446.42	$28,945,210.31	$25,670,540.97	$26,250,614.59
	$109,761,812.29	$28,895,446.42	$28,945,210.31	$25,670,540.97	$26,250,614.59
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking	1,165,477.51	50,978.01	155,973.39	182,007.98	776,518.13
	$1,165,477.51	$50,978.01	$155,973.39	$182,007.98	$776,518.13
Totals	$110,927,289.80	$28,946,424.43	$29,101,183.70	$25,852,548.95	$27,027,132.72

Note: In this statement the Governor's term extends from January, 1907, to January, 1911, while the receipts are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1906, and ended November 30, 1910.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART, DETAILS ANNEXED.

			Governors		
FUNDS	Gifford Pinchot (3 years)	William C. Sproul	Martin G. Brumbaugh	John K. Tener	Edwin S. Stuart
GENERAL	$200,028,879.42	$200,682,688.26	$139,434,745.08	$136,016,923.31	$111,119,152.11
	$200,028,879.42	$200,682,688.26	$139,434,745.08	$136,016,923.31	$111,119,152.11
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:					
Motor	66,087,404488	32,393,092.99			
State Bond Road	44,920,237.12	63,691,391.10			
	$111,007,642.00	$96,083,484.09			
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
School Emloyes Annuity Reserve No. 2	20,924,954.27	4,121,752.91			
School Employes Annuity Savings	9,765,954.27	5,777,325.80			
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriations)	1,219,978.34	809,981.57	32,700.66		
State School	339,390.21	351,253.43	309,120.85	40,865.17	
Former Teachers	14,236.32				
Engineers Licenses	78,257.06	13,917.72			
Normal School	5,370.00				
	$32,347,494.65	$11,074,231.49	$341,821.51	$40,865.17	
GASOLINE TAX (NOTE E)	6,178,224.76	917,924.82			
	$6,178,224.76	$917,924.82			
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:					
Insurance Tax	1,960,127.56	1,542,152.79			
Insurance Department	48,346.36				
	$2,008,473.92	$1,542,152.79			

DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE:					
Manufacturing (Prison Lab. Com.)	1,897,129.01	1,798,224.84	389,103.40	.....	.....
	$1,897,129.01	$1,798,224.84	$389,103.40	.....	.....
GAME COMMISSION:					
Game	1,699,117.62	.....	.....	.....	.....
Game Protection and Propagation	189,321.38	1,093,909.29	784,299.82	.....	.....
Bounty	78,149.18	982,479.02	243,696.07	.....	.....
Game Fence (Appropriated from Game Fund	3,137.59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Game Damage	3,275.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$1,973,001.27	$2,076,388.31	$1,027,995.89	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:					
Dog	$1,756,279.84	$102,130.90	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Beverage	1,836.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Experimental Agriculture	64,123.90	12,448.62	.....	.....	.....
Bureau of Markets	2,189..82	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$1,824,430.16	$111,579.52	.....	.....	.....
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE:					
State Bond Road Sinking (Note H)	3,548,588.41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sinking (Note H-1)	203,676.67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural College and Land Script	524,334.66	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$4,276,599.74	.....	.....	.....	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART, CONTINUED DETAILS ANNEXED.

FUNDS	Gifford Pinchot (3 years)	William C. Sproul	Governors Martin G. Brumbaugh	John K. Tener	Edwin S. Stuart
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING:					
Banking	983,394.24	574,629.90	.....	.....	.....
Securities Bureau	124,035.58				
	$1,107,429.82	$574,629.90	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE:					
State Employes Annuity Savings	734,813.97	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2 (Note I)	332,688.58	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Employes Retirement Board Expense Fund	29,421.49	.....	.....	.....	.....
Registered Names	4,438.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$1,101,362.14	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:					
Resident Fish	463,857.40	108,646.59	.....	.....	.....
Fish	193,137.77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish Propagation	53,920.54	70,168.29	.....	.....	.....
	$710,915.71	$178,814.88	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES:	$285,122.28	542,671.72	896,879.98	.....	.....
		$542,671.72	$896,879.98	.....	.....
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION	72,537.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$72,537.80	.....	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:					
Bedding and Upholstery	$78,288.43	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Rehabilitation:					
Federal Appropriations (Note J)	98,598.32	$78,071.50	.....	.....	.....
Boiler Inspection	25,630.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elevator Inspection	5,447.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$207,964.25	$78,071.50	.....	.....	.....
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:					
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	49,524.92	261,161.50	.....	.....	.....
Standardization Laboratory	31,890.29	.....	.....	.....	.....
	$261,161.50	$261,161.50	.....	.....	.....
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking	.....	.....	.....	$1,735,576.83	$1,339,141.27
State Bond Road Sinking	.....	2,104,705.79	.....	.....	.....
	.....	$2,104,705.79	.....	$1,735,576.83	$1,339,141.27
Totals	$365,108,622.14	$318,029,729.41	$142,090,545.86	$137,793,365.31	$112,458,293.38

DETAILS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

FUNDS	Total	GOVERNOR PINCHOT 1926	1925	1924	1923
GENERAL	$200,028,879.42	.....	$70,034,249.33	$64,385,058.91	$65,609,571.18
	$200,028,879.42	.....	$70,034,249.33	$64,385,058.91	$65,609,571.18
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:					
Motor	66,087,404.88	.....	23,130,565.12	29,406,012.03	13,550,827.73
State Bond Road	44,920,237.12	.....	34,860,303.35	4,634,813.61	5,425,120.16
	$111,007,642.00	.....	$57,990,868.47	$34,040,825.64	$18,975,947.89
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
School Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2	20,924,954.27	.....	12,817,111.28	4,510,911.38	3,596,931.61
School Employes Annuity Savings	9,765,308.45	.....	4,147,200.38	2,874,033.12	2,743,474.95
Vocational Education (Federal Appropriation) (Note B)	1,219,978.34	.....	642,380.84	267,491.51	310,105.99
State School	339,390.21	.....	221,086.67	117,241.04	1,062.50
Former Teachers	14,236.32	.....	14,236.32	.....	.....
Engineers' Licenses	78,257.06	.....	17,433.01	33,890.53	26,933.52
Normal School (Note D)	5,370.00	.....	.....	9.37	5,360.63
	$32,347,494.65	.....	$17,859,448.50	$7,804,176.95	$6,683,869.20
GASOLINE TAX (Note E)	6,178,224.76	.....	2,501,807.23	2,048,632.69	1,627,784.84
	$6,178,224.76	.....	$2,501,807.23	$2,048,632.69	$1,627,784.84
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:					
Insurance Tax	1,960,127.56	.....	1,377,454.87	582,672.69	.....
Insurance Department	48,346.36	.....	48,346.36	.....	.....
	$2,008,473.92	.....	$1,425,801.23	$582,672.69	.....
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE:					
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Commission)	1,897,129.01	.....	813,490.52	570,425.58	513,212.91
	$1,897,129.01	.....	$813,490.52	$570,425.58	$513,212.91
GAME COMMISSION:					
Game	1,699,117.62	.....	830,620.45	323,199.48	245,297.69
Game Protection and Propagation	189,321.38	.....	.....	.....	189,321.38
		.....	.....	.....	78,149.18
Game Fence (Appropriated from Game Fund)	3,137.59	.....	2,038.83	1,098.76	.....
Game Damage	3,275.50	.....	1,088.00	2,187.50	.....
	$1,973,001.27	.....	$833,747.28	$626,485.74	$512,768.25
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:					
Dog	1,756,279.84	.....	843,946.93	580,848.68	331,484.23
Agricultural Beverages	1,836.60	.....	1,836.60	.....	.....
Experimental Agriculture	64,123.90	.....	22,750.73	35,750.56	5,622.61
Bureau of Markets	2,189.82	.....	1,541.90	.....	647.92
	$1,824,430.16				
BOARD OF FINANCE AND REVENUE:					
State Bond Road Sinking (Note H)	$3,548,588.41	.....	$3,338,593.66	.....	$209,994.75
Sinking (Note H-1)	203,676.67	.....	203,676.67	.....	.....
Agricultural College and Land Script	524,334.66	.....	24,334.66	500,000.00	.....
	$4,276,599.74	.....	$3,566,604.99	$500,000.00	$209,994.75

DETAILS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	GOVERNOR PINCHOT 1926	1925	1924	1923
Banking	983.39.24	.....	437,810.25	330,818.39	214,765.60
Securities Bureau	124,035.58	.....	60,368.72	53,294.57	10,372.29
	$1,107,429.82	.....	$498,178.97	$384,112.96	$225,137.89
DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND FINANCE:					
State Employes Annuity Savings	734,813.97	.....	447,352.93	287,461.04	.....
State Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2	332,688.58	.....	332,688.58	.....	.....
State Employes Retirement Board Expense Fund	29,421.49	.....	15,823.97	13,597.52	.....
Registered Names	4,438.10	.....	3,252.25	1,185.85	.....
	$1,101,362.14	.....	$799,117.73	$302,244.41	.....
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:					
Resident Fish	463,857.40	.....	94,319.59	200,353.24	169,184.57
Fish	193,137.77	.....	193,137.77	.....	.....
Fish Propagation	53,920.54	.....	11,629.69	42,290.85	.....
	$710,915.71	.....	$299,087.05	$242,644.09	$169,184.57

DEPARTMENT OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLIES:					
State Insurance	285,122.28	.....	77,071.37	99,873.44	108,177.47
	$285,122.28	.....	$77,071.37	$99,873.44	$108,177.47
STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION	72,537.80	.....	$39,056.38	$33,481.42	.....
	$72,537.80	.....	$39,056.38	$33,481.42	.....
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:					
Bedding and Upholstery	78,288.43	.....	41,261.42	37,027.01	.....
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation) (Note J)	98,598.32	.....	29,822.79	68,775.53	.....
Boiler Inspection	25,630.50	.....	25,630.50	.....	.....
Elevator Inspection	5,447.00	.....	2,825.00	2,622.00	.....
	$207,964.25	.....	$99,539.71	$108,424.54	.....
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:					
Grade Crossing and Land Damage (Note K)	49,524.92	.....	.....	15,649.99	33,874.93
Standardization Laboratory	31,890.29	.....	13,773.22	14,076.79	4,040.28
	$81,415.21	.....	$13,773.22	$29,726.78	$37,915.21
Totals	$365,108,622.14	.....	$157,721,918.14	$112,375,385.08	$95,011,318.92

In this statement, the Governor has served but three years of his term, from January, 1923, to December, 1925, while the disbursements are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1922 and ending November 30, 1925.

DETAILS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART.

		GOVERNOR SPROUL			
FUNDS	Total	1922	1921	1920	1919
GENERAL	$200,682,688.26	$58,319,542.19	$48,854,149.17	$48,370,205.93	$45,138,790.97
GENERAL	$200,682,688.26	$58,319,542.19	$48,854,149.17	$48,370,205.93	$45,138,790.97
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS:					
Motor	$32,392,092.99	10,883,882.30	10,130,986.83	6,216,162.35	5,161,061.51
State Bond Road	63,691,391.10	16,783,023.42	27,315,885.45	14,347,679.81	5,244,802.42
	$96,083,484.09	$27,666,905.72	$37,446,872.28	$20,563,842.16	$10,405,863.93
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
School Employes Annuity Reserve No. 2	4,121,752.91	1,536,990.64	1,218,777.71	1,365,984.56	.....
School Employes Annuity Savings	5,777,325.86	2,265,369.90	1,794,113.12	1,717,842.84	.....
Vocational Education (Federal Appr'n)	809,981.57	346,827.30	269,787.28	138,621.00	54,745.99
State School	351,253.43	95,155.66	87,252.12	167,254.30	1,591.35
Engineers Licenses	13,917.72	13,917.72	.....	.....	.....
	$11,074,231.49	$4,258,261.22	$3,369,930.23	$3,389,702.70	$56,337.34
GASOLINE TAX	$917,924.82	$917,924.82	.....	.....	.....
GASOLINE TAX	$917,924.82	$917,924.82	.....	.....	.....
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT:					
Insurance Tax	1,542,152.79	1,477,313.88	64,838.91	.....	.....
	$1,542,152.79	$1,477,313.88	$64,838.91	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE:					
Manufacturing (Prison Labor Comm.)	1,798,224.84	573,065.84	471,565.91	473,882.52	279,710.57
	$1,798,224.84	$573,065.84	$471,565.91	$473,882.52	$279,710.57
GAME COMMISSION:					
Game Protection and Propagation	1,093,909.29	309,636.06	162,871.27	383,583.93	237,818.03
Bounty	982,479.02	250,280.57	485,502.24	163,885.19	82,811.02
	$2,076,388.31	$559,916.63	$648,373.51	$547,469.12	$320,629.05
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:					
Dog	102,130.90	102,130.90	.....	.....	.....
Experimental Agriculture	12,448.62	4,975.81	5,686.64	1,786.17	.....
	$114,579.52	$107,106.71	$5,686.64	$1,786.17	.....
DEPARTMENT OF BANKING:					
Banking	574,629.90	162,910.10	197,794.93	158,945.75	54,979.12
	$574,629.90	$162,910.10	$197,794.93	$158,945.75	$54,979.12
DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES:					
Resident Fish	108,646.59	108,646.59	.....	.....	.....
Fish Propagation	70,168.29	31,114.08	39,054.21	.....	.....
	$178,814.88	$139,760.67	$39,054.21	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY:					
Industrial Rehabilitation (Federal Appropriation)	$78,071.50	$36,572.78	$41,498.72	.....	.....
	$78,071.50	$36,572.78	$41,498.72	.....	.....

DETAILS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	GOVERNOR SPROUL 1922	1921	1920	1919
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:					
Grade Crossing and Land Damage	261,161.50	261,161.50	.....	.....	.....
	$261,161.50	$261,161.50	.....	.....	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS:					
State Insurance	542,671.72	216,973.59	104,983.41	8,693.06	212,021.66
	$542,671.72	$216,973.59	$104,983.41	$8,693.06	$212,021.66
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
State Bond Road Sinking	2,104,705.79	.....	520,500.00	1,584,205.79	.....
	$2,104,705.79	.....	$520,500.00	$1,584,205.79	.....
	$318,029,729.41	$94,697,415.65	$91,765,247.92	$75,098,733.20	$56,468,332.64

In this statement the Governor's term extends from December, 1919, to January, 1923, while the disbursements are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1st, 1918, and ended November 30th, 1922.

DETAILS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	MARTIN G. BRUMBAUGH 1918	1917	1916	1915
GENERAL	$139,434,745.08	$41,515,350.09	$28,651,866.88	$34,667,026.50	$34,600,501.61
	$139,434,745.08	$41,515,350.09	$28,651,866.88	$34,667,026.50	$34,600,501.61
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS:					
State Insurance	$896,879.98	298,296.85	237,446.20	361,136.93	.....
	$896,879.98	$298,296.85	$237,446.20	$361,136.93	.....
GAME COMMISSION:					
Bounty	243,696.07	64,436.72	107,837.85	67,589.50	3,832.00
Game Protection and Propagation	784,299.82	181,029.13	224,966.51	320,133.30	58,170.88
		$245,465.85	$332,804.36	$387,722.80	$62,002.88
PRISON LABOR COMMISSION:					
Manufacturing	389,103.40	285,647.96	93,559.73	9,895.71	.....
	$389,103.40	$285,647.96	$93,559.73	$9,895.71	.....
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
State School	309,120.85	62,303.55	44,816.02	63,771.73	138,229.55
Vocational Education	32,700.66	32,700.66	.....	.....	.....
	$341,821.51	$95,004.21	$44,816.02	$63,771.73	$138,229.55
Totals	$142,090,545.86	$42,439,764.96	$29,360,493.19	$39,489,553.67	$34,800,734.04

In this statement the Governor's term extends from January, 1915, to January, 1919, while the Disbursements are based on the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1914, and ended November 30, 1918.

DETAILS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	JOHN K. TENER 1914	1913	1912	1911
GENERAL	$136,016,923.31	$35,572,111.71	$37,523,281.10	$33,879,444.13	$29,042,086.37
	$136,016,923.31	$35,572,111.71	$37,523,281.10	$33,879,444.13	$29,042,086.37
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:					
State School	40,865.17	.....	40,865.17	.....	.....
	$40,865.17	.....	$40,865.17	.....	.....
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking	1,735,576.83	6,000.00	2,050.00	1,636,966.24	90,560.59
	$1,735,576.83	$6,000.00	$2,050.00	$1,636,966.24	$90,560.59
Totals	$137,793,365.31				

$35,578,111.71 $37,566,196.27 $35,516,410.37 $29,132,646.96 In this Statement the Governor's Term extends from January, 1911, to January, 1915, while the Disbursements are basedon the fiscal years commencing December 1, 1910 and ending November 30, 1914.

DETAILS OF CASH DISBURSEMENTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA DURING THE GUBERNATORIAL ADMINISTRATIONS COMMENCING WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF EX-GOVERNOR EDWIN S. STUART. CONTINUED.

FUNDS	Total	EDWIN S. STUART 1910	1909	1908	1907
GENERAL	$111,119,152.11	$27,395,243.89	$29,975,304.03	$29,158,878.40	$24,589,725.79
	$111,119,152.11	$27,395,243.89	$29,975,304.03	$29,158,878.40	$24,589,725.79
SINKING FUND COMMISSION:					
Sinking	1,339,141.27	262,155.99	46,469.54	38,775.75	991,739.99
	$1,339,141.27	$262,155.99	$46,469.54	$38,775.75	$991,739.99
Totals	$112,458,293.38	$27,657,399.88	$30,021,773.57	$29,197,654.15	$25,581,465.78

In this Statement the Governor's Term extends from January, 1907, to January, 1911, while the Disbursements are based on the Fiscal Years commencing December 1, 1906, and ending November 30, 1910.

NOTES REGARDING CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Note A.

This fund consists of receipts as follows:

1. From the teachers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
2. From school districts of the Commonwealth.
3. From appropriation of the Legislature.

Of the total fund, the districts contribute one-fourth; the Commonwealth one-fourth; and the teachers one-half.

Note B.

This is a fund of the United States Government, deposited with the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as Custodian, to be used by the State Council of Education to provide for the promotion of Vocational Education; to provide for cooperation with the States in the promition of vocational education in agriculture, the trades and inductries; to provide for cooperation with the States in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects.

These funds are t be drawn as needed by the State Cuncil of Education, on requisition of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and warrant of the Auditor General, ond placed to the credit of the General Fund appropriation for vocational education in accordance with the Act of July 11, 1917, P. L. 757, and the Act of Congress approved February 23, 1917.

Note C.

The former Teachers' Fund was created by an Act of Assembly approved March 30, 1925, and an appropriation made from the General Fund in the amount of $75,000.00. The $18,000.00 stated in this report is funds that were paid in from the foregoing appropriations.

Note D.

This fund was created by the sale of unserviceable property by State Normal Schools and placed in a separate fund by Act of Legislature to be used by Normal Schools for improvements.

Note E.

This represents the amount returnable to the counties.

Note F.

Appropriations in the sum of $175,000.00 were made by the Legislature for the purpose of providing a working capital for the manufacture of prison-made articles within the prisons of the Commonwealth.

Note G.

The other receipts of this fund are from manufactured articles sold.

Note H.

Included in the State Bond Road Sinking Fund is an item of $360,000.00 appropriated by the act of March 19, 1925, P. L. 51, from the Motor Fund.

Note I.

This fund is made up from receipts paid in by employes of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and by State appropriations made by the Legislature from the General Fund. The Commonwealth appropriated by Act of 1925, $750,000.00. $364,532.03 of this amount has been paid into the State Annuity Reserve Fund, number two.

Note J.

This is a fund of the United States Government deposited with the State Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as Custodian, to be used by the State Council of Education in conjunction with the Bureau of Rehabilitation of the Department of Labor and Industry, to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise, and their return to civil employment.

These funds are drawn as needed by the above Boards upon the requisition of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and placed to the credit of the General Fund Appropriation made to the Department of Labor and Industry "for physically handicapped persons in training, and all other expenses incidental to carry out the provisions of the Rehabilitation Acts," and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 1921, P. L. 12, and Act of Congress approved June 2, 1921.

Note K.

Moneys in this Fund are received from Railroad Companies and other benefited by elimination of grade crossings. The same is deposited in the State Treasury for the payment of property damage as a result of this work.

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA FOR 1924.

Board of Directors
of
City Trusts
1925

EDWIN S. STUART, President,
9 South Ninth Street.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, Vice-President
Morris Building.

SAMUEL BELL, Jr.,
Central Trust Building.

SAMUEL D. LIT,
8th & Market Sts.

GEORGE J. ELLIOTT,
1631 Arch Street.

WILLIAM L. NEVIN,
S. W. Cor. 13th & Market Sts.

THOMAS S. GATES,
Drexel Building.

WILLIAM POTTER,
Drexel Building.

HOBART A. HARE,
1801 Spruce Street.

MURTHA P. QUINN,
Bailey Building.

WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY,
S. E. Cor. 6th & Walnut Sts.

OWEN J. ROBERTS,
Morris Building.

Members of the Board, "Ex-Officio."

W. FREELAND KENDRICK, Mayor,

CHARLES B. HALL, President City Council,
City Hall.

LOUIS HEILAND, Secretary.

Office—Lafayette Building,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Stated Meetings on the Second Wednesday of each Month at 3.00 P. M.

Committees.

HOUSEHOLD, GIRARD COLLEGE

WILLIAM POTTER, Chairman

SAMUEL BELL, Jr.	GEORGE J. ELLIOTT
HOBART A. HARE	WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	MURTHA P. QUINN

INSTRUCTION, GIRARD COLLEGE.

OWEN J. ROBERTS, Chairman

WILLIAM POTTER	SAMUEL D. LIT
THOMAS S. GATES	THE MAYOR
WILLIAM L. NEVIN	PRESIDENT CITY COUNCIL

ADMISSION, DISCIPLINE AND DISCHARGE, GIRARD COLLEGE.

GEORGE J. ELLIOTT, Chairman

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	WILLIAM L. NEVIN
SAMUEL BELL, Jr.	THE MAYOR
HOBART A. HARE	PRESIDENT CITY COUNCIL

GIRARD ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN, Chairman

WILLIAM POTTER	MURTHA P. QUINN
SAMUEL BELL, Jr.	THOMAS S. GATES
WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY	PRESIDENT CITY COUNCIL

GIRARD ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.

HOBART A. HARE, Chairman

GEORGE J. ELLIOTT	THOMAS S. GATES
OWEN J. ROBERTS	WILLIAM L. NEVIN
MURTHA P. QUINN	SAMUEL D. LIT

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS.

MURTHA P. QUINN, Chairman

FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	OWEN J. ROBERTS
HOBART A. HARE	WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY
GEORGE J. ELLIOTT	SAMUEL D. LIT

FINANCE.

SAMUEL BELL, Jr., Chairman

WILLIAM POTTER	THOMAS S. GATES
OWEN J. ROBERTS	WILLIAM L. NEVIN
WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY	THE MAYOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

President of the Board and the Chairman of the Standing Committees.

The President of the Board is ex-officio a member of all Standing Committees.

Stated Meetings.

AT LAFAYETTE BUILDING.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHOUT THE CITY.
Thursday preceding second Wednesday, 3 P. M.

GIRARD ESTATE WITHIN THE CITY.
Friday preceding second Wednesday, 10 A. M.

FINANCE.
Tuesday preceding second Wednesday, 10 A. M.

AT GIRARD COLLEGE.
Friday preceding second Wednesday
Household, 2 P. M.
Instruction, 2.45 P. M.
Admission, Discipline and Discharge, 3.15 P. M.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS
First Wednesday, 3.30 P. M., at Wills Hospital.

EXECUTIVE.
At the call of the Chairman.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF CITY TRUSTS
1869-1925

MEMBERS OF THE ORIGINAL BOARD APPOINTED SEPTEMBER 2, 1869

GUSTAVUS S. BENSON	Died March 22, 1883.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE	Resigned Dec., 1884.
JAMES CAMPBELL	Died Jan. 27, 1893.
JAMES L. CLAGHORN	" Aug. 25, 1884.
CHARLES H. T. COLLIS	Resigned June 11, 1884.
J. GILLINGHAM FELL	" Sept. 9, 1874.
EDWARD KING	" Feb. 14, 1872.
WILLIAM B. MANN	Died Oct. 17, 1896.
JOHN H. MICHENER	" Sept. 16, 1906.
HENRY M. PHILLIPS	" Aug. 28, 1844.
GEORGE H. STUART	" April 11, 1890.
WILLIAM WELSH	" Feb. 11, 1878.

APPOINTMENTS ON BOARD SUBSEQUENT TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1869

	Appointed
W. HEYWARD DRAYTON Died Oct. 9, 1892.	Feb. 14, 1872.
LOUIS WAGNER Died Jan. 15, 1914.	Jan. 4, 1875.
GEORGE L. HARRISON Resigned Dec. 17, 1881.	March 18, 1878.
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS Died March 29, 1900.	Jan. 7, 1882.
JOSEPH L. CAVEN Died March 17, 1907.	March 31, 1883.
WILLIAM L. ELKINS Died Nov. 7, 1903.	Oct. 6, 1884.
JAMES SIMPSON Resigned Mar. 5, 1888.	Oct. 6, 1884.
RICHARD VAUX Died March 22, 1895.	Oct. 6, 1884.
WILLIAM HENRY RAWLE Died April 19, 1889.	Jan. 12, 1885.
ALEXANDER BIDDLE (Reappointed) Died May 2, 1899.	April 2, 1888.
JOHN H. CONVERSE Died May 3, 1910.	June 3, 1889.
EDWARD S. BUCKLEY Resigned May 13, 1903.	June 2, 1890.
JOHN K. CUMING Died Dec. 17, 1915.	Dec. 5, 1892.
DALLAS SANDERS Resigned Mar. 15, 1906.	March 6, 1893.
JOHN M. CAMPBELL Died Dec. 25, 1920.	April 15, 1895.
EDWIN S. STUART	Dec. 7, 1896.
WILLIAM H. LAMBERT Died June 1, 1912.	June 5, 1899.
ALFRED MOORE Resigned Jan. 8, 1920.	June 4, 1900.
FRANCIS SHUNK BROWN	Sept. 21, 1903.
WILLIAM POTTER	Jan. 4, 1904.
EDWARD B. SMITH Died Jan. 7, 1918.	March 26, 1906.
CHARLES E. MORGAN Died May 4, 1917.	Dec. 17, 1906.
SAMUEL DICKSON Died May 28, 1915.	June 3, 1907.

SAMUEL FELL, Jr.	June	3, 1910.
HOBART A. HARE	Oct.	4, 1912.
D. NEWLIN FELL	Dec.	4, 1914.
Died Sept. 22, 1919.		
GEORGE W. KENDRICK, Jr.	June	4, 1915.
Died Feb. 25, 1916.		
MAYER SULZBERGER	Jan.	3, 1916.
Died April 20, 1923.		
CHARLEMAGNE TOWER	May	24, 1916.
Died Feb. 24, 1923.		
GEORGE J. ELLIOTT	June	6, 1917.
HAMPTON L. CARSON	March	1, 1918.
Resigned Nov. 20, 1922.		
OWEN J. ROBERTS	Dec.	5, 1919.
WILLIAM H. KINGSLEY	Feb.	20, 1920.
MURTHA P. QUINN	March	4, 1921.
THOMAS S. GATES	Dec.	1, 1922.
WILLIAM L. NEVIN	April	23, 1923.
SAMUEL D. LIT	June	4, 1923.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of City Trusts

To the Council of the City of Philadelphia, to the Board of Appointment composed of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas of the County of Philadelphia, and to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen: In compliance with the Act of Assembly approved June 30, 1869, the Board of Directors of City Trusts respectfully presents this report of the several Trusts under its administration, for the year 1924.

No changes in the membership of the Board occurred during the year.

The Residuary Fund for the maintenance of Girard College, amounted on December 31, 1924, to $71,866,151.78, or $11,463,511.13 more than at the end of the year 1923.

The total ordinary expenditure for the support of Girard College amounted to $1,438,142.72 which is an increase of $16,956.32 over the preceding year. The average number of pupils maintained was 1,517 and the cost of maintenance per capita, $948.01. This is an increase of $16.70 over 1923.

The extraordinary expenditure amounted to $556,293.65 of which $217,156.73 was the final payment on account of the erection of the Armory Building.

This building, the erection of which was begun in 1922 and completed in 1924 at a cost of $1,342,769.34, was dedicated on October 10th. Appropriate addresses were made by persons prominent in those lines of activity which center in this building, namely, military work, music and physical training.

A contract for remodelling, in part, the present Mechanical School Building and erecting an adition thereto has been entered into at a cost of $376,675.00. There had been some deterioration in the present building which was erected forty years ago, and these structural changes will permit the introduction of additional departments of instruction.

Number of pupils January 1, 1924		1,524
Admitted during the year		183
		1,707
Discharged:		
Indentures cancelled	151	
Left at eighteen years of age	41	
		192
Number of pupils December 31, 1924		1,515

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate Within the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:—

	Gross	Net
1924	$2,221,507 30	$1,133,487 85
1923	2,184,272 02	1,096,044 32
Increase	$37,235 28	$37,443 53

The amount invested in mortgages, stocks and bonds for the Residuary Fund is $36,050,117.00 or $4,521,812.03 more than in 1923 and the gross receipts therefrom were $1,488,-660.14, which is an increase of $109,534.82.

The City of Philadelphia as guardian of minors, at present or formerly pupils in Girard College, holds the sum of $24,-766.67.

The Fire Insurance Fund has assets amounting to $222,-761.56. The risks being carried amount to $3,168,000.00. The Fund suffered no fire losses during the year.

The Sinking Fund for the Stock of the Girard Water Company amounts to $359,500.28, being 37 per cent. upon the par value of the stock of that Company held by the Girard Estate.

The Sinking Fund for Improvements to Real Estate, established to return from the rentals of the improvements in South Philadelphia the amount expended to build them, amounts to $248,491.07.

The Sinking Fund for the Building Southwest Corner Eleventh and Girard Streets amounts to $291,677.32, being 30 per cent. of the cost of the building.

From the Fund for the Improvement of the Eastern Front of the City the expense of lighting, of patrolling, and of minor items incident to the care of the district lying between Vine and South Streets, Front Street and the Delaware River, has been paid and amounted in 1924 to $12,-159.21.

The receipts from the property of the Girard Estate without the City, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

	Gross	Net
1924	$3,955,338 67	$3,478,849 31
1923	4,611,381 14	4,176,697 48
Decrease	$656,042 47	$697,848 17

The Shipment of Coal from the Girard Estate in 1924 amounted to 2,807,750 14/20 tons, which is much less than the record shipment of 3,580,301 10/20 tons made in 1923, but larger than in 1922, 1919 and any year prior to 1917. The decrease as compared with 1923 was 772,550 16/20 tons or 21½%. For the State of Pennsylvania the decrease was only 9%, and the Girard Estate's proportion of the total shipment from the State dropped from 4 9/10% in 1923 to 4 2/10% in 1924, the lowest it has been since 1919, when it was 4 1/10%.

The general decrease in shipments was due to the lessened demand for coal, especially the smaller or steam sizes. This is shown in the case of the Girard Estate by the large decrease in the quantity of coal reclaimed from culm banks, the shipment from this source in 1924 being only 268,217 19/20 tons, which is less than in any years since 1915. The decrease as compared with 1923 is 402,358 11/20 tons. The decrease in fresh mined coal was 370,192 5/20 tons, of which 110,385 12/20 tons may be attributed to a strike at Weston Colliery of the Locust Mountain Coal Company throughout August, and to the cessation of shipments from the Continental lease of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company from August 15th to the end of the year, due to the shuting down of Centralia breaker for repairs. With this deduction, the proportionate decrease in shipment of fresh mined coal from the Girard Estate was the same as from the State of Pennsylvania, viz., 9%.

The quantity of coal consumed in operating in 1924 was 290.134 16/20 tons, making the total production 3,097,885 10/20 tons.

During the sixty-two years of active mining on the Girard Estate beginning with 1863, there have been marketed from it 91,833,494 7/20 tons.

The coal leases in force during 1924 were:

COAL LEASES

No.	Lease	Lessee
1.	Hammond	Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
2.	East Bear Ridge	East Bear Ridge Colliery Co.
	East Bear Ridge (Lawrence)	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
3.	Packer No. 1-5	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
4.	Packer No. 2-4	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
5.	Packer No. 3	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
6.	Continental	Lehigh Valley Coal Co.
7.	William Penn	Susquehanna Collieries Co.
8.	Kehley's Run	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
9.	Girard	Hazle Brook Coal Co.
10.	West Bear Ridge	Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
12.	Preston No. 2 Culm Banks	Madeira, Hill & Company.

13. Kimberley (Draper) .....Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.
14. William Penn Clum Banks..Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Co.
15. Weston .....Locust Mountain Coal Co.
16. Clum from Mahanoy Creek..Mahanoy Valley Coal Co.

The Harleigh-Brookwood Coal Company is also preparing the Packer No. 2, No. 3 and No. 4 culm banks through its Black Creek No. 1 Washery, under a sub-lease from the Lehigh Valley Coal Company. All the culm banks on the Girard Estate were in active operation during 1924. Since 1889, when the reworking of culm banks was first taken up on the Girard Estate, 7,940,113 9/20 tons have been reclaimed from this source.

In 1924 the twelve colliers in operation in whole or in part on lands of the Girard Estate worked an average of 266 days, or 89 per cent. of full time, which is assumed to be 300 working days per year. In 1923 the average working time was 277 days.

Based on the average colliery time, the average daily shipment from the Girard Estate was 10,555 tons for 1924, as compared with 12,972 tons for 1923.

The surface leases are as follows:

Lot Leases	700
House Leases	25
Farm Lease	1
Surface Lease to Colliery	1
Reservoir sites	2
Rights-of-way for railroads	10
Rights-of-way for pole lines	18
Rights-of-way for pipe lines	6
Site for Water Tank	1
Total	764

The Girard Water Company supplied 638,585,200 gallons of water in 1924, a decrease of 176,448,500 gallons or 22%, as compared with 1923, due to the increased use of electricity instead of steam as a motive power by the collieries on the Girard Estate, to which this substitution means an increase in royalty through the saving in boiler fuel. While the quantity of water used by collieries decreased 190,649,000 gallons, there was an increase of 48,461,400 gallons in domestic and commercial consumption, not including emergency demands by other water companies, and this increase may be expected to grow. The precipitation of 52.26 inches was only slightly below the average for the 38 years since The Girard Water Company began business, and there was no shortage of water in the Anthracite Region, as there had been in 1922 and 1923.

The water consumed was used as follows:

By collieries	442,245,800 gallons,	or 69%
By railroads	10,585,000 gallons,	or 2%
For domestic and commercial use	185,754,100 gallons,	or 29%

The Girard Water Company has four reservoirs in use, with a total capacity of 660,883,000 gallons. This is a reduction of 11,784,000 gallons, due to the removal in May 1924 of the flashboards which were placed in the spillway of Reservoir No. 3 in 1919. The pumping station at Reservoir No. 5 contains four pumping units, five stage centrifugal pumps driven by electric motors, with a total rated capacity of 5,760,000 gallons per day of 24 hours. The quantity of water pumped during 1924 was 613,078,000 gallons.

The Hammond Water Company, which purchases all its water from The Girard Water Company and supplies Girardville Borough and the northeastern section of Butler Township, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, furnished 307,549,800 gallons in 1924 as compared with 341,705,300 gallons in 1923, a decrease of 34,155,500 gallons or 10%.

As in the case of The Girard Water Company, the decrease is entirely in the water furnished to collieries, which used 65,199,300 gallons less than in 1923, while the domestic and commercial consumption increased 31,979,200 gallons.

The separate trust funds included in the group designated Minor City Trusts number fifty-two, one having been added during the year.

Mr. Seldon Twitchell, of Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, died November 13th, 1917. Under his will, proved November 30th, 1917, there was bequeathed to the City of Philadelphia, conditioned upon the death of his wife, the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, in trust, "nevertheless to invest, reinvest, and keep the same invested in good and lawful securities and to collect and receive the income, issues, dividends and profits thereof, and after deducting thereout all lawful costs and charges incident to the care and management of said Trust, then to pay, expend, use and apply the net income therefrom when and as the same may be received, for the care and maintenance of Independence Hall in said City."

Mrs. Twitchell died November 14th, 1923, and the bequest of Ten Thousand Dollars was received April 15th, 1924.

The total capital of the Minor City Trusts on December 31st, 1924, was $2,995,817.17 and the disbursements during the year for the purposes of these Trusts, $115,653.55. The cost of their administration was $5,634.02, which is charged to the several Trusts in proportion to their invested capital.

The number of new patients treated at the Wills Hospital was 13,832, of which 1,201 were admitted to the wards; the others, 12,631, have been admitted to the clinics. 13,192 diseases were treated and 1,319 operations performed. It is interesting to note that of the 1,224 patients discharged, the Surgeons report 35 per cent. cured and 59 per cent. improved. The average number of beds occupied was 60. The cost of maintenance was $71,313.67.

The maximum amount of the appropriation from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was fixed at $43,000 for maintenance, for the two fiscal years begun June 1, 1923. This is a decrease of $11,000 from the amount received for the two preceding years. While a clause in the will of Mr. Wills gives a preference "to those persons resident in Philadelphia or its neighborhood," indigent applicants, irrespective of residence, are admitted. In 1924, of the persons treated, 1,149 or 10 per cent., came from 53 counties of the State outside of Philadelphia.

As provided in the will of Mr. Henry B. Palethorp, $98.00 of the income of that Fund was "applied to the maintenance and support of Wills Hospital."

From the income yielded by the Mary Shields Hospital Fund, the sick and insane poor at the Philadelphia General Hospital and the Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases have been made more comfortable, at a cost of $4,062.28.

Under the authority of the Orphans' Court, the income from the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute and the Bushrod Library Fund is invested and added to the capital fund until the principal becomes sufficient for the purposes provided in the will of Dr. Bushrod Washington James. The total assets for the Eye and Ear Institute are $162,722.89 and for the Library, $100,395.20.

From the income of the William Carter and Ann Armitt Funds $110.00 was equally distributed among the following charitable organizations located in the old City of Philadelphia.

Willing Day Nursery.
St. John's Day Nursery.
Social Service, Jefferson Hospital.
Starr Centre Association.
Babies Hospital of Philadelphia.

The Juliana H. Good Fund contributed $235.80 of its income "toward the maintenance of a House of Correction."

From the income of the Roberts School Fund $17.40 was expended in the purchase of magazines for use in the John Marshall School, Griscom and Sellers Streets, Frankford, in the district formerly known as Oxford Township.

$481.46 of the income of the Stephen Girard School Fund was expended for the use of the public schools in the district prescribed by Mr. Girard.

From the income of the Rittenhouse School Fund $217.00 was spent for the benefit of the Alfred Crease School, on Wissahickon Avenue above Walnut Lane.

Fourteen Scholarships are being maintained by the Simon Muhr Fund.

The Scholarships held by Miss Gladys L. Bear, Miss Clara Zeidelman, Mr. Herbert G. Lowenstein and Mr. Sarkes Tarzian expired with the close of the school year in June.

The Scholarships awarded during the year were to Mr. Richard Rush Weir, Jr., Princeton University; Mr. Hugh Harold Davids, University of Pennsylvania; Miss Sara Beddoe Walker, Bryn Mawr College.

The following graduates of Girard College, who had been recommended by the President of that Institution, were provided, from the income of the Lawrence Todd Scholarship Fund, with Scholarships for the school year 1924-1925:

William L. Shenton, University of Pennsylvania.
William Berntheisel, University of Pennsylvania.
James D. Davis, University of Pennsylvania.
Harry Fine, University of Pennsylvania.
James D. White, University of Pennsylvania.
Isaac Adellizzi, University of Pennsylvania.
Earl A. Lazarus, University of Pennsylvania.
Malcolm G. Preston, University of Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Horowitz, University of Pennsylvania.
Sylvan Lefcowitz, University of Pennsylvania.
Frank Rothman, University of Pennsylvania.
John W. Neely, Swarthmore College.
Raymond L. Burkley, Temple University.
Joseph H. Baker, University of Pittsburgh.
Frank B. Herzel, State College.

These fifteen Scholarships aggregate $3,735.00.

Upon the recommendation of the President of Girard College, scholarships under the James H. Windrim Scholarship Fund, were awarded for the school year 1924-1925 to Mr. Ralph L. Nixdorf, $200.00, Gettysburg College, and to Mr. Cleone C. London, $250.00, University of Pittsburgh.

The Franklin Institute Building Fund has assets amounting to $706,168.90, which are held in trust for a building for the use of the Franklin Institute, to be erected at the S. W. Corner of Race and Nineteenth Streets.

John Scott of Edinburg, Scotland, in 1816, bequeathed the sum of $4,000.00, the income of which was to be "laid out in premiums to be distributed among ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars, and along with which shall be given a copper medal with this inscription 'to the most deserving.'" This Fund on December 31, 1924, amounted to $109,315.00

By Decrees of Court, dated February 19, 1919, and November 29, 1921, the City of Philadelphia, Trustee, is authorized to distribute the income as it now stands, with its accumulations, in premiums of the maximum value of $2,000.00, to be accompanied by the usual copper medal; and to make such rules and regulations for enabling it to make a wise selection of beneficiaries, either by the selection of an Advisory Board or otherwise, as it deems best; the premiums to be awarded for inventions that will be useful to mankind in the advancement of chemical, medical or any other science or development of industry in any form, the test being that the invention is in the judgment of the Trustee definitely accomplished and that it may add to the comfort, welfare and happiness of mankind.

An Advisory Committee has been formed, constituted of representatives of the National Academy of Sciences, the University of Pennsylvania and the American Philosophical Society, which makes recommendations for awards under this Fund.

Upon recommendation of this Committee, awards with premiums of $1,000 were made during the year to:

Frederick G. Banting, M.D., London, Ontario.

Dr. Banting, in 1920 and 1921, succeeded in preparing a potent extract of the experimentally atrophied pancreas insulin; a condition produced by ligating the pancreatic duct. The injected extract increased materially the life of depancreatized dogs by enabling them to retain larger amounts of sugar.

William W. Coblentz, Ph.D., Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Because of his unsurpassed skill in the design and construction of thermopiles and radiometers of the highest sensitivity with which he has actually measured the radiation of the fainter stars.

Elmer Verner McCollum, Ph..D., Sc.D., Professor of Biochemistry, School of Hygiene and Public Health, John Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland.

Demonstrated in 1913 a growth promoting vitamin in butter fat, the first of a long series of researches (over 50) by him and his collaborators on the presence in various foods of other similar substances, promoting the growth and maintaining health.

Ralph Modjeski, D.Eng., Civil Engineer, N. Y.

Distinguished for his skill in bridge designing, having designed and built a number of important bridges. He is now Chief Engineer of the Delaware River Bridge, between Philadelphia and Camden.

The Hannah M. Dodd medals were awarded to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, as follows:

Commencement, January 30, 1924.

Gold Medal—Miss Dorothy May DuBoyce.

Silver Medal—Not awarded, the Principal having decided that there was no average sufficiently high.

Commencement, June 24, 1924.

Gold Medal—Miss Margaret Blake Morgan.

Silver Medal—Miss Mollie Reiter.

Cash prizes of Ten Dollars each, under the will of Obadiah Wheelock, were awarded to Miss Gloria R. Glenn and Miss Mildred Hillis Butler as the pupils receiving the highest averages at the time of their graduation from the Girls' Normal School in January and June.

At the Commencements of the Southern Manual Training High School, gold medals from the George A. Vare Medal Fund were awarded to:

William G. Armstrong, Class of February.

Harry Polikoff, Class of June.

From the Louis Wagner Prize Fund, Harold F. Armstrong and Howard K. Schwamb were presented with gold watches as the persons with the highest honors in each of the two classes graduated from Girard College in 1924.

The income of the Simon Gratz Fund, to the amount of $300.00, was distributed in cash prizes to "that member of the graduating class of each School who has attained the highest degree of proficiency in the knowledge and correct use, oral and written, of the English language," as follows:

Philadelphia Normal School:
January 31—Elizabeth D. Collins.
June 26—Harry Snyderman.

Northeast High School:
February 7—Edward Frater.
June 24—John E. Wolf.

West Pthiladelphia High School for Girls:
February 2—Virginia Atmore.
June 26—Sophie Shaffer.

Central High School:
January 31—Jacob Rebalsky.
June 26—Bernard G. Segal.

High School for Girls:
January 30—Helen Spangenberg.
June 24—Ruth Marion Purvis.

The income of the James E. Lennon Fund, amounting to Forty-five Dollars, was awarded to Frank B. Herzel a graduate of Girard College, who is in his Sophomore year at State College, to be used "in the purchase of text-books or other scholastic equipment."

The awards under the Joseph C. Ferguson Prize Fund, of Five Dollars each, "to the boy and girl in the highest class of the Joseph C. Ferguson School, whose work in the last term of atendance shall be the most satisfactory," were made at the graduation exercises of that school on January 20th to Catherine Coff and Paul Kraft and on June 25th to Mildred Titleman and Nathan Carlton.

From the Loan Funds provided by Dr. Benjamin Franklin and by Mr. John Scott no loans have been made during the year, no applicants possessing the necessary qualifications having presented themselves.

Doctor Franklin provided in his will that the money should be loaned to an amount of not exceeding sixty pounds sterling to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two satisfactory securities for the return of the money in ten annual instalments. with interest at 5 per cent. Mr. Scott directed that his bequest should be applied to the same purposes as the legacy of Dr. Franklin.

By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, the maximum amount of the loan from each Fund is increased to $500, the rate of interest reduced to 4 per cent. and loans authorized to any properly qualified married artificer without regard to the place where, or the mode whereby, he obtained his qualification as such artificer and notwithstanding he has never served as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference, however, to be given to married artificers who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in Philadelphia, the loans to be made upon well secured first mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

The amount of the Benjamin Franklin Fund on December 31, 1924, was $83,415.04, and that of the John Scott Loan Fund, $73,754.70. Of this latter amount, $56,300.76 is available to be "expended in Public Works which may be judged of most general utility to the inhabitants (of Philadelphia)

* * * * or whatever may make living in the Town more convenient to its people and render it more agreeable to strangers resorting thither for Health or a temporary residence."

Upon the terms prescribed for the distribution of fuel from the various Fuel Funds, coal was distributed at a cost of $18,958.04 as follows:

Fund.	Cost.
City	$277 94
James Dutton	252 21
Elias Bowdinot	4,880 18
Stephen Girard	383 26
Esther Waters	428 27
Paul Beck	472 93
Spring Garden	152 01
Thomas D. Grover	10,562 39
Frederick A. Sheaff	167 98
Mary Shields	389 53
Seybert	541 72
James Claypoole	37 45
George Emlen	358 94
B. W. & I. W. Morris	53 23

In addition to the sum stated as being paid by the Estate of Elias Boudinot, the recipients of the coal furnished from this Fund themselves paid $5.00 per ton.

The John E. Maynes Fuel Fund, the income of which is not to be used until the Capital reaches $250,000 amounted on December 31, 1924, to $182,154.74.

The income of the Paul Beck Soup Fund and the Andrew R. Chambers Fund, also the specific bequest provided in the will of Thomas D. Grover, have been distributed to the various soup societies as directed by the founders of these trusts. The sums paid to the societies were:

Northern Soup Society	$12 50
Kensington Soup Society	12 50
Moyamensing Soup Society	12 50
Northwestern Soup Society	12 50
Spring Garden Soup Society	12 50
Southwark Soup Society	312 50
Western Soup Society	512 50
	$887 50

From the income of the Archbald Thomson Fund, bread has been furnished to the poor at a cost of $402.84, which reached the recipients through the Social Service Department of the Jefferson Hospital, the Jewish Welfare Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Babies' Hospital.

The income of the Bernard McMahon Fund, amounting to $40.00, was contributed to the Social Service Department of the Children's Homeopathic Hospital, at Franklin and Thompson Streets.

Six Dollars of the income of the Bushrod W. James Cemetery Fund was spent for the maintenance of his burial lot in Monument Cemetery.

The Police Pension Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund have each been paid the sum of $250.00 from the income of the Rudolph Blankenburg Pension Fund.

The Will of Christian Schrack provides that the income shall be distributed into the hands of the Missionary Societies of the old City. In 1923, $1,100 was given to each of the following: The Protestant Episcopal City Mission, the Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The invested capital and the cash receipts and payments of the various Funds under the care of this Board are shown in the attached statements.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of City Trusts.

EDWIN S. STUART,
President.

December 31, 1924.

GIRARD ESTATE.

RESIDUARY FUND.

For the Maintenance of Girard College.
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS AND LOANS.
December 31st, 1924.

REAL ESTATE.

Girard College ground and buildings (approximate cost)	$5,500,000.00
Office buildings, banking house, dwellings, stores, and farms in the city of Philadelphia; assessed valuation for 1924	20,182,470.00
Real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties, Pennsylvania, about 12,148 acres; assessed valuation for 1924	12,328,741.00
Houses on Locust Mountain; assessed valuation	12,000.00
Amount carried forward	$38,023,211.00

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Allegheny City 3½ per cent. loan	$25,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. loan	32,400.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	942,000.00
Borough of Jeannette 4½ per cent. loan	57,500.00
Borough of Nanticoke 4½ per cent. loan	75,000.00
City of Philadelphia 3½ per cent. loan	221,700.00
City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	1,642,800.00
City of Philadelphia School District 4 per cent. loan	168,500.00
City of Philadelphia School District 4¼ per cent. loan	133,000.00
City of Phila. 5 per cent. loan	1,000,000.00
City of Philadelphia School District 5 per cent. loan	1,100,000.00
City of Wilkes-Barre 4 per cent. loan	10,000.00
City of Wilkes-Barre 4½ per cent. loan	72,000.00
City of Chester 4 per cent. loan	50,000.00
City of Altoona 4 per cent. loan	19,500.00
City of Pittsburgh 3¾ per cent. loan	9,000.00
City of Pittsburgh 4½ per cent. loan	35,525.00
City of New Castle 4¾ per cent. loan	25,000.00
City of Bethlehem 5 per cent. loan	100,000.00
City of Hazleton 5 per cent. loan	64,000.00
Commonwealth of Penna. 5 per cent. loan	500,000.00
Duquesne, Pa. 4¼ per cent. loan	87,000.00
Girard Water Company Stock	960,000.00
Hammond Water Company Stock	45,000.00
Hanover Township 4½ per cent. loan	185,000.00
Johnstown, Pa. 4¼ per cent. loan	344,000.00
Monroe County, Pa. 4¼ per cent. loan	40,000.00
Mt. Oliver Borough 4½ per cent. loan	10,000.00
Oakmont, Pa., School 4¼ per cent. loan	124,000.00
Philadelphia and Reading C. & I. Co.'s 5 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Reading Co. Gold 4½ per cent. loan	4,000.00
Radnor Township 4 per cent. loan	50,000.00
Upper Darby Township School 4¼ per cent. loan	192,000.00
U. S. Liberty Loans:	
Second 4¼ per cent. loan	11,702,850.00
Third 4¼ per cent. loan	19,700.00
Fourth 4¼ per cent. loan	4,721,500.00
United States Treasury Bonds 4¼ per cent.	3,775,000.00
United States Treasury Notes 4¾ per cent.	510,000.00
Washington County 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00
Westmoreland County 4 per cent. loan	64,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School 5½ per cent. loan	32,000.00

Bonds and mortgages on real estate	6,784,142.00	
Ground rents	110,000.00	
		$36,050,117.00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Deposited to account of officials for payment of wages, etc.	71,000.00
Total investments	$74,144,328.00
Income temporarily invested, December 31, 1924	2,278,176.22
Total capital	$71,866,151.78

CASH RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE RESIDUARY FUND FROM JANUARY 1st, 1924, TO DECEMBER 31st, 1924, INCLUSIVE.

RECEIPTS.

Real Estate Without the City of Philadelphia.		
Rent and royalties from collieries	$3,860,169.27	
Rent of real estate, etc.	21,344.40	
Sale of real estate	70,283.00	
Condemnation of land	3,542.00	
		$3,955,338.67
Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia.		
Rent of real estate	2,107,042.53	
Income from power plants	102,315.21	
Miscellaneous receipts	12,149.56	
		2,221,507.30
Sale of Real Estate:		
304 to 314, inc., So. Philip Street	$17,580.50	
315 So. Philip Street	2,697.50	
Sale of Land, 20th and Johnston Streets	86,598.00	
Damages—construction of sewer, Pollock Street	509.24	
		107,385.24
Stocks and Loans.		
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$183,104.50	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	1,771.00	
Interest Allegheny County loan	33,000.00	
Interest, Wilkes-Barre City loan	3,352.50	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	2,473.06	
Interest, Mortgage loans	362,127.14	
Interest, Reading Company, and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's loans	120.00	
Interest, Reading Company 4½ per cent. loan	90.00	
Interest, Philadelphia and Reading C. & I. Co. 5 per cent. loan	50.00	
Interest on deposits in bank	17,301.06	
Ground rents	4,925.00	
Interest, City of Chester loan	2,000.00	
Interest, United States 4¼ per cent. loan	694,622.14	

RECEIPTS—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

Brought forwad	$1,304,936.40	$6,284,231.21
Interest, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and Notes	184,662.50	
Interest, City of Hazleton loan	3,200.00	
Interest, City of Scranton loan	250.00	
Interest, City of New Castle loan	1,187.50	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township School loan	1,760.00	
Interest, Commonwealth of Penna. Loan	25,000.00	
Interest, City of Bethlehem loan	5,000.00	
Interest, Washington County loan	106.25	
Interest, Westmoreland County loan	2,560.00	
Interest, Borough of Jeannette loan	2,587.50	
Interest, Radnor Township loan	2,200.00	
Interest, Nanticoke, Pa., loan	1,687.50	
Dividend, Hammond Water Co. Stock	1,350.00	
	$1,536,487.65	
Less accrued interest on loans purchased	47,827.51	
	$1,488,660.14	
Sale of Book—"Stephen Girard, Founder"	51.90	
Sale of Life and Times of Stephen Girard	20.00	
Sale of waste material, etc., Girard College	1,053.17	
Principal of investments collected:		
Mortgage loans	$516,412.97	
Radnor Township loan	5,000.00	
Wilkes-Barre City loan	5,000.00	
City of Scranton loan	5,000.00	
Pittsburgh City loan	100,000.00	
Advance to officials returned	750.00	
	632,162.97	
		2,121,948.18
Thrift accounts transferred		87.44
Discount on Bonds		20,375.51
		$8,426,642.34

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND.

Real Estate Without The City of Philadelphia.			
Taxes		$410,938.53	
Miscellaneous expenses:			
Miscellaneous	$762.77		
Exp. Eng. Office	24,442.61		
Exp. Girardville Office	11,213.86		
		36,419.24	
Repairs, etc., to real estate		5,108.21	
Solicitor's Expenses		4,282.01	
Surface damages		10,907.37	
Forestry		129.60	
Coal Proving		7,992.71	
West Mahanoy Township Land Assn.		353.94	
Farms—Repair and Improvements		357.75	
			$476,489.36
Real Estate in the City of Philadelphia.			
Taxes		$537,244.87	
Water rents		12,770.31	
General repairs		130,133.23	
Salaries and wages:			
Stephen Girard Bldg.	$57,408.86		
Mariner and Merchant Building	31,259.27		
Lafayette Building	52,147.71		
Third Street Power Plant	19,547.23		
Passyunk Power Plant	22,961.38		
132-36 S. Third St.	1,815.98		
Girard Park	4,837.14		
General	4,628.33		
		194,605.90	
Carried forward		$874,754.31	$476,489.36

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

Brought forward		$874,754.31	$476,489.36
Sundry Supplies:			
Stephen Girard Bldg.	$9,299.90		
Mariner and Merchant Building, including heat, light and power	25,475.76		
Lafayette Building, including heat, light and power	36,291.01		
Third Street Power Plant	6,741.03		
Passyunk Power Plant	13,484.79		
132-36 S. Third St.	1,360.80		
Girard Park	849.69		

Store Room:		
Amount purchased exceeded amount issued by 105.97		
	93,608.95	
Miscellaneous expenses	9,143.57	
Insurance premiums	31,230.92	
Fuel	62,341.78	
Sinking Fund for Improvements to real estate	14,168.04	
Retiring allowances	1,494.00	
Recreation Field, South Phila.	1,277.88	
		1,088,019.45
Real estate improvements:		
Sstreet improvements		13,268.42
		$1,577,777.23

STOCKS AND LOANS.

Expenses of investment	$660.00
Premium on loans purchased	30,232.83
Carried forwad	$1,608,670.06

EXPENDITURES—RESIDUARY FUND.—Continued.

Brought forward	$1,608,670.06
Transferred to Sinking Fund, Girard Water Company Stock	18,700.00

GENERAL OFFICE EXPENDITURES.

Salaries	$79,283.77	
General expenses	30,986.95	
		110,270.72

INVESTMENTS AND REINVESTMENTS.

Mortgage loans	$1,308,000.00	
United States Liberty loans	2,179,500.00	
Allegheny County loan	275,000.00	
Allegheny City loan	10,000.00	
Altoona City loan	19,500.00	
Duquesne, Pa., loan	87,000.00	
Hanover Township loan	185,000.00	
City of Johnstown, Pa., loan	344,000.00	
Monroe County, Pa., loan	40,000.00	
Mt. Oliver, Pa., loan	10,000.00	
Nanticoke, Pa., loan	75,000.00	
Oakmont, Pa., loan	124,000.00	
Philadelphia City loan	221,700.00	
Pittsburgh City loan	44,525.00	
Upper Darby Township loan	192,000.00	
Washington County Township loan	5,000.00	
Wilkes-Barre City loan	10,000.00	
		5,130,225.00
Total expenditures for Residuary Fund		$6,867,865.78

EXPENDITURES—GIRARD COLLEGE.

Household and Infirmary.

Salaries and wages:		
Administration	$27,672.94	
Care of pupils	148,414.03	
Subsistence	51,843.52	
Housekeeping	50,799.06	
Clothing	23,796.77	
Laundry	48,810.20	
Repairs to Buildings	48,999.85	
Heat, light and power	44,646.75	
Grounds	13,065.03	
Stable and Garage	3,266.84	
Gate and watchmen	8,029.98	
		469,344.97
Supplies and maintenance:		
Administration	$4,226.58	
Care of pupils	11,183.00	
Subsistence	257,949.86	
Housekeeping	7,296.02	
Clothing	131,619.52	
Laundry	11,578.74	
Furniture	20,064.22	
Repairs to buildings	26,376.47	
Heat, light and power	85,354.55	
Grounds	8,253.01	
Stable	667.97	
Water	6,296.12	
Athletics	12,471.55	
Sundries	957.99	
Section Libraries	1,486.91	
		585,782.51
Outside entertainment		1,087.05
Insurance		3,524.03
Incidentals		6,820.42
Retiring allowances		19,239.80
Maintenance of automobile		964.09
Transportation of Pupils		9,736.48

Instruction.

Salaries and wages:		
Administration	$34,231.66	
High school	88,926.85	
Elementary schools	59,877.32	
Mechanical school	56,040.00	
Miscellaneous	30,983.93	
Vacation substitute teachers ...	4,900.00	
Fees for Educational Lectures ..	150.00	
		275,109.76
Sundry supplies:		
Books, stationery and music	$10,352.70	
Science	1,266.63	
Furniture and apparatus	3,376.85	
Library	2,328.59	
Mechanical school, material for instruction	5,756.40	
Excursions and field visits	3,843.80	
Battalion, Band and Orchestra ..	3,941.07	
Administration	2,062.03	
Chorus	694.46	
Mechanical school, material for manufacturing	4,632.17	
Attendance of officers at Conventions, etc.	299.70	
Class Play	397.00	
		38,951.40
Retiring allowances		10,675.72

Admission, Discipline, Etc.

Salaries	$10,480.25	
Sundry expenses	4,107.72	
Rewards and premiums	961.84	
Chapel speakers	883.00	
Material for Chapel Instruction ..	473.68	
		16,906.49

Extraordinary Expenditures.

Deactivating System	$12,121.02	
Hot Water Heating System	71,793.65	
Improvement of Playground	3,839.20	
Erection of Building for Education, Recreation and Armory purposes	217,156.73	
Furnishing and Equipping Armory Building	37,938.40	
Machinery, Heat, Light and Power	45,135.14	
Extraordinary Repairs	22,143.52	
Fire Protection	10,107.00	
Alterations, etc., Mechanical School Building	135,935.49	
Dedication of Armory Building ...	123.50	
		556,293.65
Total expenditures for Girard College ...		$1,994,436.37

RECAPITULATION—RESIDUARY FUND.

Receipts.

Real estate out of City	$3,955,338.67	
Expenses	476,489.36	
		$3,478,849.31
Real estate in the City	$2,221,507.30	
Expenses	1,088,019.45	
		1,133,487.85
Sale of and damage to real estate		107,385.24
Stocks and Loans	$1,488,660.14	

Expenses		660.00	
		1,488,000.14	
Less Premium on Loans purchased	$30,232.83		
Less Amount transferred to Sinking Fund Girard Water Co. stock	18,700.00		
		48,932.83	
			1,439,067.31
			$6,158,789.71
General office expenses			110,270.72
Net receipts, Residuary Fund			$6,048,518.99
Principal of investments collected			632,162.97
Sale of Life and Times of Stephen Girard			20.00
Sale of Book—"Stephen Girard, Founder"			51.90
Thrift Accounts transferred			87.44
Discount on bonds purchased			20,375.51
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924			762,317.68
			$7,463,534.49
Payments.			
Girard College expenses, ordinary		$1,438,142.72	
Less sale of waste material, etc.		1,053.17	
		$1,437,089.55	
Girard College extraordinary expenditures		556,293.65	
			1,993,383.20
Permanent improvements to real estate in Philadelphia		$13,268.42	
Investments and reinvestments, mortgages, etc.		5,130,225.00	
			5,143,493.42
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924			$32,657.87

FIRE INSURANCE FUND.

Established in December, 1892, to carry a Selected Portion of the Fire Risks of the Girard Estate.

Invested Capital, December 31, 1924.

Allegheny County	4	per cent. loan	$29,000.00
Allegheny City	4	" "	1,000.00
Philadelphia City	4	" "	17,600.00
Philadelphia City School District	4	" "	500.00
U. S. Liberty Loans:			
Second	4¼	" "	64,350.00
Third	4¼	" "	22,000.00
Fourth	4¼	" "	30,300.00
City of Bethlehem	4½	" "	2,000.00
City of Bethlehem	5	" "	3,000.00
Pittsburgh City	4	" "	3,000.00
Johnstown City	4¼	" "	4,000.00
Washington County	4½	" "	7,000.00
Bedford School	4¼	" "	3,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate			15,500.00
Philadelphia Contributionship Perpetual Deposits			19,440.00
Total			$221,690.00

Cash Receipts and Expenditures from January 1st, 1924, to December 31st, 1924, Inclusive.

Receipts.			
Fire insurance, annual premiums		$4,973.61	
Interest, mortgage loans		1,039.67	
" Philadelphia City loan		724.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan		120.00	
" Allegheny County loan		1,040.00	
" Allegheny City loan		40.00	
" on deposits in bank		86.08	
" United States loan		4,957.63	
" City of Bethlehem loans		240.00	
" Washington County loan		315.00	
		$13,535.99	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased		382.62	
			$13,153.37
Discounts on Bonds, net			269.66
Investments returned:			
Mortgage Loans			7,500.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924			6,645.25
Carried forward			$27,568.28
Brought forward			$27,568.28
Expenditures.			
Administration expenses		$343.59	
Expenses of Investment		5.00	
Premium on bonds purchased		148.13	
Investments.			
Allegheny County Loan	$8,000.00		
United States loans	7,000.00		
Bedford School loan	3,000.00		
Johnstown City loan	4,000.00		
Mortgage loan	4,000.00		
		26,000.00	
			26,496.72
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924			$1,071.56

SINKING FUND, GIRARD WATER COMPANY STOCK.

Established in 1906 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of the Girard Water Company Stock held by the Girard Estate.

Invested Capital, December 31, 1924.

Allegheny County	3½	per cent. loan	$3,000.00
Allegheny County	4	" "	15,000.00
U. S. Liberty Loans:			
Second	4¼	" "	183,550.00
Third	4¼	" "	12,500.00
Fourth	4¼	" "	25,800.00
City of Bethlehem	4½	" "	2,000.00
" " "	5	" "	3,000.00
City of Philadelphia	3½	" "	8,000.00
" " "	4	" "	36,400.00
" " " School District	4	" "	7,000.00
City of Philadelphia School District	4¼	" "	6,000.00
City of Pittsburgh	3¼	" "	4,000.00
City of Wilkes-Barre	4½	" "	1,000.00
Bedford School	4¼	" "	5,000.00
Bonds and mortgage on real estate			46,900.00
			$359,150.00

Receipts.			
Amount received from Residuary Fund 1/3 of Dividend declared in 1923		$18,700.00	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan		2,271.00	
" on deposit in bank		106.11	
" on mortgage loans		2,407.19	
" Allegheny County loan		525.00	
" United States loans		9,428.63	
" City of Bethlehem loans		240.00	
" City of Pittsburgh loan		130.00	
" City of Wilkes-Barre loan		22.50	
		$33,830.43	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased		245.97	
			33,584.46
Discounts on bonds, net			217.57
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924			1,979.18
Carried forward			$35,781.21
Brought forward			$35,781.21
Payments.			
Premium on Bonds Purchased		$82.46	
Administration expenses		548.47	
Investments:			
United States loans	$7,800.00		
City of Wilkes-Barre loan	1,000.00		
Bedford School loan	5,000.00		

Allegheny County loan	7,000.00	
Mortgage loans	14,000.00	
	34,800.00	
		35,430.93
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$350.28

SINKING FUND FOR IMPROVEMENT TO REAL ESTATE, CITY.

Established in 1910 for the purpose of making good any depreciation in the value of improvements to real estate in South Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Allegheny County	4 per cent. loan		$35,000.00
Allegheny City	4 " "		2,000.00
Philadelphia City	4 " "		22,900.00
Philadelphia City School District	4 " "		500.00
City of Bethlehem	4½ " "		1,000.00
" " "	5 " "		3,000.00
Beaver County	4 " "		7,000.00
U. S. Liberty Loans:			
Second	4¼ " "		82,450.00
Third	4¼ " "		33,000.00
Fourth	4¼ " "		27,200.00
Bedford School	4¼ " "		2,000.00
Johnstown City	4¼ " "		15,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate			17,000.00
			$248,050.00

Receipts.

Instalment No. 15	$14,168.04	
Interest on deposite in bank	101.71	
" " mortgage loans	894.00	
" " Philadelphia City loan	936.00	
" " Beaver County "	280.00	
" " Allegheny County "	1,240.00	
" " " City "	80.00	
" " United States "	6,062.64	
" " City of Bethlehem "	195.00	
	$23,957.39	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	370.99	
		$23,586.40
Investment returned:		
Mortgage loan		1,000.00
Discount on bonds, net		119.49
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		18,699.75
Carried forward		$43,405.64
Brought forward		$43,405.64

Payments.

Administration expenses	$349.78	
Expenses of investment	5.00	
Premium on bonds purchased	409.79	
Investments:		
United States loan ..	$3,200.00	
Allegheny County loan	6,000.00	
Bedford School loan.	2,000.00	
Johnstown City loan.	15,000.00	
Mortgage loan	16,000.00	
	42,200.00	
		42,964.57
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$441.07

SINKING FUND, BUILDING 11th AND GIRARD STREETS.

Created in 1918 to return the cost of this building by the payment as rent to December 31st, 1936 of three per cent. of the cost of the building.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City	3½ per cent. loan		$5,000.00
" "	4 " "		300.00
" " School District	4 " "		3,000.00
Philadelphia City School District	4¼ " "		2,000.00
Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate			39,000.00
U. S. Liberty Loans:			
Second	4¼ per cent. loan		103,300.00
Third	4¼ " "		10,000.00
Fourth	4¼ " "		73,800.00
City of Bethlehem	4½ " "		1,000.00
" " "	5 " "		3,000.00
" " Coatesville	5 " "		8,000.00
Allegheny County	4 " "		30,000.00
Bedford School	4¼ " "		10,000.00
Johnstown City	4¼ " "		3,000.00
			$291,400.00

Receipts

Instalments	$37,253.64	
Interest on deposit in bank	188.72	
" " Philadelphia City loan	392.00	
" " United States loans ...	7,951.76	
" " Mortgage loan	1,977.01	
" " City of Bethlehem loan	195.00	
" " City of Coatesville loan	400.00	
" " Allegheny County loan	620.00	
	$48,978.13	
Less interst accrued on bonds purchased	578.51	
		$48,399.62
Discount on bonds		625.74
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		2,918.16
Carried forward		$51,943.52
Brought forward		$51,943.52

Payments.

Premium on bonds purchased	$259.69	
Administration expenses	406.51	
Investments:		
United Sates Liberty Loan	$11,000.00	
Allegheny County Loan	27,000.00	
Bedford School Loan	10,000.00	
Johnstown City Loan	3,000.00	
	51,000.00	
		51,666.20
Cash balance December 31st, 1924		$277.32

FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, REMOVAL OF WOODEN BUILDINGS, ETC.

Stocks and Loans Appropriated by the Executors of Stephen Girard's Will for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, etc., with Subsequent Investments and Reinvestments.

DECEMBER 31st, 1924.

Allegheny County	4 per cent. loan		$30,000.00
Beaver County	4 " "		3,000.00
City of Philadelphia	4 " "		31,900.00
City of Philadelphia School District	4 " "		2,000.00
U. S. Liberty Loans:			
Second	4¼ " "		243,550.00
Fourth	4¼ " "		217,450.00
City of Pittsburgh	4 " "		10,000.00
Bedford School	4¼ " "		3,000.00
Bonds and mortgage on real estate			60,500.00
Total investments			$601,400.00
Income temporarily invested, December 31, 1924			101,400.00
Total Capital			$500,000.00

Cash Receipts and Expenditures of the Fund for the Improvement of the Delaware Front of the City, etc., from January 1st, 1924, to December 31st, 1924, inclusive.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$19,592.52	
" Philadelphia City loan	1,356.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan	400.00	
" Allegheny County loan	1,200.00	
" Beaver County loan	120.00	
" mortgage loans	3,580.00	
" on deposits in bank	470.59	
Rent of electrical ducts	137.00	
	$26,856.11	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	439.40	
		$26,416.71
Discount on bonds, net		587.50
Total receipts		$27,004.21
Expenditures.		
Salaries	$1,800.00	
Street lighting	10,293.75	
Incidentals	65.46	
		$12,159.21
Administration expenses		845.49
Premium on bonds purchased		69.59
Expenses of investment		10.00
Investments:		
United States Loans	$40,000.00	
Bedford School Loan	3,000.00	
		43,000.00
Total expenditures		$56,084.29

RECAPITULATION, FUND FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE DELAWARE FRONT OF THE CITY, ETC.

Receipts.		
Gross income	$26,924.62	
General office expenses	845.49	
Net income		$26,079.13
Cash balance, January 1, 1924		44,823.94
		$70,903.07
Expenditures.		
Expenses, Delaware front of city	$12,159.21	
Investments	43,000.00	
		55,159.21
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$15,743.86

The following shows the capital on December 31, 1924, of the various Girard Estate Funds:

Residuary:	
Fund for maintenance of Girard College	$71,866,151.78
Fire Insurance Fund	222,761.56
Sinking Fund, Girard Water Company stock	359,500.28
Sinking Fund, Improvements to Real Estate	248,491.07
Sinking Fund, Building 11th and Girard Sts.	291,677.32
	$72,988,582.01
Delaware Avenue Fund	500,000.00
Girard School Fund	10,000.00
Girard Fuel Fund	10,000.00
	$73,508,582.01

I. HAZLETON MIRKIL,
General Manager.

JAMES McCALLION,
Comptroller.

WILLS HOSPITAL AND MINOR TRUSTS

The separate trust funds included in the group designated as "Wills Hospital and Minor Trusts" now number fifty-two.

Their total invested assets amount to	$2,992,871.39
Their aggregate capital amounts to	2,995,817.17
Balance uninvested	$2,945.78

The details of these investments and cash receipts and payments of each of the individual funds will be found in the statement attached to this report.

The aggregate cash receipts and payments during the year 1924 were:

Receipts.		
Income from invested funds	$124,524.45	
Miscellaneous receipts of and donations to the Wills Hospital	15,712.60	
State appropriation for maintenance of the Wills Hospital	43,000.00	
Cash addition to the capital funds	15,225.84	
Principal of investments matured or sold	272,541.24	
		$471,004.13
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		72,077.10
		$543,081.23
Payments.		
Maintenance of Wills Hospital	$71,313.67	
Relief of sick and insane poor	4,062.28	
Relief of the poor	3,450.00	
Fuel distributed to the poor	18,958.04	
Food distributed to the poor	1,290.34	
Sundry supplies for public schools	715.86	
Text books and scholastic equipment	263.00	
Scholarships awarded from Todd and Windrim Funds	4,258.25	
Expenses of awards and medals and premiums to inventors	4,129.84	
Medals and prizes for distinguished pupils	495.45	
Support of Simon Muhr scholarships	5,987.82	
Care of cemetery lots	16.00	
Police Pension Fund	205.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund	205.00	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	205.00	
Taxes and other expenses of real estate held for revenue	14,961.36	
Miscellaneous items of expense	5,915.97	
Investments and reinvestments	303,600.00	
Premiums and discounts on bonds net	91.37	
Expenses of investments	325.95	
Transferred to the use of Wills Hospital	98.00	
		440,548.20
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$102,533.03

The aggregate capital of these funds on January 1st 1924 as shown on the books of account was		$2,956,755.09
which has been increased during the year by Cash additions to Capital Funds of		
Wills Hospital	$4,475.88	
Mary Shields Hospital	1,991.20	
Selden Twitchell	10,000.00	
	$16,467.08	
Increase in value of Bonds—John E. Maynes	1,700.00	
	$18,167.08	
Less decrease in value of Bonds Franklin Institute Bldg. Fund	$5.00	
George Emlen	5.00	
John E. Maynes	6.00	
	16.00	
	$18,151.08	
Increase in assessed value of real estate:		
James Eye & Ear Institute Fund	$2,650.00	
Bushrod Library	150.00	
	$20,951.08	
Income capitalized:		
James Eye & Ear Institute Fund	$4,000.00	
Franklin Institute Bldg. Fund	5,905.00	
Bushrod Library Fund	3,000.00	

Thomas D. Grover Fund	300.00	
John E. Maynes Fund	4,906.00	
		$39,062.08
		$2,995,817.17

The amount of the capital funds shown as being invested on January 1st, 1924, was $2,956,071.39

Investments matured or sold during the year were:

United States Liberty Loan	$194,000.00	
Mortgages on real estate	26,000.00	
Pittsburgh City Loan	4,000.00	
Lehigh Valley Co	1,991.20	
Phila. Co. Stock	1,241.24	
Washington County Loan	2,000.00	
Allegheny County Loan	40,000.00	
Promissory Note—Sale of Timber	5,000.00	
Reading Co. and Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. Genl. Mortgage Bonds	300.00	
		274,532.44
		$2,681,538.95
Increase in assessed value of real estate		2,800.00

Capital additions:

John E. Maynes—Reading Co. Bonds	$1,700.00	
Mary Shields Hospital—Lehigh Valley Co	1,991.20	
Est. J. Wills—Phila. Co. Stock ..	1,241.24	
		4,932.44

The investments and reinvestments were in:

Allegheny County Loan	$33,000.00	
Bond and Mortgage on real estate	253,100.00	
United States Liberty Loans	500.00	
City of Johnstown loan	16,000.00	
City of Coatesville loan	1,000.00	
		303,600.00
Making the total invested capital on December 31st, 1924		$2,992,871.39
On the United States loan purchased, the face value is		$500.00
the rate of interest on this purchase is		.0425
On the municipal loans purchased, the face value is		50,000.00
the average rate of interest on these purchases is		.0408
On the bonds and mortgages on real estate the face value is		253,100.00
the average rate of interest on these purchases is		.06
Taken as a whole, the average rate of interest on the investments of the year is		.0568
There was added to the capital fund of the Wills Hospital a legacy received from the Estate of Lewis Elkin		$3,234.64

Donations of cash, which have been applied to income account, were received from:

Est. Julia M. Mulcahy	$406.44
Generous friends	1,008.80
In addition to these gifts, there was received on Donation Day, April 3, 1924	755.25
and from donation boxes at hospital	421.54
Total donations applied toward income ..	$2,592.03

For the Bushrod Library, income has been collected to the amount of	$5,535.63
The expenses have amounted to	1,718.06
The balance	$3,817.57

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust. The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture, books, etc., specifically devised by Dr. James, now amounts to $100,395.20.

For the Bushrod Washington James Eye and Ear Institute, income has been collected to the amount of $8,603.32
The expenses have amounted to 1,623.86

And the balance $6,979.46

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the Order of Court relating to this trust. The total assets of this fund, not including the value of the furniture and apparatus specifically bequeathed by Dr. James, amount at this date to $162,-722.89.

For the Franklin Institute Building Fund, income has been collected to the amount of	$24,424.31
The expenses have amounted to	12,396.97
The balance	$12,027.34

has been set aside for investment in accordance with the agreement creating the trust. The total assets of this fund now amount to $706,168.90.

I. HAZLETON MIRKIL,
General Manager.

JAMES McCALLION,
Comptroller.

HOSPITALS.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

Founded 1825.

Race Street, west of Eighteenth Street.

"For the relief of the indigent Blind and Lame," where persons afflicted with the Diseases of the Eye and Limb will be treated free of charge, and, when requisite, admitted into the Hospital; preference being given under the Will, to persons residing in Philadelphia and its neighborhood.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Hospital grounds and buildings	$200,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	31,200.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	5,000.00
United States 3rd 4¼ per cent. loan	4,000.00
United States 4th 4¼ per cent. loan	24,100.00
United States Certificates 4¼ per cent.....	1,000.00
Beaver County 4 per cent. loan.....	3,000.00
Pittsburgh City School 4¼ " "	14,000.00
" City 3½ " "	2,000.00
Allegheny County 4 " "	54,000.00
" County 3½ " "	1,000.00
Ground rent	900.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	7,000.00
City of Bethlehem 5 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company Stock	3,750.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	7,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate	330,150.00
	$691,100.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts

Income:—		
Interest Philadelphia City loan ..	$1,448.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan ...	665.00	
" Allegheny County loan ..	2,195.00	
" mortgage loans	13,615.57	
" bank account	207.63	
" Beaver County loan	120.00	
" United States Liberty loan	4,163.34	
" United States Certificates	42.50	
" Coatesville City loan ...	350.00	
" Bethlehem City loan	150.00	
" West Mahanoy Township loan	350.00	
Dividend Penna. Railroad Co. Stock	225.00	
" Phialdelphia Company ...	241.50	
Ground rent	54.00	
		23,827.54

Less accrued interest on mortgages purchased		65.84
		$23,761.70
Sale of sundries, at hospital	84.75	
Donations (income account)	2,592.03	
Miscellaneous receipts	178.04	
Registration fees	1,966.00	
Optical Department	8,694.63	
Drug Department	2,099.15	
		15,614.60
		$39,376.30
Transferred from Henry B. Palethorp Fund		98.00
Carried forward		$39,474.30

WILLS HOSPITAL.

Brought forward		$39,474.30
Appropriation from State of Pennsylvania for maintenance		43,000.00
Legacies		3,234.64
Principal of investments collected:—		
United States Second Loan sold		132,400.00
Phila. Company Stock sold		1,241.24
United States Fourth loan sold		61,100.00
Mortgages		24,000.00
Premium on bonds sold		978.13
		$305,428.31
Balance, January 1st, 1924 (Expended on account of State appropriation)		7,294.30
		$298,134.01

Payments.		
Maintenance:—		
Salaries and wages	$23,131.69	
Subsistence	16,516.76	
Dry goods	139.04	
Furniture	5,181.79	
Sundry house expenses	11,128.13	
Library	71.62	
Medical expenses	9,548.09	
Repairs	5,292.10	
Miscellaneous expenses	153.19	
Water rent	77.92	
Retiring allowance	73.34	
	$71,313.67	
Proportion of administration expenses	1,311.84	
		$72,625.51
Expenses of investment		204.95
Discount on bonds sold		1,493.09
Investments:—		
Bonds and mortgages on real estate		220,300.00
		$294,623.55
Cash Balance, December 31st, 1924		$3,510.46

HENRY B. PALETHORP FUND.

Created in 1915.

"To the Board of Directors of City Trusts to be invested by them according to law and the income applied to the maintenance and support of Wills Eye Hospital now situate on Race Street below Nineteenth Street, Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

United States Second Liberty loan, 4¼ per cent	$800.00
Wilkes-Barre 4½ per cent. improvement loan	3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 " loan	1,000.00
	$4,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest bank account	$2.54	
" Wilkes-Barre loan	135.00	
" Alegheny County loan	40.00	
" United States Liberty loan	34.00	
		$211.54
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		50.81
		$262.35

Payments.		
Income transferred to Wills Hospital	$98.00	
Administration Expenses	9.15	
		107.15
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$155.20

JOHN BLEAKLEY FUND.

Created 1802.

(Yellow Fever Fund.)

"To relieve those who may be reduced to the necessity of being placed in the hospital during the existence of yellow fever."

The income of this Trust is transferred to the use of Wills Hospital, under certain restrictions, by Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 16th, 1838.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$1,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 " "	4,000.00
Allegheny County 4 " "	1,000.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock (20 shares)	1,000.00
United States 4th Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	1,000.00
Bond and Mortgage on real estate	3,800.00
	$11,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$42.50	
" Philadelphia City loan	40.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan	240.00	
" Bank account	63.57	
" Allegheny County loan	40.00	
Dividend Pennsylvania Railroad Co. stock	60.00	
	$486.07	
Less accrued interest on mortgage purchased	11.39	
		$474.68
Principal of Investment:		
Pittsburgh City loan		4,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		186.94
		$4,661.62

Payments.		
Administration expenses	$22.87	
Investment:—		
Bond and Mortgage on real estate	3,800.00	
		3,822.87
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$838.75

MARY SHIELDS HOSPITAL FUND.

Created 1880.

"To relieve and make more comfortable the sick and insane poor at the Almshouse in Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan		$9,700.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan		3,000.00
United States 2nd 4¼ per cent. loan		25,300.00
" " 3rd 4¼ " "		400.00
" " 4th 4¼ " "		18,700.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan		3,000.00
Washington County 4½ per cent. loan		2,000.00
Girard National Bank stock	8 shares	800.00
Commercial National Bank stock	6 "	21.72

Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock	304	"	15,200.00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock	54	"	2,700.00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company stock	79	"	3,950.00
Dealware and Bound Brook Railroad Company stock	8	"	800.00
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company stock	16	"	800.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate			10,100.00
Ground rent, 1338 N. Second Street			1,333.33
Lot of ground, Edgemont Street			750.00
			$98,555.05

MARY SHIELDS HOSPITAL FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$1,887.00	
" Philadelphia City loan	508.00	
" Allegheny County loan	120.00	
" Washington County loan	90.00	
" mortgage loans	606.00	
" bank account	104.41	
Dividend, Girard National Bank stock	200.00	
" Pennsylvania Railroad Co. stock	912.00	
" North Pennsylvania R. R. Co. stock	216.00	
" Del. & Bound Brook R. R. Co. stock	64.00	
" Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. stock	64.00	
" Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. stock	276.48	
Ground rent	80.00	
	$5,127.89	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	38.44	
		$5,089.45
Discount on bonds purchased		56.73
Principal of investment:—		
Lehigh Valley Co., sale of warrants		1,991.20
		$7,137.38
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		3,244.91
		$10,382.29
Payments.		
Philadelphia Hospital for Mental Diseases	$2,847.87	
Philadelphia General Hospital	1,214.41	
	$4,062.28	
Expenses of real estate	17.71	
Administration expenses	184.03	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00	
		6,264.02
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$4,118.27

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of an institution for the examination, "treatment and operation of eye ear nose throat cardiac and "pulmonary diseases."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$10,400.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	9,000.00
Allegheny City 4 " "	3,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 " "	3,000.00
Pittsburgh School 4¼ " "	2,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District Loan	2,000.00
Wabash Railroad Company 2d mortgage 5 per cent. bond	1,000.00
United States 4 per cent. loan	200.00
Real Estate—120 Walnut Street	11,000.00
" 3188 Mercer Street (one-half interest)	750.00
" 1740 Mt. Vernon Street	10,000.00
" Island Beach, N. J.	260.00
United States 2nd 4¼ per cent. loan	65,800.00
" " 4th 4¼ " "	8,550.00
" " 4¾ " " Treasury Notes	26,500.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	2,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	4,000.00
	$162,460.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, West Mahanoy Township Loan	$100.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan	205.00	
" Philadelphia City loan	536.00	
" Wabash Railroad Co. bonds	50.00	
" United States loans	3,167.87	
" " " notes	1,258.75	
" bank account	60.24	
" Allegheny County loan	340.00	
" Allegheny City loan	120.00	
" City of Coatesville loan	100.00	
Rent of real estate	2,658.00	
Dividends on insurance policy	15.00	
	$8,610.86	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	83.51	
		$8,527.35
Discount on bonds purchased		75.97
		$8,603.32
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		283.43
Carried forward		$8,886.75

BUSHROD WASHINGTON JAMES EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE.

Brought forward		$8,886.75
Payments.		
Expenses of real estate	$1,167.33	
Miscellaneous expenses	60.00	
Administration expenses	291.24	
	$1,518.57	
Premiums on bonds purchased	105.29	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	3,000.00	
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	4,000.00	
		8,623.86
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$262.89

HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND ALMSHOUSE.

WILLIAM CARTER FUND.

Created 1739.

Income. "To and for ye use and Service of ye alms houses "belonging to ye sd City (Philadelphia), and for ye reliefe "of ye poor people in the Same forever."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$200.00
United States 2nd Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	100.00
United States 4th Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	1,200.00
	$1,500.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$55.25	
" Philadelphia City loan ..	8.00	
" bank account	9.10	
		$72.35
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		260.91
		$333.26
Payments.		
Administration expenses	$2.86	
Contributions:—		
Jefferson Hospital—Social Service $15.00		
Willing Day Nursery 15.00		
St. John's Day Nursery . 15.00		
Starr Centre Association 15.00		
Babies' Hospital of Philadelphia 15.00		
	75.00	
		77.86
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$255.40

ANN ARMITT FUND.

Created 1797.

"To the Overseers of the poor or the Managers of the "Bettering House."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$100.00
United States 4th Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ...	750.00
	$850.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$4.00	
" bank account	.92	
" United States loan	31.87	
		36.79
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		13.00
		$49.79
Payments.		
Administration expenses	$1.62	
Contributions:—		
Jefferson Hospital—Social Service $7.00		
Starr Centre Association 7.00		
St. John's Day Nursery . 7.00		
Willing Day Nursery ... 7.00		
Babies' Hospital of Philadelphia 7.00		
	35.00	
		36.62
Cash balance, December 1924		$13.17

JULIANA H. GOOD FUND.

Created 1876.

"Toward the maintenance of a House of Correction in said "City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$100.00
United States 2nd Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ...	700.00
United States 4th Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan ...	2,250.00
	$3,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$4.00	
Interest, bank account	6.42	
Interest, United States loan	125.38	
		$135.80
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		267.92
		$403.72
Payments.		
Books for House of Correction ...	$235.80	
Administration expenses	5.81	
		241.61
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$162.11

SCHOOLS.

ROBERTS SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1763.

"For a Public School for the Instruction of the Children and "other Inhabitants of the said (Bristol) Township, and the "Northern Liberty and Oxford Township, or any Meeting the "sd Township shall have Occasion as the said Trustee shall "think fit Provided it dont interfere or interrupt the said "school."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$300.00
United States 4th Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent. ...	200.00
	$500.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$8.50	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	12.00	
Interest, bank account	.58	
		21.08
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		8.54
		$29.62
Payments.		
Administration expenses	$.95	
Magazines for John Marshall School	17.40	
		18.35
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$11.27

STEPHEN GIRARD SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1831.

"For the use of the schools upon the Lancaster system, in "the first section of the first school district of Pennsylvania."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	$2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	2,000.00
United States 2nd Liberty loan 4¼ per cent. ...	1,000.00
United States 4th Liberty loan 4¼ per cent. ...	5,300.00
	$10,300.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$80.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	120.00	
Interest, bank account	4.67	
Interest, United States loan	267.75	
		472.42

Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		176.40
		$648.82
Payments.		
Public Schools	$481.46	
Administration expenses	19.63	
		501.09
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$147.73

RITTENHOUSE SCHOOL FUND.

Created 1839.

Income to be applied "to advance the education of the "'children of the vicinity' of the old Rittenhouse Academy" (Roxborough.)

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$400.00
United States 2nd Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	1,200.00
United States 4th Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	2,200.00
	$3,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$16.00	
Interest, bank account	11.39	
Interest, United States loan	144.50	
		171.89
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		421.41
		$593.30
Payments.		
Alfred Crease School—Grounds	$217.00	
Administration expenses	7.24	
		224.24
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$369.06

SIMON MUHR SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Created 1896.

"For the promotion of the welfare of children attending the "Public Schools of the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate	$82,000.00
United States 2nd Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	13,900.00
United States 4th Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	12,300.00
United States Certificates of Indebtedness 4¼ per cent.	4,000.00
	$112,200.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, mortgage loans	$4,864.75	
Interest, bank account	126.42	
Interest, United States loan	1,092.25	
Interest, United States Certificates	170.00	
	$6,253.42	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	3.25	
		6,250.17
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		3,832.23
		$10,082.40
Payments.		
Scholarships	$5,987.82	
Administration expenses	212.89	
Printing booklets	161.45	
	$6,362.16	
Premium on bonds purchased	9.06	
Investments:—		
United States 4¼ per cent. loan	500.00	
		6,871.22
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$3,211.18

LAWRENCE TODD SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Created 1921.

Income therefrom to be used for scholarships for such graduates of Girard College as are desirous of securing, and who in the opinion of the Board are worthy of, a higher education.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$1,000.00
United States Second Loan 4½ per cent.	15,650.00
Bonds and Mortgages on real estate	24,000.00
	$40,650.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, Allegheny County loan	$1,840.00	
" United States loan	665.13	
" bank account	184.44	
" mortgage loans	947.23	
	$3,636.80	
Less accrued interest on mortgage purchased	146.67	
		3,490.13
Principal of Investment:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan sold		40,000.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		22,812.23
		$66,302.36
Payments.		
Scholarships	$3,898.25	
Administration expenses	107.97	
Expenses of investments	5.00	
	$4,011.22	
Investments:—		
Bonds and Mortgage on real estate	24,000.00	
		28,011.22
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$38,291.14

JAMES H. WINDRIM SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

Created 1921.

The income therefrom "to be used to assist a graduate of "Girard College who desires to prosecute his studies further "in school college or university and who is deemed deserving "of such opportunity by said Board, which Board shall also "approve of the school, college or university to be entered by "the beneficiary."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	$5,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, mortgage loans	$300.00	
" bank account	8.08	
		308.08
Cash balance January 1st, 1924		261.99
		$570.07

Payments.		
Scholarships	$360.00	
Administration expenses	9.53	
		369.53
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$200.54

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Created 1908.

To be held in trust for the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$12,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 " "	95,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	5,000.00
Reading Co. 4½ per cent. bonds	3,300.00
Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co. 5 per cent. bonds	1,600.00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 3½ per cent. bonds	3,000.00
Electric and Peoples Traction Co. 4 per cent. bonds	1,000.00
Allegheny and Western Railway Co. 4 per cent. bonds	4,000.00
Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio Railroad 4½ per cent. bonds	6,000.00
Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. 5 per cent. bonds	1,000.00
Real estate, 127 North 19th Street	35,000.00
" 129 "	30,000.00
" 131 "	30,000.00
" 133 "	30,000.00
" 137 "	30,000.00
" 139 "	30,000.00
" 141 "	30,000.00
" 1826 Race Street	40,000.00
" 1828 "	40,000.00
" 1830 "	40,000.00
" 1832 "	40,000.00
" 1834 "	50,000.00
United States Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent	53,700.00
" " Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent	61,550.00
" " Treasury Notes 4¾ per cent	17,000.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	7,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	5,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00
	$706,150.00

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE BUILDING FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$4,898.12	
Interest, United States Treasury Notes	807.50	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	3,800.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	480.00	
Interest, mortgage loan	300.00	
Interest, Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio R. R. Co. bonds	270.00	
Interest, Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co. bonds	50.00	
Interest, Reading Company bonds	74.25	
Interest, Phila. & Reading C. & I. bonds,	40.00	
Interest, Reading Co. and Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. general mortgage bonds	100.00	
Interest, Allegheny and Western Railway Co. bonds	160.00	
Interest, Pennsylvania Railroad Co. bonds	89.55	
Interest, Electric and Peoples Traction Co. Bonds	40.00	
Interest, City of Coatesville Loan	350.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	250.00	
Interest, bank account	77.18	
Rent of real estate	12,590.00	
	$24,376.60	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	147.31	
		$24,229.29
Discount on bonds purchased		195.02
Principal of Investments:		
Reading Co. and Phila. and Reading Coal and Iron Co. Loan	100.00	
Less loss on sale of scrip	5.00	
		95.00
		$24,519.31
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924 (overdrawn)		1,108.44
		$23,410.87
Payments.		
Expenses of real estate	$10,935.27	
Administration expenses	1,325.09	
	$12,260.36	
Premium on bonds purchased	131.61	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	6,000.00	
City of Johnstown, 4¼ per cent. loan	5,000.00	
		23,391.97
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$18.90

LIBRARIES.

BUSHROD LIBRARY FUND.

Created 1904.

"To maintain forever a free public library to be called the "Bushrod Library."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$6,900.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent loan	1,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent. improvement loan	2,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	4,000.00
Pennsylvania Mining Co., stock (20,900 shares)	1.00
Real estate, 1717-19 Green Street	24,000.00
Real estate 853 Corinthian Avenue	2,800.00
Real estate 3188 Mercer Street (one-half interest)	750.00
Real estate Lady Alice Lode Mining Claim	150.00
United States Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	43,900.00
United States Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	3,950.00
United States Treasury Notes 4¾ per cent	2,000.00
City of Coatesville 5 per cent. loan	1,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Coatesville 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
	$99,451.00

BUSHROD LIBRARY FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States Treasury Notes	$95.00	
Interest, United States loans	2,033.63	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	122.50	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	356.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	80.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	160.00	
Interest, City of Coatesville loan	70.00	
Interest, W. Mahanoy Township School loan	50.00	

Interest, bank account	49.50	
Rent for real estate	2,528.64	
	$5,545.27	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	66.37	
		5,478.90
Discounts on bonds purchased		56.73
		$5,535.63
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		1,126.63
		$6,662.26
Payments.		
Expenses of real estate	$1,450.10	
Miscellaneous expenses	60.00	
Administration expenses	181.64	
	$1,691.74	
Premium on bonds purchased	26.32	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent loan	2,000.00	
City of Coatesvile 4 per cent loan	1,000.00	
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00	
		5,718.06
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$944.20

MEDALS.

JOHN SCOTT MEDAL FUND.

Created 1816.

Income to "be laid out in premiums to be distributed among "ingenious men and women who make useful inventions, but "no one of such premiums to exceed twenty dollars and along "with which shall be given a copper medal."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent. loan	$2,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent loan	8,700.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent loan	3,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	13,000.00
United States Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	33,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	36,500.00
United States Treasury Notes 4¾ per cent.	5,000.00
	$104,200.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States Treasury Notes	$237.50	
Interest, United States loans	2,953.74	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	348.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	120.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	180.66	
Interest, bank account	123.79	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	520.00	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	85.00	
		$4,568.69
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		4,874.75
		$9,443.44
Payments.		
Premiums	$4,000.00	
Administration expenses	198.60	
Engraving, medals, cases, etc.	129.84	
		$4,328.44
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$5,115.00

HANNAH MATILDA DODD FUND.

Created 1872.

Income "to procure gold and silver medals to be presented "to the most distinguished graduates of the Girls' High School, "with their name and year of graduating engraved thereon."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

United States Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	$1,450.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$11.44	
Interest, United States loan	61.62	
		73.06
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		357.36
		$430.42
Payments.		
Medals and engraving	$32.45	
Administration expenses	2.76	
		35.21
Cash balance December 31st, 1924		$395.21

OBADIAH WHEELOCK FUND.

Created 1887.

Income "to be awarded semi-annually, forever in Cash (not "to be consolidated with any other prize), either in coin, or "United States currency, to a Meritorious Scholar of 'The "Girls' Normal School of the City of Philadelphia.'"

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

United States Second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	$100.00
United States Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	300.00
	$400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$17.00	
Interest, bank account	2.55	
		$19.55
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		86.39
		$105.94
Payments.		
Prizes	$20.00	
Administration expenses	.76	
		20.76
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$85.18

GEORGE A. VARE MEDAL FUND.

Created 1910.

Income "to be applied in the procuring and awarding of "gold medals, one to be awarded to the student attaining the "highest standing of each semi-annual graduation from the "Southern Manual Training High School of the City of Phila-"delphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia Electric Company 5 per cent. bond	$1,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	50.00
	$1,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$2.13	
Interest, Philadelphia Electric Company bond	50.00	
Interest, bank account	4.11	
		$56.24
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		135.13
		$191.37
Payments.		
Medals	$48.00	
Administration expenses	2.00	
		50.00
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$141.37

LOUIS WAGNER PRIZE FUND.

Created 1914.

The income to be used each year "in the purchase of two "good gold watches, the same to be suitably engraved and "known as Wagner Prize, which shall be presented to the "person graduating with the highest honors in each of the "two classes graduating during every year at Girard College."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Bond and mortgage on real estate	$2,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$1.78	
Interest, mortgage loan	110.00	
		111.78
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		24.87
		$136.65
Payments.		
Prizes	$75.00	
Administration expenses	3.81	
		78.81
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$57.84

DANIEL BAUGH MEDAL FUND.

Created 1915.

"To be invested and reinvested and the net income there-"from applied to procuring and annually awarding a gold "medal to that member of the Fire Department of the City "of Philadelphia who shall during the previous calendar year "have performed in that City the most heroic act in the sav-"ing of life or property at his personal risk."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$1,100.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$10.87	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	44.00	
		54.87
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		316.28
		$371.15
Payments.		
Administration expenses		2.10
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$369.05

PRIZE.

SIMON GRATZ PRIZE FUND.

Created 1922.

"The income arising therefrom to be divided equally among "the Philadelphia Normal School, the High School for Girls, "the Central High School, the West Philadelphia High School "for Girls, and the Northeast High School, for the award at "each commencement of each of said schools, of a prize "(in money) to that member of the graduating class of each "school who, in the judgment of the faculty of the school, "has attained the highest degree of proficiency in the know-"ledge and correct use, oral and written, of the English "Language."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Bond and mortgage on real estate	$5,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$2.61	
Interest, mortgage loan	300.00	
		302.61
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		167.37
		$469.98
Payments.		
Prizes	$300.00	
Administration expenses	9.53	
		309.53
Cash balance, December 31st 1924		$160.45

JAMES E. LENNON FUND.

Created 1922.

"The income arising therefrom to be used in the purchase of "text books or other scholastic equipment, for such graduates "of Girard College as are pursuing their studies in other "institutions of learning, and who may be deemed by the "Board of Directors of City Trusts as worthy of such "assistance."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

West Mahanoy Township 5 per cent. school loan	$1,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$.67	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	50.00	
		$50.67
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		1.23
		$51.90
Payments.		
Administration expenses	$1.91	
Scholastic equipment	27.20	
		29.11
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$22.79

JOSEPH C. FERGUSON PRIZE FUND.

Created 1922.

"To provide cash prizes for the boy and girl in the highest class of the Joseph C. Ferguson School, at 7th and Norris Streets, Phila., passing the best examination or whose work in the last term of attendance at the school shall be most satisfactory, the certificate of the Supervising Principal to be the authority for the award of the prizes."

Invested Capital, December 31st 1924.

United States Second Liberty Loan, 4¼ per cent.	$600.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, United States Liberty Loan	$25.50	
Interest, bank account	.67	
		$26.17
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		25.38
		$51.55

Payments.

Prizes	$20.00	
Administration expenses	1.15	
		21.15
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$30.40

LOANS TO ARTIFICERS.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND.

Created 1790.

To be loaned to an amount not exceeding sixty pounds sterling to Young Married Artificers under the age of thirty-five years, who have served an apprenticeship in Philadelphia and faithfully fulfilled the duties required in their indentures, and who will furnish two saitsfactory securities for the return of the money in ten annual installments, with interest at 5 per cent.

By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia the maximum amount of each loan was increased to $500, the rate of interest was reduced to 4 per cent. and loans were authorized to any properly qualified married artificer without regard to the place where, or mode whereby, he obtained his qualification as such artificer and not withstanding he has never served, as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference, however, to be given to married artificers who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in Philadelphia, the loans to be made upon well secured first or second mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

At the expiration of one hundred years, 100/131 of the accumulated fund is to be "expended in Public Works which "may be judged of the most general utility to the Inhabitants, "such as Fortifications, Bridges, Aqueducts, Public-Buildings, "Baths, Pavements or whatever may make living in the Town "more convenient to its People and render it more agreeable to "strangers resorting thither for Health or a temporary resi-"dence."

In 1908 in compliance with the requirement contained in the Will of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, a sum of $133,076.46 was set aside for the purpose of assisting in the erection of a building for the use of the Franklin Institute (see page 66.).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loans	$7,000.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent loans	1,000.00
Pittsburgh City 4 per cent. loans	3,000.00
Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent loans	4,000.00
Beaver County 4 per cent	3,000.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loans	6,000.00
Allegheny City 4 per cent loans	2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	7,000.00
United States Second Liberty loan 4¼ per cent.	29,000.00
United States Third Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	4,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	5,000.00
United States Treasury Notes 4¾ per cent.	8,500.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	1,000.00
	$80,500.00

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, United States Treasury Notes	$403.75	
Interest, United States loans	1,615.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loans	240.00	
Interest, Beaver County loans	120.00	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	320.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	420.00	
Interest, bank account	52.40	
Interest, Pittsburgh City loan	290.00	
Interest, Allegheny City loan	80.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township loan	50.00	
	$3,591.15	
Less interest accrued on bonds purchased	38.45	
		$3,552.70
Discount on bonds purchased		56.74
		$3,609.44
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		$1,455.22
		$5,064.66

Payments.

Administration expenses	$149.62	
Investment:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	2,000 00	
		2,149.62
Cash balance, December 31st 1924		$2,915.04

JOHN SCOTT LOAN FUND.

Created 1816.

To be applied to the same purposes as the legacy of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia the maximum amount of each loan was increased to $500, the rate of interest was reduced to 4 per cent, and loans were authorized to any properly qualified married artificer without regard to the place where, or the mode whereby, he obtained his qualification as such artificer and notwithstanding he has never served as an indentured apprentice in the City of Philadelphia, preference, however to be given to married artificers who have served an apprenticeship or received their training in Philadelphia, the loans to be made upon well secured first or second mortgages on real estate in Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$7,400.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Pittsburgh School 4¼ per cent. loan	1,000.00
Allegheny County 4 " "	8,000.00
Beaver County 4 " "	1,000.00
Allegheny City 4 " "	3,000.00
West Mahanoy Township School District 5 per cent. loan	3,000.00
United States Second Liberty 4¼ per cent. loan	16,700.00
" " Third Liberty 4¼ " "	3,000.00
" " Fourth Liberty 4¼ " "	24,250.00
" " Treasury 4¾ " "	2,500.00
	$71,850.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, United States Treasury Notes	$118.75	
" United States loan	1,867.88	
" Pittsburgh City loan	42.50	
" Beaver County loan	40.00	
" Philadelphia City loan	376.00	
" bank account	30.15	
" Allegheny County loan	320.00	
" Allegheny City loan	120.00	
" W. Mahanoy Township School loan	150.00	
		$3,065.28
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased		38.45
		$3,026.83

Discount on bonds purchased		56.74
		$3,083.57
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		954.26
		$4,037.83
Payments.		
Administration expenses	$133.13	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00	
		2,133.13
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$1,904.70

FUEL AND FOOD.

CITY FUEL FUND.

Created 1793-1809.

Consists of the following five funds consolidated:—

The Freemason's Fund	1793
Mr. Rickett's donation	1793-1796
The Mayor's Court Fund	1796-1809
Elizabeth Kearkpatrick legacy	1801
John Bleakley's legacy	1802

Income to be distributed in Fuel among the Poor of the Old City of Philadelphia.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$1,700.00
Pittsburgh City 4 " "	2,000.00
United States Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	3,200.00
	$6,900.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$68.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan ...	80.00	
" bank account	6.08	
" United States loan	136.00	
		290.08
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		308.61
		$598.69
Payments.		
Fuel	$277.94	
Administration expenses	13.15	
		291.09
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$307.60

ARCHIBALD THOMSON FUND.

Created 1799.

Income to purchase Bread "for the Support of the poor of "the City of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$2,500.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	1,500.00
United States Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent	900.00
" " Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ "	5,250.00
	$10,150.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States Liberty loan	$261.37	
" Philadelphia City loan ..	100.00	
" mortgage loan	90.00	
" bank account	6.37	
		457.74
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		172.28
		$630.02
Payments.		
Bread	$402.84	
Administration expenses	19.35	
		422.19
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$207.83

SAMUEL SCOTTEN FUND.

Created 1810.

To "deliver to the poor of the said City (Philadelphia) and "of Southwark twelve dollars worth of bread," annually.

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

United States Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent	$400.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$17.00	
" bank account	1.13	
		18.13
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		29.37
		$47.50
Payments.		
Administration expenses		.76
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$46.74

JAMES DUTTON FUND.

Created 1813.

Income to be expended "in the purchase of Food, Clothing "and Firewood Fuel," to be distributed " to and amongst the "poor of the Township of the Northern Liberties only."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Ground rents	$2,500.00
United States Second Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	200.00
United States Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼ per cent.	2,550.00
	$5,250.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$7.37	
Interest, United States loan	116.87	
Ground rents	150.00	
		274.24
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		290.99
		$565.23
Payments.		
Fuel	$252.21	
Administration expenses	10.00	
		262.21
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$303.02

ELIAS BOUDINOT FUND.

Created 1821.

Income "for the Supplying the poor inhabitants of the City "and liberties of Philadelphia with the Householders (not able "to provide it for themselves) at a price during the Winter "Season, not in any case exceeding the moderate average price "of Wood during the preceding Summer; (and that in Small "quantities) with fuel of such kind and Sorts as the sd Mayor "& Corporation may seem more likely to answer the purposes "afd."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$5,000.00
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	7,100.00
Philadelphia City School District 4 per cent. loan	2,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	5,300.00
Real estate in Centre County, assessed value	17,200.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	110,350.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Certificates of Indebtedness	5,000.00
United States 4¾ per cent. Treasury Notes	4,000.00
Balance from Sale of Timber, Promissory Note	2,500.00
	$158,450.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, Allegheny County loan	$80.00	
Interest, United States Certificates of Indebtedness	212.50	
Interest, United States Treasury Notes	190.00	
Interest, United States loan	4,689.88	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	364.00	
Interest, mortgage loans	318.00	
Interest, bank account	392.71	
Interest, note—Sale of timber	375.00	
Rent of real estate Centre Co., Pa.	53.00	
	$6,675.09	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	67.76	
		6,607.33
Discount on bonds purchased		56.73
Principal of Investments:—		
Sale of timber		5,000.00
		$11,664.06
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		12,671.61
		$24,335.67

Payments.

Fuel	$4,880.18	
Administration expenses	301.99	
Expenses of real estate in Centre County	1,382.95	
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	5,000.00	
Premium on bonds pruchased	7.50	
		11,572.62
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$12,763.05

STEPHEN GIRARD FUEL FUND.

Created 1831.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March and "August in every year forever, and in the month of January "in every year forever distribute the same, amongst poor white "housepeekers and roomkeepers, of good character, residing in "the (old) city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$600.00
Reading Co. 4½ per cent. bonds	6,000.00
Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. 5 per cent bonds	3,000.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	400.00
	$10,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$24.00	
Interest, Reading Company bonds	135.00	
Interest, Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. bonds,	75.00	
Interest, Reading Co. and Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. general mortgage bonds	180.00	
Interest, bank account	11.61	
Interest, United States loan	17.00	
		442.61
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		421.14
		$863.75

Payments.

Fuel	$383.26	
Administration expenses	19.06	
		402.32
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$461.43

ESTHER WATERS FUND.

Created 1833.

Income to be used to "give, distribute and deliver such Fire-"wood or other Fuel to and amongst such of the poor of the "City of Philadelphia as shall be found upon careful inquiry to "be most deserving of such aid."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City School District 4¼ per cent. loan	$10,000.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	450.00
	$10,450.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$19.13	
Interest, Phiadelphia City loan	425.00	
Interest, bank account	13.23	
		457.36
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		506.04
		$963.40

Payments.

Fuel	$428.27	
Administration expenses	19.92	
		448.19
Cash balance, December 31st 1924		515.21

PAUL BECK FUEL FUND.

Created 1844.

Income "to purchase fuel for the use and benefit of the Out-"door poor, residing within the Corporate Limits of said City" (old City of Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Ground rent, 218 Market Street	$8,333.33

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Ground rent	$500.00	
Interest, bank account	9.40	
		509.40
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		513.40
		$1,022.80

Payments.

Fuel	$472.93	
Administration expenses	15.88	
		488.81
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$533.99

PAUL BECK SOUP FUND.

Created 1844.

Income to be paid "to the Soup Societies established in the "(old) City of Philadelphia to aid such Societies in their "humane Endeavors to supply the poor with Soup."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Ground rent, 220 Market Street	$8,333.33

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Ground rent	$500.00	
Interest, bank account	7.37	
		507.37
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		501.46
		$1,008.83

Payments.

Western Soup Society	$500.00	
Administration expenses	15.88	
		515.88
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$492.95

SPRING GARDEN FUEL FUND.

Created 1847.

Income to be "applied to the purchase of food and fuel, and "no other purpose and * * * distributed during the winter "months of each and every year among such of the poor of "said district (Spring Garden) as reside in said district east "of Broad Street."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$400.00
United States 4¼ per cent. loan	2,950.00
	$3,350.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan	$16.00	
" bank account	3.73	
" United States loan	125.37	
		145.10
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		184.82
		$329.92

Payments.

Fuel	$152.01	
Administration expenses	6.38	
		158.39
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$171.53

THOMAS D. GROVER FUND.

Created 1849.

Income to be distributed—to the Southwark Library Co., $300 per annum; in bread and soup, among the poor persons residing in the district of Southwark $300 per annum, and the balance of the income, in fuel "among white widows of respect- "able character, who are housekeepers or roomkeepers, born "within the limits of the United States of America, whose hus- "bands shall have died within the present defined boundaries "of the district of Southwark."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$13,300.00
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	34,000.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	8,500.00
Ground rent	65,000.00
United States 4¼ per cent. loan	77,800.00
" " 4¾ " Treasury Notes	3,000.00
" " 4¼ " Certificates of Indebtedness	10,000.00
West Mahanoy Township 5 per cent. School loan	2,000.00
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	3,000.00
	$216,600.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, United States Certificates of Indebtedness	$425.00	
" United States Treasury Notes	142.50	
" United States loan	3,306.50	
" Allegheny County loan	1,320.00	
" Washington County loan	80.00	
" Philadelphia City loan	532.00	
" mortgage loans	650.67	
" bank account	468.84	
" W. Mahanoy Township School loan	100.00	
Ground rent	2,600.00	
	$9,625.51	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	34.57	
		9,590.94
Principal of investments:—		
Washington County loan	$2,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	2,000.00	
		4,000.00
		$13,590.94
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		19,508.99
Carried forward		$33,099.93

Payments.

Care of cemetery lot	$10.00	
Southwark Soup Society	300.00	
Fuel	10,562.39	
Administration expenses	412.82	
Investments:—		
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent loan	3,000.00	
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	1,000.00	
Premiums on bonds purchased	85.68	
		15,370.89
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$17,729.04

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS FUND.

Created 1871.

Income to be paid "to the various 'Soup Societies' of the "City of Philadelphia every year so long as the said Societies "shall continue their charities to the poor."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	$2,100.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$89.25	
" bank account	2.70	
		91.95
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		120.64
		$212.59

Payments.

Northern Soup Society	$12.50
Kensington Soup Society	12.50
Moyamensing Soup Society	12.50

Northwestern Soup Society	12.50		
Spring Garden Soup Society	12.50		
Southwark Soup Society ..	12.50		
Western Soup Society	12.50		
		87.50	
Administration expenses		4.00	
			91.50
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924			$121.09

FREDERIC A. SHEAFF FUEL FUND.

Created 1874.

Income "to purchase fuel between the months of March "and September in every year forever and in the month of "February in every year forever to distribute the same among "poor housekeepers and roomkeepers of good character resid-"ing in the city of Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$700.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	3,100.00
	$3,800.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, United States loan	$131.74	
" Philadelphia City loan ..	28.00	
" bank account	7.63	
		167.37
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		297.70
		$465.07

Payments.

Fuel	$167.98	
Administration expenses	7.24	
		175.22
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$289.85

MARY SHIELDS FUEL FUND.

Created 1880.

"To apply the interest thereof to the purchase of Coal, and "to distribute the same in the fall and winter months to in-"digent widows—single women, and men, without respect to color."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$6,500.00
Pittsburgh City 4 " "	1,000.00
United States 4¼ " "	2,550.00
	$10,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, Philadelphia City loan ..	$260.00	
" Pittsburgh City loan ...	40.00	
" bank account	11.97	
" United States loan	108.37	
		420.34
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		489.54
		$909.88

Payments.

Fuel	$389.53	
Administration expenses	19.15	
		408.68
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$501.20

SEYBERT FUND.

Created 1883.

Income "for the distribution of Fuel and Bread amongst "Poor, during the Winter season."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$2,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	8,000.00
	$10,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.

Interest, mortgage loan	$480.00	
" bank account	12.00	
" Philadelphia City loan .	80.00	
		572.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		567.36
		$1,139.36

Payments.

Fuel	$541.72	
Administration expenses	19.56	
		561.28
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$578.08

JOHN E. MAYNES FUND.

Created 1919.

Income "shall be applied to furnishing fuel in winter time to "needy poor families; * * * no part of the income shall be "expended * * * until the entire capital and income shall "make a total capital sum aggregating Two Hundred Fifty "Thousand Dollars."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Par Value		
$5,000	Central District Telephone Company 5 per cent. Bonds	$4,950.00
.....	Central Vermont Railway Co. Stock (one share)	3.00
1,000	Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland R. R. Co. 5 per cent. Bonds	880.00
4,000	City of Coatesville Water Works 4¼ per cent. Bonds	3,820.00
7,000	Counties Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent. Bonds	6,300.00
10,000	Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy. Co. 4 per cent. Bonds	8,450.00
5,000	New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co.; 3½ per cent. Bonds	3,550.00
11,000	Pennsylvania Co., Gold Loan Certificates, 4 per cent.	9,460.00
5,000	Pennsylvania R. R., General Mortgage Gold Bonds, 4½ per cent.	4,462.50
4,000	School District of the City of Lancaster 4 per cent. Loan	3,680.00
8,000	School District of the Township of Upper Darby 4 per cent. Loan	7,360.00
10,000	St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern R. R. Co. 4 per cent. Bonds	6,900.00
74,000	United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan ..	73,122.00
14,000	City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. School Loan	13,440.00
2,000	City of Coatesville 5 per cent. Loan ...	2,000.00
9,000	West Mahanoy Township 5 per cent. Loan	9,000.00
2,000	United States 4¾ per cent. Treasury Notes	2,000.00
9,000	Allegheny County 4 per cent. Loan	9,000.00
3,000	City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. Loan ...	3,000.00
6,600	Reading Co. 4½ per cent. Bonds	6,600.00
3,300	Phila. & Reading C. & I. Co. 5 per cent. Bonds	3,300.00
		$181,277.50

JOHN E. MAYNES FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States Treasury Notes	$95.00	
Interest, United States Liberty Loans	3,144.99	
Interest, Penna. Co. Gold Loan Certificate	440.00	
Interest, Counties Gas & Eectric Co.	350.00	
Interest, Lake Shore & Michigan So. Rwy. Co.	400.00	
Interest, St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. R. R. Co.	400.00	
Interest, School District of City of Lancaster	160.00	
Interest, Penna. R. R. Gen'l. Mortgage Bonds	225.00	
Interest, City of Coatesville Loans	270.00	
Interest, Central District Telephone Co.	250.00	
Interest, Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland R. R. Co.	50.00	
Interest, N. Y. Central R. R.	175.00	
Interest, School District of the Township of Upper Darby	320.00	
Interest, West Mahanoy Township School loan	450.00	
Interest, bank account	56.84	
Interest, Reading Co. and the Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co.	200.00	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	560.00	
Interest, Allegheny County loan	260.00	
Interest, Reading Co. bonds	148.50	
Interest, Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron bonds	82.50	
	$8,037.83	
Less accrued interest on bonds purchased	58.79	
		7,979.04
Discount on bonds purchased		137.80
Principal of Investments:		
Reading Co. and Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. 4 per cent. loan	100.00	
Less loss on sale of script	6.00	
		94.00
Cash balance January 1st, 1924		1,072.57
		$9,283.41
Payments.		
Administration expenses	$327.20	
Investments:		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	5,000.00	
City of Johnstown 4¼ per cent. loan	3,000.00	
Premium on bonds purchased	78.97	
		8,406.17
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$877.24

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES CLAYPOOL FUND.

Created 1769.

"For the Benefit and relief of the Poor of the said City of "Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$100.00
Deposite, Philadelphia Saving Fund	50.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	900.00
	$1,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$38.25	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	4.00	
Interest, bank account	2.75	
		45.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		96.80
		$141.80
Payments.		
Fuel	$37.45	
Administration expenses	2.00	
		39.45
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$102.35

GEORGE EMLEN FUND.

Created 1776.

Income " to be laid out and distributed * * * during the "four Winter Months * * * to Objects included either in the "City or two Suburbs of Phila. * * * and if * * * a sfficient "Number of such Objects Cannot Some Times be found * * * "to Buying some warm cheap Clothing to be given to such "Objects as are Discharged from said Bettering House and "Hospital."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

Reading Co. 4½ per cent. bonds	$3,300.00
Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. 5 per cent bonds	1,600.00
Deposit, Philadelphia Saving Fund	11.18
United States 4¼ per cent. loan	2,950.00
	$7,861.18

Cash Recipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, Reading Company and Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage bonus	$100.00	
Interest, bank account	10.81	
Interest, United States loan	125.37	
Interest, Reading Co. bonds	74.25	
Interest, Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co. bonds	40.00	
		350.43
Principal of Investments:		
Reading Co. and Phila. & Reading Coal and Iron Co. 4 per cent. loan	100.00	
Less loss on sale of script	5.00	
		95.00
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		413.68
		$859.11
Payments.		
Fuel	$358.94	
Administration expenses	15.18	
		374.12
Cash balance, December 31st 1924		$484.99

B. W. AND I. W. MORRIS FUND.

Created 1806.

"To the only proper use and Behoof of the Guardians of the "poor of the City of Philadelphia the district of Southwark and "the Township of the Northern Liberties."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.

United States 4¼ per cent. loan	$1,050.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$44.62	
Interest, bank account	1.89	
		46.51
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		85.40
		$131.91
Payments.		
Fuel	$53.23	
Administration expenses	2.00	
		55.23
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$76.68

BERNARD McMAHON FUND.

Created 1816.

"For the use of the poor of Penn Township."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
Philadelphia City 4 per cent. loan	$200.00
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty loan	750.00
	$950.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	31.88	
Interest, Philadelphia City loan	8.00	
Interest, bank account	1.73	
		41.61
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		37.19
		$78.80
Payments.		
Children's Homeopathic Hospital	$40.00	
Administration expenses	1.81	
		41.81
Cash balance, December 31st 1924		$36.99

JACOB J. SNYDER FUND.

Created 1874.

Income to be "expended yearly by the Directors of City "Trusts as they may deem best in aid of the poor people in "this City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	$10,550.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, United States loan	$448.38	
" bank account	13.87	
		462.25
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		250.05
		$712.30
Payments.		
Administration expenses		20.11
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$692.19

BUSHROD W. JAMES CEMETERY FUND.

Created 1904.

"For the maintenance of the structures upon the burial lot "of Bushrod W. James in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
Lots 137 and 120, Section A, Monument Cemetery	$50.00
United States 4¼ per cent. loan	1,500.00
	$1,550.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$29.11	
" United States loan	63.75	
		92.86
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		907.49
		$1,000.35
Payments.		
Care of burial lot	$6.00	
Administration expenses	2.95	
		8.95
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$991.40

RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG PENSION FUND.

Created 1909.

"To divide the interest derived therefrom annually in three "equal parts and pay one-third each to the Police Pension "Fund, Firemen's Pension Fund and Teachers' Annuity Fund."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
United States 4¼ per cent. loan	$15,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, bank account	$8.29	
" United States loan	637.50	
		645.79
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924		53.94
		$699.73
Payments.		
Police Pension Fund	$205.00	
Firemen's Pension Fund	205.00	
Teachers' Annuity Fund	205.00	
	615.00	
Administration expenses	28.59	
		643.59
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		56.14

CHRISTIAN SCHRACK FUND.

Created 1917.

"I give and devise all the rents, interests and income of my Estate to the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, to be distributed by them according to the best of their judgment into the hands of the Missionary Societies of the Said City for the Relief of the Poor; But if there be no such society or societies at that time then the said Corporation may distribute or designate the proper means for distributing the same for the Relief of the Poor of the Said City. But no part thereof shall be appropriated towards the Almshouse of the Said City or any of its inmates."

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
United States 4¼ per cent. Liberty Loan	$26,300.00
Wilkes-Barre 4 per cent. loan	4,000.00
City of Philadelphia 4 per cent. loan	4,000.00
Real estate, 317 Florist Street	5,000.00
Real estate, 319 Florist Street	5,300.00
Bonds and mortgages on real estate	33,500.00
	$78,100.00

CHRISTIAN SCHRACK FUND.

Cash Receipts and Payments, January 1st to December 31st, 1924.

Receipts.		
Interest, mortgage loans	$2,010.00	
" bank account	39.82	
" United States loans	1,142.25	
" Philadelphia City loan	160.00	
" Wilkes-Barre loan	160.00	
Rent of Real Estate	25.50	
Insurance premium on policy cancelled	12.60	
		3,550.17
Premium on bonds sold		9.06
Principal of Investment—		
United States 4¼ per cent. loan sold		500.00
		$4,059.23
Cash balance, January 1st, 1924 (overdrawn)		366.82
		$3,692.41
Payments.		
Expenses of investment	$100.00	
Expenses of real estate	8.00	
Administration expenses	149.81	
Contributions:—		
Phila. P. E. City Mission	$1,100.00	
Home Missionary Society of Phila.	1,100.00	
Society of St. Vincent de Paul	1,100.00	
	3,300.00	
		3,557.81
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$134.60

SELDEN TWITCHELL FUND.

Created 1924.

"To apply the net income for the care and maintenance "of Independence Hall in said City" (Philadelphia).

Invested Capital, December 31st, 1924.	
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$5,000.00
Bond and mortgage on real estate	5,000.00
	$10,000.00

Cash Receipts and Payments from April 15, 1924, to December 31, 1924.

Receipts.		
Amount received for purpose of trust		$10,000.00
Interest, bank account	$73.75	
" Allegheny County loan	100.00	
" Mortgage loans	51.67	
		225.42
		$10,225.42
Less accrued interest on bonds and mortgage purchased		41.38
		$10,184.04
Discount on bonds purchased		166.50
		$10,350.54
Payments.		
Investments:—		
Allegheny County 4 per cent. loan	$5,000.00	
Bond and mortgage on real estate	5,000.00	
		10,000.00
Cash balance, December 31st, 1924		$350.54

INCOME ACCOUNTS.

Funds	Cash Balance Jan. 1, 1924	Collections	Expenditures: Expenses	Expenditures: Purposes of Trust	Income Capitalized	Cash Balance Dec. 31, 1924
Wills Hospital	*$9,175.36	$83,452.43	$3,009.88	$71,313.67	.....	*$46.48
Henry B. Palethorp	100.81	211.54	9.15	98.00	.....	205.20
John Bleakley	257.07	474.68	22.87	.....	.....	708.88
Mary Shields Hospital	3,228.51	5,146.18	201.74	4,062.28	.....	4,110.67
Bushrod W. James Eye & Ear Institute	1,283.43	8,603.32	1,623.86	.....	4,000.00	4,262.89
William Carter	86.91	72.35	2.86	75.00	.....	81.40
Ann Armitt	13.00	36.79	1.62	35.00	.....	13.17
Juliana H. Good	317.92	135.80	5.81	235.80	.....	212.11
Roberts School	8.54	21.08	.95	17.40	.....	11.27
Stephen Girard School	476.40	472.42	19.63	481.46	.....	447.73
Rittenhouse School	396.41	171.89	7.24	217.00	.....	344.06
Simon Muhr Scholarship	3,311.90	6,250.17	383.40	5,987.82	.....	3,190.85
Lawrence Todd Scholarship	2,795.01	3,490.13	112.97	3,898.25	.....	2,273.92
James H. Windrim Scholarship	261.99	308.08	9.53	360.00	.....	200.54
Franklin Institute Building	*1,108.44	24,424.31	12,391.97	.....	5,905.00	5,018.90
Bushrod Library	1,126.63	5,535.63	1,718.06	.....	3,000.00	1,944.20
John Scott Medal	4,729.25	4,568.69	198.60	4,129.84	.....	4,969.50
Hannah Matilda Dodd	407.36	73.06	2.76	32.45	.....	445.21
Obadiah Wheelock	86.39	19.55	.76	20.00	.....	85.18
George A. Vare Medal	125.13	56.24	2.00	48.00	.....	131.37
Louis Wagner Prize	24.87	111.78	3.81	75.00	.....	57.84
Daniel Baugh Medal	316.28	54.87	2.10	.....	.....	369.05
Simon Gratz Prize	167.37	302.61	9.53	300.00	.....	160.45
James E. Lennon	1.23	50.67	1.91	27.20	.....	22.79
Joseph C. Ferguson Prize	25.38	26.17	1.15	20.00	.....	30.40
Benjamin Franklin	11,555.22	3,609.44	149.62	.....	.....	15,015.04
John Scott Loan	9,254.26	3,083.57	133.13	.....	.....	12,204.70
City Fuel	508.61	290.08	13.15	277.94	.....	507.60
Archibald Thomson	422.28	457.74	19.35	402.84	.....	457.83
Samuel Scotten	29.37	18.13	.76	.....	.....	46.74
James Dutton	440.99	274.24	10.00	252.21	.....	453.02
Elias Boudinot	12,655.05	6,664.06	1,692.44	4,880.18	.....	12,746.49
Stephen Girard Fuel	421.14	442.61	19.06	383.26	.....	461.43
Esther Waters	492.35	457.36	19.92	428.27	.....	501.52

Paul Beck Fuel	513.40	509.40	15.88	472.93	.....	533.99
Paul Beck Soup	501.46	507.37	15.88	500.00	.....	492.95
Spring Garden Fuel	334.82	145.10	6.38	152.01	.....	321.53
Thomas D. Grover	19,188.18	9,590.94	498.50	10,872.39	300.00	17,108.23
Andrew R. Chambers	220.64	91.95	4.00	87.50	.....	221.09
Frederic A. Sheaff Fuel	297.70	167.37	7.24	167.98	.....	289.85
Mary Shields Fuel	539.54	420.34	19.15	389.53	.....	551.20
Seybert	567.36	572.00	19.56	541.72	.....	578.08
John E. Maynes	1,072.57	8,116.84	406.17	.....	4,906.00	3,877.24
James Claypoole	96.80	45.00	2.00	37.45	.....	102.35
George Emlen	563.68	350.43	15.18	358.94	.....	539.99
B. W. and I. W. Morris	135.40	46.51	2.00	53.23	.....	126.68
Bernard McMahon	37.19	41.61	1.81	40.00	.....	36.99
Jacob J. Snyder	800.05	462.25	20.11	.....	.....	1,242.19
Bushrod W. James Cemetery	907.49	92.86	2.95	6.00	.....	991.40
Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	53.94	645.79	28.59	615.00	.....	56.14
Christian Schrack	519.92	3,559.23	257.81	3,300.00	.....	521.34
Selden Twitchell	.....	350.54	.....	.....	.....	350.54
Totals	$71,393.40	$185,083.20	$23,124.80	$115,653.55	$18,111.00	$99,587.25

*Overdrawn.

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Funds	Valuation Jan. 1, 1924	Additions or *Reductions	Valuation Dec. 31, 1924 Invested	Uninvested or —Overinvested	Total
Wills' Hospital	$690,181.06	$4,475.88	$691,100.00	$3,556.94	$694,656.94
Henry B. Palethorp	4,750.00	.....	4,800.00	—50.00	4,750.00
John Bleakley	11,929.87	.....	11,800.00	129.87	11,929.87
Mary Shields Hospital	96,571.45	1,991.20	98,555.05	7.60	98,562.65
Bushrod W. James Eye & Ear Institute	151,810.00	6,650.00	162,460.00	—4,000.00	158,460.00
William Carter	1,674.00	.....	1,500.00	174.00	1,674.00
Ann Armitt	850.00	.....	850.00	.....	850.00
Juliana H. Good	3,000.00	.....	3,050.00	—50.00	3,000.00
Roberts School	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00
Stephen Girard School	10,000.00	.....	10,300.00	—300.00	10,000.00
Rittenhouse School	3,825.00	.....	3,800.00	25.00	3,825.00
Simon Muhr Scholarship	112,220.33	.....	112,200.00	20.33	112,220.33
Lawrence Todd Scholarship	76,667.22	.....	40,650.00	36,017.22	76,667.22
James H. Windrim Scholarship	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
Franklin Institute Building	695,250.00	5,900.00	706,150.00	—5,000.00	701,150.00
Bushrod Library	95,301.00	3,150.00	99,451.00	—1,000.00	98,451.00
John Scott Medal	104,345.50	.....	104,200.00	145.50	104,345.50
Hannah Matilda Dodd	1,400.00	.....	1,450.00	—50.00	1,400.00
Obadiah Wheelock	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
George A. Vare Medal	1,060.00	.....	1,050.00	10.00	1,060.00
Louis Wagner Prize	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00
Daniel Baugh Medal	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00	.....	1,100.00
Simon Gratz Prize	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00
James E. Lennon	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Joseph C. Ferguson Prize	600.00	.....	600.00	.....	600.00
Benjamin Franklin	68,400.00	.....	80,500.00	—12,100.00	68,400.00
John Scott Loan	61,550.00	.....	71,850.00	—10,300.00	61,550.00
City Fuel	6,700.00	.....	6,900.00	—200.00	6,700.00
Archibald Thomson	9,900.00	.....	10,150.00	—250.00	9,900.00
Samuel Scotten	400.00	.....	400.00	.....	400.00
James Dutton	5,100.00	.....	5,250.00	—150.00	5,100.00
Elias Boudinot	158,466.56	.....	158,450.00	16.56	158,466.56
Stephen Girard Fuel	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Esther Waters	10,463.69	.....	10,450.00	13.69	10,463.69
Paul Beck Fuel	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
Paul Beck Soup	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33	.....	8,333.33
Spring Garden Fuel	3,200.00	.....	3,350.00	—150.00	3,200.00
Thomas D. Grover	216,920.81	300.00	216,600.00	620.81	217,220.81
Andrew R. Chambers	2,000.00	.....	2,100.00	—100.00	2,000.00
Frederic A. Sheaff Fuel	3,800.00	.....	3,800.00	.....	3,800.00
Mary Shields Fuel	10,000.00	.....	10,050.00	—50.00	10,000.00
Seybert	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
John E. Maynes	171,677.50	6,600.00	181,277.50	—3,000.00	178,277.50
James Claypoole	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00	.....	1,050.00
George Emlen	7,811.18	*5.00	7,861.18	—55.00	7,806.18
B. W. and I. W. Morris	1,000.00	.....	1,050.00	—50.00	1,000.00
Bernard McMahon	950.00	.....	950.00	.....	950.00
Jacob J. Snyder	10,000.00	.....	10,550.00	—550.00	10,000.00
Bushrod W. James Cemetery	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00	.....	1,550.00
Rudolph Blankenburg Pension	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00
Christian Schrack	77,713.26	.....	78,100.00	—386.74	77,713.26
Selden Twitchell	.....	10,000.00	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00
Totals	$2,956,755.09	$39,062.08	$2,992,871.39	$2,945.78	$2,995,817.17

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

Philadelphia, April 18, 1925.

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the Girard Estate and of the Minor Trusts, of the City of Philadelphia, for the year ended December 31st, 1924, and found them to be correct, and correctly summarized in the foregoing report, pages 22-113.

LYBRAND, ROSS BROS. and MONTGOMERY,
Accountants and Auditors.

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LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF 1926

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Supplementing the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, brewing, etc. of intoxicating liquors, and requiring permit issued by the State Alcohol Permit Board, 34.

No. 6.
Supplementing the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, and requiring permit issued by the State Alcohol Permit Board, 34.

Delegate to attend meeting of American Legislators' Association at Denver in July, 1926, appointment as, 349.

Member of special committee, 26.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of the Journal, 101.
Refer to Committee on Law and Order House resolution memorializing Congress to modify the Volstead Act, 121.

Point of order raised by, on
Motion to reconsider vote on Bill No. 38, (Senate No. 3), supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 294.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 38, (Senate No. 3), supplements Prohibition Enforcement Act, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 292-295, 317.

House resolution memorializing Congress to modify the Volstead Act, 121.

ARON, MAX, Senator from Fifth District, (Philadelphia County)

Motion by, for
Recess, 333.

ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 6; 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

ASSESSORS (see Elections).

ASSISTANCE TO VOTERS (see Elections).

ATHLETIC COMMISSION, members of State, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

ASTON, RICHARD, Representative from Luzerne County (Seventh District)

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 106.

AUDITOR GENERAL to call upon the State department for information to be furnished to the Senate and House of Representatives, and providing for printing and distribution thereof, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Buckman, 333; adopted by Senate, 334; conc; in by House, 349; ret. from House conc. in, 352.

AUDITOR GENERAL to transmit a comparative statement of costs between the present administration and previous administrations from 1907, concurrent resolution (Senate) by MacDade, directing the, 117; adopted by Senate, 117; ret. from House conc. in, 128; conc. in by House, 132; report presented to Senate, 179; to House, 197. (For report see appendix, 455.)

Communication from Governor relative to, presented to Senate, 209.

Communication from Auditor General, presented to Senate, 254; to House, 269.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 128-131.
Bonbrake, 131.
MacDade, 208-209.

AUDITOR GENERAL to transmitt a detailed statement of certain receipts and expenditures of the present and four preceding administrations, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Barr, requesting, 136; adopted by Senate, 137; amended in House, and laid over for printing, 170-171; ret. from House amended and conc. in, and Senate conc. in House amendments, 180; conc. in by House as amended, 191-192; ret. from Senate with House amendments conc. in, 201-202.; communication from Auditor General acknowledging receipt of resolution, presented to Senate, 271; to House, 290; communication from Auditor General relative to, presented to Senate, 333; to House, 342

Remarks on, by
Alexander, 192.
Marshall, 192.

BAGSHAW, KENZIE S., Representative from Blair County (Second District).

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 110.

BALDI, CHARLES C. A., Jr., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Second District)

Bill introduced by
No. 7.
Prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicate or equal lien loans, 46.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 7, prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicate or equal lien loans, 102.

Remarks by, on
Motion to discharge Committee on Banks and Banking from further consideration of House concurrent resolution relative to investigation of the Banking Department, 299.

Question of personal privilege relative to investigation of the Executive Department, 104.

BALDWIN, FRANK E., Senator from Twenty-fifth District, (McKean, Potter and Tioga Counties)

Bill reported by
No. 58, (House No. 26).
Supplementing act of 1923, imposing State tax on liquid fuels, with regard to issuing and display of Liquid Fuel permits, 244.

Executive nominations reported from Committee on Finance by, 68, 88, 381.

Leave of absence granted, 115.

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 84, 89.

Recess, 62, 380.

Motion by, to
Adopt report of Finance Committee on nomination of J. Henry Scattergood and Harold Evans as members of Public Service Commission, 381.

Consent to Executive nominations, 84, 89.

BALDWIN, FRANK E.,—Continued.

Suspend rule 38, relative to Executive nominations, 84, 89.

Qestion of personal privilege raised by, on
Hearing by Committee on Finance on Senate resolution directing the Senate to subpoena all members of the Public Service Commission to appear before it in connection with decision rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Companys Fare Case, 145-146.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 48, fixing maximum and minimum salaries of Banking Examiners in the Department of Banking, 205.

Meeting of Committee on Finance, 89.

Report of Finance Committee on nomination of J. Henry Scattergood and Harold Evans as members of Public Service Commission, 381.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing adoption of standing rules used in Senate during Session of 1925, 5.

Recommending approval of Richard W. Martin as member of Public Service Commission, 62. (Report of Committee on Finance).

Recommending disapproval of Harold Evans and J. Henry Scattergood as members of Public Service Commission, 63. (Report of Committee on Finance).

Recommending disapproval of John W. Brown as member of Public Service Commission, 63. (Report of Committee on Finance).

Resolution reported by
Directing the Senate to subpoena all members of the Public Service Commission to appear before it in connection with decision rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's Fare Case, 149.

BALLOT BOXES AND BALLOTS (see Elections).

BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY LAWS, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Buckman, requesting Pennsylvania Bankers' Association to consider the question and necessity of codification and revision of, 329; adopted by Senate, 330; ret. from House conc. in, 333; conc. in by House, 341-342. Remarks on, by Buckman, 329-330; by Barr, 329-330.

BANKING DEPARTMENT, concurrent resolution (House) by Frank D. Evans, authorizing appointment of a committee to investigate, 101; referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 108; motion to discharged committee from further consideration of resolution, not agreed to, 299.

BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES AND BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS:—BANKING CODE.

Senate Bill No. 41.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 35.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 35.
Resolution authorizing printing of additional copies, 46.

BANKING, DEPARTMENT OF, by permitting publicity at the discretion of the Secretary of Banking when institutions have been taken into possession by him, amending act of 1923, organizing

Senate Bill No. 21.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 15.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 15.
Reported with amendment, 68.
First reading and recommitted, 99.

BANKING, DEPARTMENT OF, to provide for shortening the time for carrying out orders of the Secretary of Banking, amending act of 1923, organizing

Senate Bill No. 22.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 15.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Association, 15.
Reported with amendment, 67.
First reading and recommitted, 99.

BANKING EXAMINERS, in Department of Banking, fixing maximum and minimum salaries of

Senate Bill No. 48.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 135.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 135.
Reported without amendment, 137.
First reading, 137.
Second reading and recommitted, 165.
Re-reported without amendment, 175.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 204-207.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 136, 175, 204-206.
Freeman, 204.
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BANK EXAMINERS who do not hold certificate of registration issued by Department of Public Instruction for the State Board for Registering Bank Examiners, prohibiting Secretary of Banking from appointing

Senate Bill No. 49.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 135.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 135.
Reported without amendment, 137.
First reading, 137.
Second reading and recommitted, 165.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 136.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES to act as trustees under corporate mortgages when rate of interest is not in excess of eight per cent. regulating the rights of

House Bill No. 39.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 190.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 190.
Reported without amendment, 249.
First reading, 250.
Second reading, 268.
Dropped from calendar, 304.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES to act as trustees under corporate mortgages, when rate of interest is not in excess of eight per cent, regulating the rights of

Senate Bill No. 55.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Joyce, 180.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 180.
Reported without amendment, 180.
First reading, 180.
Second reading, 243-244.
Third reading and final passage, 262-263.

In House (No. 42).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 299-300.

BANKS, banking corporations and trust companies, regulating the number of directors of

House Bill No. 30.
Read in place in House by Mr. Williston P. Wood, 138.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 138.
Reported without amendment, 249.
First reading, 249.
Second reading, 268.
Third reading and final passage, 303-304.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 342.
Signed by Speaker, 389.

In Senate (No. 59).
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 289.
Reported without amendment, 290.
First reading, 290.
Second reading, 306.
Third reading and final passage, 330-331.
Signed by President, 351.

BANKS, DIRECTORS OF, by regulating the liability of directors to attend meetings and faithfully perform all other duties required by law, amending act of 1911, relating to oath of office of

Senate Bill No. 23.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 15.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 15.
Reported without amendment, 67.
First reading and recommitted, 99.

BANKS in order to influence deposits of public funds prohibiting contributions or bribery by

Senate Bill No. 28.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 16.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 16.
Reported with amendment, 67.
First reading and recommitted, 100.

BANKS may loan, providing restrictions on percentage of capital stock paid in and surplus which

Senate Bill No. 27.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 16.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 16.
Reported with amendment, 67.
First reading and recommitted, 100.

BANKS of discount and deposit, by removing the restriction on the employment of cashiers when permitted by the board of directors, amending act of 1876, for incorporation and regulation of

House Bill No. 29.
Read in place in House by Mr. Flinchbaugh, 138.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 138.

BANKS, providing for the liability of stockholders of

Senate Bill No. 25.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 15-16.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 16.
Reported without amendment, 68.
First reading and recommitted, 100.

BANKS to any political party, organization or candidate, prohibiting the making of contributions by

Senate Bill No. 24.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 15.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 15.
Reported without amendment, 68.
First reading and recommitted, 99.

BANKS to keep and maintain a certain surpus fund, requiring

Senate Bill No. 29.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 16.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 16.
Reported without amendment, 67.
First reading and recommitted, 100.

BANKS to treasurers or other officers of the State without adequate security, prohibiting loans from

Senate Bill No. 26.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 16.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 16.
Reported with amendment, 68.
First reading and recommitted, 100.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS according to population of county, limiting the number of charters hereafter granted to

House Bill No. 17.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 101.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 101.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, amending act of 1874, relating to corporations, by fixing the number of directors of

House Bill No. 18.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 101.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 101.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS from loaning its moneys on real estate, except such as is located in the county where its principal office is located, prohibiting

House Bill No. 20.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 101.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 101.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS from loaning any of its money on security other than real estate, prohibiting

House Bill No. 11.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 64.
Referred o Committee on Banks and Banking, 64.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS in proceedings under bond or mortgage against any stockholder to note on such instrument and give full credit for the withdrawal value, requiring

House Bill No. 15.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 85.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 85.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS in syndicate or equal lien loans, prohibting the investment of funds of

House Bill No. 7.
Read in place in House by Mr. Baldi, 46.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 46.
Reported without amendment, 86.
First reading and recommitted, 102.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, prescribing certain details to be observed in the granting of loans by

House Bill No. 19.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 101.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 101.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS, prohibiting certain investments of funds of

Senate Bill No. 39.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 31.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Building and Loan Associations, 31.
Reported without amendment, 67.
First reading and recommitted, 100.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to employ a solicitor, requiring

House Bill No. 2.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 33.
Referred to Committee on Judiciary Special, 33.
Reported without amendment, 86.
First reading and recommitted to Committee on Banks and Banking, 102.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS to one person, copartnership, association or corporation, limiting the amount which may be loaned by

House Bill No. 21.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 101.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 101.

CONTRACTS for the payment of interest by individuals and corporations, regulating the rate of interest on

House Bill No. 35.
Read in place in House by Mr. Mathay, 181.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 181.

"SMALL LOAN ASSOCIATIONS", providing for the incorporation and supervision of

House Bill No. 31.
Read in place in House by Mr. Burke, 168.
Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking, 168.

BARR, CADWALLADER M., Senator from Fortieth District. (Allegheny County, part of)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 51, authorizing appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys, 262.

Bills introduced by
No. 21.
Amending act organizing Banking Department, by permitting publicity at discretion of Secretary of Banking when institutions have been taken into possession by him, 15.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.,—Continued.

No. 22.
Amending act organizing Banking Department, to provide for shortening the time for carrying out orders of the Secretary of Banking, 15.

No. 23.
Amending act of 1911, relating to oath of office of directors of banks, by regulating the liability of directors to attend meetings and faithfully perform all other duties required by law, 15.

No. 24.
Prohibiting the making of contributions by banks to any political party, organization or candidate for nomination or election to a public office, 15.

No. 25.
Providing for the liability of stockholders of banks, 15-16.

No. 26.
Prohibiting loans from banks to treasurers or other officers of the State without adequate security, 16.

No. 27.
Providing restrictions on percentage of capital stock paid in and surplus which any bank may loan, 16.

No. 28.
Prohibiting contributions or bribery by banks in order to influence deposits of public funds, 16.

No. 29.
Requiring banks to keep and maintain a certain surplus fund, 16.

No. 41.
Banking Code, 35.

No. 48.
Fixing maximum and minimun salaries of banking examiners in Department of Banking, 135.

No. 49.
Prohibiting Secretary of Banking from appointing any person as a banking examiner who does not hold a certificate of registration issued by Department of Public Instruction for the State Board for Registering Bank Examiners, 135.

No. 51.
Authorizing appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys, 136.

Bills reported by
No. 2.
Supplementing the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating the manufacture, brewing, et cetera of intoxicating liquors, 84.

No. 4.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by abolishing tax qualification of voters, 144.

No. 26.
Prohibiting loans from banks to treasurers or other officers of the State without adequate security, 68.

No. 48.
Fixing maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking, 175.

Member of special committee, 138.

Motion by, to
Read certain bills for first time, 137.

Refer to Committee on Judiciary General Senate resolution directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit to the Senate certified copies of commissions, et cetera, pertaining to the appointment of members of the Public Service Commission, 35-36.

Refer to Committee on Judiciary General Senate resolution recommending approval of John L. Stewart as member of Public Service Commission, 62.

BARR, CADWALLADER M.,—Continued.

Suspend rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 137.

Questions of information raised by, on
Filling of vacancies in Public Service Commission, 63.

Number of votes required to confirm Public Service Commissioners, 62.

Questions of personal privilege raised by, on
Hearing by Committee on Finance on Senate resolution directing the Senate to subpoena all members of the Public Service Commission to appear before it in connection with decision rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's Fare Case, 145-146.

Negative report of Senate resolution to subpoena all members of Public Service Commission to appear before the Senate in connection with decision rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's Fare Case, 168.

Remarks made by Senator Schantz on Bill No. 16, relative to voting machines, 281.

Senate concurrent resolution directing the Auditor General to transmit a comparative statement of costs between the present administration and previous administrations from 1907, 128-131.

Statement relative to comparative cost of present administration and preceding administrations, 356-376.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. John Paul Harris, 246.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 3, Supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 159-161.

Bill No. 16, Providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, 279-281.

Bill No. 43, Repealing the Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, 165.

Bill No. 46, Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 353-354.

Bill No. 48, Fixing maximum and minimum salaries of banking examiners in the Department of Banking, 175, 204-206.

Bill No. 51, Authorizing appointment of supervisors of election by judges and district attorneys, 136.

Bill No. 54, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by providing for a consolidated city and county in Allegheny County, 273-275.

Bill No. 56, (House No. 1), Amending act relating to election officers, by fixing pay of election officers and clerks in certain counties, 331-332.

Information given to newspapers relative to hearings, 33.

Meeting of Committee on Finance, 89.

Objections raised on the reporting of Senate Bills Nos. 48 and 49, relating to the Banking Department, 137.

Report of Finance Committee on nomination of J. Henry Scattergood and Harold Evans as members of Public Service Commission, 381.

Reports requested to be made by the Auditor General relative to statement of costs between the present and four preceding administrations, 333-334.

Senate Bills Nos. 48 and 49, relating to the Department of Banking, 136.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing printing and distribution to members of Legislature of statement

BARR, CADWALLADER M.,—Continued.

of cost of present administration and preceding administrations, 376-378.

Senate concurrent resolution requesting the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association to consider the question and necessity of codification and revision of banking and trust company laws, 329-330.

Senate resolution directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit to the Senate certified copies of commissions, et cetera, pertaining to the appointment of members of the Public Service Commission, 36-37.

Senate resolution recommending approval of John L. Stewart as member of Public Service Commission, 61-62.

Senate resolution to subpoena all members of the Public Service Commission to appear before the Senate in connection with decision rendered in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's Fare Case, 51-52.

Resolutions offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to arrange for memorial session for Hon. John Paul Harris, 125.

Authorizing payment of balance of salary, mileage and postage due the late Hon. John Paul Harris, 253.

Authorizing printing additional copies of Senate Bill No. 41, the Banking Code, 46.

Directing the Senate to subpoena all members of the Public Service Commission to appear before it in connection with decision rendered in Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's Fare Case, 51.

Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing payment of postage on Legislative Journal, 5.

Requesting the Auditor General to transmit a detailed statement of certain receipts and expenditures of the present and four preceding administrations, 136.

BARTLEY, W. E., Representative from Butler County

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 131.

BATTLESHIP MAINE, resolution (House) by Fratt, authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the sinking of, 291; House adjourned, 304.

BAUMER, HERMAN E., Senator from Thirty-fifth District, (Cambria County)

Leave of absence granted, 115, 271.

BEHNEY, RALPH H., Representative from Lebanon County

Member of special committee, 291.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 86.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 138.

BELL, FRED A., Representative from Blair County (First District)

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 168.

BELL, WILLIAM T., Representative from Allegheny County (Sixth District)

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 252.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 181.

BENTLEY, MISS ALICE M., Representative from Crawford County

Member of special committee, 26.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 249.

Resolution offered by
Granting use of Hall of House to Department of Public Instruction for a meeting of an Extension Education Conference, 101.

BERKHEISER, REGINALD, Representative from Northumberland County (Second District)

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 264.

BETTS, WILLIAM I., Senator from Thirty-fourth District, (Centre and Clearfield Counties)

Member of special committee, 5.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Remarks in newspaper relative to conspiracy to kidnap the Chief Executive away from the Republican Party, 375-376.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 3, Supplementing Prohibiting Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 158-159.

Bill No. 48, Fixing maximum and minimum salaries of Banking Examiners in Department of Banking, 206.

BICKETT, MILTON A., Representative from Lawrence County (Second District)

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 290.

BIDELSPACHER, CHARLES F., Representative from Lycoming County

Delegate to attend meeting of American Legislators' Association at Denver in July, 1926, appointment as, 349.

Motion by, to
Dispense with further reading of Journal, 308.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 41, (Senate No. 46), Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 347.

BITUMINOUS COAL FREIGHT RATES, concurrent resolution (House) by Heffran, commending the efforts of United States Senators Pepper and Reed for their efforts to secure revision of the, 120-121, referred to Committee on Mines and Mining, in House, 132; referred to Committee on Mines and Mining in Senate, 167; reported as committed and adopted by House, 171; reported as committed and adopted by Senate, 178; ret. from Senate conc. in, 197.

BITUMINOUS MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING BOARD, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 10; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BLAIR, FREDERICK W., Representative from Erie County (Fourth District)

Member of special committee, 390.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 304.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 335.

BLIND, STATE COUNCIL FOR, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9, reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BLUETT, THOMAS, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-fifth District)

Address by, 24-25.

Address by, in appreciation of co-operation of Members of House, 391.

Speaker of House, resolution of thanks from House for efficient services as, 390-391.

BLUMBERG, ARNOLD M., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Third District)

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 202.

Dispense with further reading of Journal, 383.

BOARD (See also Trustees.)

BOARD, ANTHRACITE MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING, member of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD, ARMORY, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD, BITUMINOUS MINE INSPECTORS' EXAMINING, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 10; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD FOR REGISTERING BANK EXAMINERS (see Banking Examiners).

BOARD, INDUSTRIAL, member of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD, LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL, member of, nominated and confirmed, 272.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTRATION OF NURSES, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD OF PHARMACY, member of State, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance. 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD OF STATE DENTAL EXAMINERS, members of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS, member of State, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BOARD OF VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS (see Elections).

BOARD, OSTEOPATHIC SURGEONS' EXAMINING, member of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

BONBRAKE, NORMAN L., Senator from Thirty-third District, (Adams and Franklin Counties)

Delegate to attend meeting of American Legislators' Association at Denver in July, 1926, appointment as, 380.

Member of special committee, 138.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Purposes of the Governor in calling the General Assembly in Extraordinary Session, 118-120.

Remarks by, at
Memorial services for the late Hon. John Paul Harris, 246-247.

Remarks by, on
Senate concurrent resolution directing the Auditor General to transmit a comparative statement of costs between the present administration and previous administrations from 1907, 131.

Resolution offered by
Authorized payment of salaries only to such officers and employes of the Senate as are specifically authorized by law, 5.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing adjournment of Legislature until February first, 109.

BRAY, EDWARD G., Representative from Carbon County.

BREWSTER, CHARLES C., Representative from Huntingdon County

BRIBERY (see Banks).

BRIDGE (see Philadelphia-Camden Bridge).

BROMLEY, WALLACE, Representative from Philadelphia County (Fourteenth District)

Member of special committee, 25.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to escort Senate to Hall of House for Joint Session to hear address of Governor, 25.

BROWN, EDWARD, Representative from Luzerne County (Second District)

BROWN, EDWIN P., Representative from Susquehanna County.

BROWN, GUY W., Senator from Thirty-second District, (Fayette County).

Bill reported by
No. 27.
Providing restrictions on percentage of capital stock paid in and surplus which banks may loan, 67.

Leave of absence granted, 31, 35.

BROWN, THOMAS J., Representative from Lancaster County (Second District)

BUCKMAN, CLARENCE J., Senator from Tenth District, (Bucks County)

Bill introduced by
No. 42.
Amending act of 1919, for erection of a Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, by providing for payment of tolls, 35.

Bills reported by
No. 30.
Amending act of 1919, for the erection of a bridge over the Delaware River, by providing for payment of tolls, 52.

No. 32.
Supplement to Corporation Act of 1874, authorizing the incorporation of giant power, public service generating and transmission companies, 166.

No. 33.
Incorporated Electric Districts Act, 166-167.

No. 34.
Electric Utilities Act, 167.

No. 35.
Supplement to the Corporation Act of 1874, providing for the incorporation and regulation of electric light, heat and power corporations, 167.

No. 36.
Electric Service Pooling Act, 167.

No. 37.
Concerning the issuance of giant power permits by the Giant Power Board, 167.

No. 38.
Amending act of 1897, to protect miners working in anthracite coal mines, by changing qualification for miners' certificates and composition of Miners' Examining Board, 31.

No. 42.
Amending act for the erection of a Philadelphia-Camden Bridge, by providing for payment of tolls until reimbursed for cost thereof, 52, 120.

No. 57, (House No. 25).
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain Highway Department employes to cooperate in the collection of the gasoline tax, 244.

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ELECTION for Representative from Clearfield County, (Second District), to fill vacancy caused by death of Hon. George A. Lukehart, writ issued for special, 22.

ELECTION for Representative from Delaware County, (First District), to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Hon. Walter H. Craig, writ issued for special, 21-22.

ELECTION LAW COMMISSION to codify and revise the election and primary election laws, creating

Senate Bill No. 53.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 145.
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 145.
Reported without amendment, 175.
First reading, 244.
Second reading, 263.
Third reading and final passage, 273.
Returned from House without amendment, 351.
Signed by President, 356.

In House (No. 43).
Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 300.
Reported without amendment, 308.
First reading, 308.
Second reading, 341.
Third reading and final passage, 388.
Signed by Speaker, 390.

Remarks on, by
Edmonds, 388.

ELECTION OFFICERS and clerks in certain counties, amending act of 1917, relating to pay of election officers, by fixing pay of

House Bill No. 1.
Read in place in House by Mr. Whitehouse, 33.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 33.
Reported without amendment, ———
First reading, 123.
Second reading and amended, 133.
Third reading and postponed for present, 140.
Resumed vote on third reading reconsidered and bill passed third reading with amendments, 171-172.
Resumed and passed finally, 197-199

Remarks on, by
Marshall, 198.
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Hantz, 198-199.

In Senate (No. 56).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 204.
Reported without amendment, 244.
First reading, 244.
Second reading, 263.
Third reading and postponed, 275.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 331-332.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 331-332.
Gelder, 331-332.

ELECTION RECORDS, permitting any citizen to inspect

Senate Bill No. 6.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported with amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 210.
Third reading and postponed, 255.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 284.

ELECTION RETURNS of members of House of Representatives to fill vacancies caused by death and resignation of members from Allegheny County, (Second, Eighth and Tenth Districts); Clearfield County, (Second District), and Delaware County, (First District), 23-24.

ELECTION, SUPERVISORS OF, by judges and district attorneys, authorizing appointment of

Senate Bill No. 51.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Barr, 136.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 136.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, 242.
Third reading and amended, 262.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 272-273.

Remarks on, by
Barr, 156.

ELECTIONS, and providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, relating to

Senate Bill No. 16.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 15.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 15.

ELECTIONS.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 230-234.
Third reading and postponed, 257.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 276-283.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 257, 276-277, 280.
Davis, 257, 277-280.
Lanius, 278-279, 282.
Barr, 279-281.
Kunkle, 280.
Schantz, 280-281.
Stites, 281-282.

ELECTIONS, and requiring voters to deposit in ballot box the same ballot which they receive from election officers, specifying conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots at

Senate Bill No. 12.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 213.
Third reading and postponed, 256.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 284.

ELECTIONS, any ballot other than that received from election officers, providing method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at

Senate Bill No. 9.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported with amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 212.
Third reading and postponed, 255-256.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 285.

ELECTIONS, by abolishing tax qualification of voters, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section one of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to

Senate Bill No. 4.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 210.
Recommitted, 254-255.

ELECTIONS, by abolishing tax qualification of voters, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section one of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to

Senate Bill No. 40.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 31.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 31.
Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 239.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 259.

ELECTIONS, by authorizing the General Assembly to require the use of voting machines in cities of any class, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section seven of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to

Senate Bill No. 5.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported with amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading and amended, 210.
Third reading and final passage, 255.
Returned from House without amendment, 352.
Signed by President, 356.

In House (No. 40).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 299.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 309.
Second reading, 335.

ELECTIONS.—Continued.

Third reading and final passage, 384.
Signed by Speaker, 390.

ELECTIONS, by permitting appointment of overseers from outside election districts, Joint resolution proposing amendment to section sixteen of article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to

Senate Bill No. 11.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 212-213.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 256.

ELECTIONS, GENERAL, by providing manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates, further amending section 22 of act of 1893, regulating

Senate Bill No. 19.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 15.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 15.
Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 238.
Third reading and defeated on final passage, 258-259.

Remarks on, by
Davis, 258-259.
Woodward, 258-259.
Stites, 258-259.
Mansfield, 259.
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ELECTIONS, general, muncipal and primary, fixing the hours for voting at

House Bill No. 22.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 106.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 106.

ELECTIONS, limiting and restricting the activities and presence of police officers at polling places during

House Bill No. 33.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 181.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 181.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, amending act of 1913, regulating

House Bill No. 24.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 107.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 107.
Reported without amendment, 172.
First reading, 201.
Second reading, 265-266.
Third reading and, defeated on final passage, 300-302.

Remarks on, by
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Sowers, 300-301.
Peelor, 300.
Alexander, 300.
Sowers, 301.
Schwartz, 301.
Patterson, F. W., 301.
Lotz, 302.
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Flynn, 302.

ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, further amending section 15 of act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 46.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Woodward, 87.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 87.
Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 178.
Second reading, and amended, 239-241.
Third reading and final passage, 260-262.
Returned from House with amendments in which Senate concurred, 353-356
Signed by President, 356.

ELECTIONS.—Continued.

Remarks on, by
Stites, 261, 353-356.
Woodward, 261.
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In House (No. 41).
Referred to Committee on Elections, 299.
Reported without amendment, 304.
First reading, 310.
Second reading, and amended, 335-341.
Vote on second reading reconsidered and bill passed second reading with amendments, 343-349.
Third reading and final passage, 384-388.
Returned from Senate with House amendments concurred in, 389.
Signed by Speaker, 389.

Remarks on, by
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Alexander, 337-340, 344-348.
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ELECTIONS, PRIMARY, with regard to computation of returns of counting board, further amending section 14 of act of 1913, regulating

Senate Bill No. 18.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 15.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 15.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 236-238.
Third reading and postponed, 257-258.
Resumed and recommitted, 286.

ELECTIONS, providing for and re-establishing assessors and assistant assessors in cities of third class for performing duties relative to

Senate Bill No. 45.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 87.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 87.
Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 177-178.
Second reading, 239.
Third reading and postponed, 260.
Resumed and recommitted, 289.

ELECTIONS, providing for the appointment by court of quarter sessions of custodians of ballot boxes, and of a central counting board, at

Senate Bill No. 17.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 15.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 15.
Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 234-236.
Third reading and postponed, 257.
Resumed and recommitted, 286.

ELECTIONS, providing for the optional use of voting machines at

Senate Bill No. 14.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported with amendment, 144.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 214-219.
Third reading and postponed, 256.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 283-284.

ELECTIONS, providing for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities as a condition of their right to vote at

Senate Bill No. 15.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14-15.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 15.
Reported with amendment, 144.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 219-230.
Third reading and postponed, 257.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 287-289.

Remarks on, by
Woodward, 257, 287.
Davis, 257, 287-289.
Weingartner, 287.

ELECTIONS, providing for the prompt computation of the vote, and the custody of ballot boxes at

Senate Bill No. 8.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 211.
Third reading and postponed, 255.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 285-286.

Remarks on, by
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ELECTIONS, providing penalties for violations of law governing the holding of

Senate Bill No. 13.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported with amendment, 144.
First reading, 176-177.
Second reading, 213-214.
Third reading and postponed, 256.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 285.

ELECTIONS, requiring all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists at

Senate Bill No. 10.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 212.
Third reading and postponed, 256.
Resumed and defeated on final passage, 286.

ELECTIONS (see also Constitution of Pennsylvania).

ELECTIONS to recount votes cast in certain election districts to be selected by lot, requiring return boards at

House Bill No. 14.
Read in place in House by Mr. Edmonds, 64.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 64.

ELECTIONS upon petition, providing for the opening of ballot boxes after

Senate Bill No. 7.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Harris, 14.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 14.
Reported without amendment, 144.
First reading, 176.
Second reading, 211.
Third reading and postponed, 255.
Resumed and defeated on final passsage, 283.

ELECTIONS, with regard to uniform laws, district election boards and election overseers, Joint resolution proposing amendment to sections seven, fourteen and sixteen of article eight of Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to

Senate Bill No. 20.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Davis, 15.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 15.
Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 238-239.
Third reading and postponed, 259.
Resumed and recommitted, 286-287.

ELECTORS in cities of first class, by fixing hours during which registrars shall sit, amending act of 1919, to provide for the personal registration of

House Bill No. 23.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 106.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 106.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, limiting time druing which registrations may be made by petition to the county commissioners, amending act of 1906, providing for personal registration of

House Bill No. 32.
Read in place in House by Mr. Hess, 181.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 181.

ELECTORS in cities of third class, repealing Act of 1906 providing for personal registration of

Senate Bill No. 44.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 49.
Referred to Committee on Elections, 49.
Reported without amendment, 143.
First reading, 177.
Second reading, 239.
Third reading and postponed, 259-260.
Resumed and recommitted, 289.

ELECTRIC DISTRICTS (see Giant Power).

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER (see Giant Power).

ELECTRIC SERVICE POOLING ACT (see Giant Power).

ELECTRIC UTILITIES ACT (see Giant Power).

EMHARDT, EDWIN C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fifteenth District)

EMPLOYES (see Officers, Senate).

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EVANS, BURD P., Representative from Montgomery County, (Third District).

Motion by, to
Refer to Committee on Mines and Mining House concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of a committee to consist of United States Senators Pepper and Reed and Ex-Governor Edwin S Stuart to conciliate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and employes, 123.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of a committee to consist of United States Senators Pepper and Reed and Ex-Governor Edwin S. Stuart to conciliate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and employes, 112.

EVANS, FRANK D., Representative from Allegheny County, (Twelfth District).

Motion by, to
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Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of a committee to investigate the Banking Department, 101.

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EXECUTIVE BOARD to furnish the General Assembly information concerning the classification, etc. in the Department of Welfare and Education, concurrent resolution (House) by Alexander, directing, 169-170; referred to Committee on Finance in Senate, 167-168; reported as committed and concurred in by Senate, 179; ret. from Senate conc. in, 197; report presented to Senate, 253; to House, 264. (For report see appendix, 447).

EYRE, T. L., Senator from Nineteenth District, (Chester County).

Communication relative to
Bill No. 3, supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 161.

Leave of absence granted, 4.

FARCE in 22 Bills—"When in Doubt Amend the Constitution", presented to Senate, by Woodward, 277.

FARVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

FILES AND SUPPLIES of Members of House of Representatives, resolution (House) by Nothnagle, relative to disposition of, 343; adopted, 343.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (see Statement).

FISHING LAWS, UNIFORM, resolution, from Michigan, relative to, presented to Senate, 13.

FLINCHBAUGH, JACOB M., Representative from York County, (Third District).

Bill introduced by
No. 29.
Amending act of 1876, for incorporation and regulation of banks of discount and deposit, by removing the restriction on employment of cashiers when permitted by board of directors, 138.

FLYNN, JOHN M., Representative from Elk County.

Leave of absence granted, 64.

Remarks by, on
Vote on Bill No. 24, Amending Primary Election Act, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, 302.

FOCKLER, GEORGE S., Representative from Cambria County, (First District).

FOREST COMMISSION, member of State, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 45; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

FRATT, GEORGE M., Representative from Montgomery County, (Second District).

Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House in memory of the sinking of the Battleship Maine, 291.

FREEMAN, WILLIAM C., Senator from Seventeenth District, (Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, part of).

Bills reported by
No. 5.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by authorizing the General Assembly to require the use of voting machines in cities of any class, 144.

No. 11.
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FRYE, JOHN H., Representative from York County, (Second District).

Leave of absence granted, 46.

FULLER, WILLIAM H., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Seventh District).

Leave of absence granted, 46.

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GASOLINE TAX paid into the Motor License Fund, authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain Highway Department employes to co-operate in the collection of the

House Bill No. 25.
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Referred to Committee on Public Roads, 110.

GASOLINE TAX.—Continued.

Reported without amendment, 138.
First reading, 171.
Second reading, 199.
Third reading and final passage, 250.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 308.
Signed by Speaker, 389.

In Senate (No. 57).
Referred to Committee on Public Roads and Highways, 209.
Reported without amendment, 244.
First reading, 244.
Second reading, 263.
Third reading and final passage, 275.
Signed by President, 351.

GASOLINE TAX, with regard to issuing and display of Liquid Fuel Permits, supplementing act of 1923, imposing a

House Bill No. 26.
Read in place in House by Mr. Morrison, 110.
Referred to Comimttee on Ways and Means, 110.
Reported with amendment, 138-139.
First reading, 171.
Second reading and amended, 199-201.
Third reading and final passage, 250-252.
Returned from Senate without amendment, 308.
Signed by Speaker, 389.

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Second reading, 264.
Third reading and final passage, 275-276.
Signed by President, 351.

GELDER, FREDERICK T., Senator from Twenty-third District, (Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties).

Remarks by, on
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GELNETT, AMOS L., Representative from Perry County.

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GEORGE WASHINGTON (see Washington's Birthday).

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GIANT POWER BOARD within the Department of Forests and Waters, and making an appropriation, continuing the giant power survey, creating

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Referred to Committee on Appropriations, 16.
Reported with negative recommendation, 167.

GIANT POWER, public service generating and transmission companies, supplement to Corporation Act of 1874, authorizing the incorporation of

Senate Bill No. 32.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 16.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 16.
Reported with negative recommendation, 166.

GIANT POWER—electric light, heat and power corporations, supplement to the Corporation Act of 1874, providing for the incorporation and regulation of

Senate Bill No. 35.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 17.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 17.
Reported with negative recommendation, 167.

GIANT POWER—Electric Service Pooling Act.

Senate Bill No. 36.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 17.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 17.
Reported with negative recommendation, 167.

GIANT POWER—Electric Utilities Act.

Senate Bill No. 34.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 16-17.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 17.
Reported with negative recommendation, 167.

GIANT POWER—Incorporated Electric Districts Act.

Senate Bill No. 33.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 16.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 16.
Reported with negative recommendation, 166-167.

GIANT POWER PERMITS by the Giant Power Board, concerning the issuance of

Senate Bill No. 37.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Steele, 17.
Referred to Committee on Corporations, 17.
Reported with negative recommendation, 167.

GILCHRIST, GEORGE E., Representative from Wayne County.

GOEHRING, EDWARD B., Representative from Allegheny County, (Fourth District).

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GREEBY, HARRY, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eighteenth District)

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GRIFFITH, CHARLES R., Representative from Indiana County

GRIMES, MISS HELEN, Representative from Allegheny County, (Twelfth District).

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CRISWOLD, MARVIN E., Senator from Forty-ninth District, (Erie County)

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GUERIN, JOHN J., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fifth District)

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HAAS, ROBERT E., Representative from Lehigh County, (First District)

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HANTZ, L. B., Representative from York County, (First District)

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Bills reported by
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HARRIS, JOHN P., Senator from Forty-fifth District, (Allegheny County, part of).

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Providing method for preventing any elector from depositing in the ballot box at elections any ballot other than that received from election officers, 14.

No. 10.
Requiring all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists at elections, 14.

No. 11.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution of Pennsylvania, permitting appointment of overseers from outside election districts, 14.

No. 12.
Specifying conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots, and requiring them to deposit in ballot box the same ballot which they receive from election officers, 14.

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No. 14.
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No. 15.
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No. 40.
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HARRIS, HON. JOHN PAUL, concurrent resolution (Senate) by Mansfield, authorizing printing of memorial proceedings of the late, 253; ret. from House conc. in, 254; conc. in by House, 268; approved by Governor, 305.

HARRIS, HON. JOHN PAUL, resolution (House) by Howe, authorizing adjournment of House out of respect to the memory of the late, 112; House adjuorned, 113.

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HARRIS, HON. JOHN PAUL, resolution (Senate) by Barr, authorizing payment of balance of salary, mileage and postage due the late, 253.

HARRIS, HON. JOHN PAUL, resolution (Senate) by Coyne, authorizing adjournment of Senate out of respect to the memory of the late, 109; Senate adjourned, 110.

HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8-9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

HART, SAMUEL B., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Sixth District)

HAWS, EDWARD, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Nineteenth District)

Motion by, to
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HEATON, ROBERT D., Senator from Twenty-ninth District, (Schylkill County)

Motion by, to
Resume consideration of Bill No. 56, (House No. 1), amending act relating to election officers, by fixing pay of election officers and clerks in certain counties, 331.

HEFFERNAN, JAMES J., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Seventeenth District)

Member of special committee, 25.

Resolutions offered by
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HEFFRAN, JAMES T., Representative from Washington County, (Second District)

Motion by, to
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Resolution, concurrent, offered by
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HENDERSON, JOSEPH B., Representative from Fayette County (Second District)

HESS, AARON B., Representative from Lancaster County, (First District)

Bills introduced by
No. 13.
Amending act of 1919, for erection of the Phiadelphia-Camden Bridge, by providing for payment of tolls, 64.

No. 32.
Amending act of 1906, providing for personal registration of electors in cities of third class, limiting time during which registration may be made by petition to the county commissioners, 181.

No. 33.
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Bill reported by
No. 25.
Authorizing the Secretary of Highways to direct certain Highway Department employes to cooperate in the collection of the gasoline tax, 138.

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HIMES, HARRY E., Representative from Armstrong County

HOLCOMBE, WELL B., Representative from Sullivan County
Member of special committee, 390.

HOLMES, JOHN L., Representative from Centre County

HOLTZMAN, LESTER G., Representative from Dauphin County (Second District)

HOMSHER, JOHN G., Senator from Thirteenth District (Lancaster County, part of)

Bills reported by
No. 12.
Specifying conditions under which voters may have assistance in marking their ballots at elections, 144.

No. 43.
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Member of special committee, 5, 381.

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Motion by, to
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HOOVER, NORRIS E., Representative from Fulton County

HORN, SAMUEL S., Representative from Northampton County, (Second District)

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HOWE, GEORGE F., Representative from Allegheny County, (Eleventh District)

Motion by, for
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Resolution offered by
Authorizing adjournment of House out of respect to the memory of the late Senator John P. Harris, 112.

HRICKO, GEORGE A., Representative from Lackawanna County, (Fourth District)

Motion by, to
Refer to Committee on Mines and Mining House concurrent resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives from Pessnylvania in Congress to seek the good offices of the President to intervene between the coal operators and employes to settle the anthracite strike, 189.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
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Remarks by, on
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Resolutions, concurrent, offered by
Memoralizing the President of the United States to take action to conciliate the differences between the anthracite coal operators and their empoleys, 139.

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HUBER, W. EDWIN, Representative from Lackawanna County, (Third District)

HUFFMAN, HARVEY, Senator from Fourteenth District (Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne Counties)

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INDUSTRIAL BOARD, member of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT to publish report of said Department concurrent resolution (House) by Orr, directing, 291; conc. in by Senate, 306; adopted by House, 309. ret, from Senate conc. in, 335, 390.

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IRVIN, CHARLES H., Representative from Jefferson County

Member of special committee, 26.

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JONES, CHARLES B., Representative from Clearfield County, (First District)

JOYCE, P. F., Senator from Twenty-first District, (Luzerne County, part of)

Bills introduced by
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Repealing Act of 1921, imposing State tax on anthracite coal, 13.

No. 55.
Regulating rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages, etc., 180.

Bill reported by
No. 24.
Prohibiting the making of contributions by banks to any political party, organization or candidate, 68.

Member of special committee, 138.

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KELLY, CLIFTON L., Representative from Alegheny County, (Ninth District)

Member of special committee, 390.

KRAUSE, THADDEUS S., Senator from Eighth District, (Philadelphia County)

Bill reported by
No. 52.
Creating a State Commission to take over the mines until operators and miners reach an agreement, 166.

Motion by, to
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KUNKLE, JOHN E., Senator from Thirty-ninth District, (Westmoreland County)

Bill introduced by
No. 50.
Requiring assessors for election purposes in cities to sit at polling places to receive poll or occupation taxes, 136.

Bills reported by
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No. 9.
Providing method for preventing any elctor from depositing in the ballot box at elections any ballot other than that received from election officers, 144.

No. 10.
Requiring all electors able to write to sign their names on the ballot check lists at elections, 144.

No. 14.
Providing for the optional use of voting machines at elections, 144.

Leave of absence granted, 31.

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Resume consideration of Bill No. 14, providing for the optional use of voting machines at elections, 283.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 15, providing for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities as a condition of their right to vote, 287.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 50, requiring election assessors in cities to sit at the polling places to receive poll or occupation taxes, 289.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 16, Providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, 280.

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Senate resolution recommending approval of John L. Stewart as member of Public Service Commission, 60-61.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing printing for distribution to members of General Assembly the financial tables of State as presented by Senator Barr, 376.

KUTZ, HARRY D., Senator from Eighteenth District, (Northampton County)

LaBAR, EDWARD B., Representative from Pike County

Leave of absence granted, 46.

LAFFERTY, JAMES V., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fourth District)

Leave of absence granted, 46, 101.

LAKE ERIE AND OHIO RIVER CANAL BOARD, member of, nominated and confirmed, 272.

LAKE ERIE, COMMISSION TO CELEBRATE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF, member of nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 10; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

LANIUS, HENRY E., Senator from Twenty-eighth District, (York County)

Member of special committee, 381.

Remarks by, on
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Bill No. 46, further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 355.

LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE, member of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

LAUVER, HENRY I., Representative from Juniata County

LAW ENFORCEMENT—intoxicating liquors, and requiring permit issued by the State Alcohol Permit Board, supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, brewing, etc. of

House Bill No. 5.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 34.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 34.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—intoxicating liquors, and requiring permit issued by the State Alcohol Permit Board, supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc., of

House Bill No. 6.
Read in place in House by Mr. Armstrong, 34.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 34.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—intoxicating liquors, and requiring permit issued by the State Alcohol Permit Board, supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, brewing, etc.,

Senate Bill No. 2.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 13-14.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 14.
Reported without amendment, 84.
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Second reading, and recommitted, 89-92.
Rereported with amendment, 135.
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Remarks on, by
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Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 189.
Reported without amendment, 191.
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LAW ENFORCEMENT—intoxicating liquors, and requiring permit issued by the State Alocohol Permit Board, supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc., of

Senate Bill No. 3.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Snyder, 14.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 14.
Reported without amendment, 84.
First reading, 85.
Second reading, and recommitted, 92-95.
Re-reported with amendment, 135.
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Reported without amendment, 191.
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Second reading, 268.
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LAW ENFORCEMENT—intoxicating liquors, by making lawful natural fermentation in cider and fruit juces, amending act of 1923, regulating the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 16.
Read in place in House by Mr. Sowers, 85.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 85.
Reported with, negative recommendation, 191.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—liquors, malt and brewed, to regulate and prohibit in certain cases the manufacture and sale of

House Bill No. 8.
Read in place in House by Mr. Stavitski, 64.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 64.

LAW ENFORCEMENT—Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, repealing

Senate Bill No. 43.
Read in place in Senate by Mr. Schantz, 46.
Referred to Committee on Law and Order, 46.
Reported without amendment, 84.
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LEIDICH, RAY D., Representative from Schuylkill County, (Fourth District)

LESLIE, M. G., Senator from Thirty-eighth District, (Allegheny County, part of)

Leave of absence granted, 4.

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LITTLE, JOSIAH T., Representative from Columbia County.

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LOCKHART, W. S., Representative from Washington County, (First District)

LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84; nominated, 146; confirmed, 147.

LONG, WILLIAM W., Representative from Chester County, (First District)

Leave of absence granted, 26.

LOTZ, WALTER EDWARD, Representative from Blair County, (Second District)

Motion by, to
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LUCAS, SAMUEL, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Nineteenth District)

Bill reported by
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Motion by, for
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LUDLOW, BENJAMIN H., Representative from Montgomery County, (First District).

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Remarks by, on

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Bill No. 41, (Senate No. 46), Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 346-348, 387.

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LUKEHART, HON. GEORGE A., late member from Clearfield County, resolution (House) by Moore, authorizing adjournment of House out of respect to the memory of, 335; House adjourned, 349.

LUKEHART, HON. GEORGE A., Representative from Clearfield County, (Second District), writ issued for special election to fill vacancy caused by death of, 22.

LYNCH, JOSEPH R., Representative from Allegheny County, (First District).

MacDADE, ALBERT DUTTON, Senator from Ninth District, (Delaware County).

Bill introduced by

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Member of special committee, 4.

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Remarks by, on

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Senate resolution directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit to the Senate certified copies of commission, et cetera, pertaining to the appointment of members of the Public Service Commission, 37-38.

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Authorizing appointment of committee to notify House that Senate is organized, 4.

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MacMILLAN, JOSEPH G., Representative from Clarion County.

Leave of absence granted, 101.

MALIE, DANIEL A., Representative from Allegheny County, (Seventh District).

MANGAN, WILLIAM J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Sixth District).

Leave of absence granted, 290.

MANSFIELD, WILLIAM D., Senator from Forty-fourth District, (Allegheny County, part of).

Bill reported by

No. 54.

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Member of special committee, 138.

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Resolution, concurrent, offered by

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MARCUS, JOSEPH C., Representative from Allegheny County, (First District).

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Bill introduced by

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Amending Primary Election Act of 1913, by prohibiting persons from being candidates for more than one party nomination, 172.

No. 40, (Senate No. 5).

Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by authorizing General Assembly to require the use of voting machines in cities of any class, 304.

No. 41, (Senate No. 46).

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Bill No. 41, (Senate No. 46), Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 345.

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Authorizing adoption of rules used in House during Session of 1925, 25.

MARSHALL, JOHN G., Representative from Beaver County, (Second District).

Leave of absence granted, 108.

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MARTZ, CLARENCE C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Fifth District).

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MATHAY, JACOB, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-first District).

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No. 35.
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No. 39.
Regulating the rights of banks and trust companies to act as trustees under corporate mortgages when rate of interest is not in excess of eight per cent, 190.

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McBRIDE, C. J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Eleventh District)

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Bill introduced by
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McCAIG, HON. WILLIAM J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Second District), writ issued for special election to fill vacancy caused by death of, 23.

McCAIG, HON. WILLIAM J., resolution (House) by McCann, authorizing adjournment of House out of respect to the memory of the late, 169; House adjourned, 173.

McCANN, WILLIAM F., Representative from Allegheny County, (Second District)

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McCLURE, JAMES F., Representative from Union County

McCLURE, JAMES H., Representative from Allegheny County, (Tenth District)

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McCORMICK, PAUL K., Representative from Westmoreland County, (Third District)

McDANIEL, EMMITT J., Representative from Fayette County, (Second District)

McDERMOTT, PATRICK, Representative from Cambria County (Second District)

McGOWAN, THOMAS F., Representative from Philadelphia County, (First District)

McKIM, HON. SAMUEL J., resignation as Representative from Allegheny County, (Tenth District), presented to House, 21. writ issued for special election to fill vacancy, 22.

McLAUGHLIN, JOSEPH, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Tenth District)

Leave of absence granted, 101.

McNICHOL, WILLIAM J., Senator from Third District, (Philadelphia County)

Bill reported by
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MEMOLO, MARTIN, Representative from Lackawanna County, (Sixth District)

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METZGER, MAURICE R., Representative from Dauphin County (Second District)

METZINGER, AUGUST C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twelfth District)

MICHIGAN (see Fishing Laws)

MILLAR, ALBERT S. C., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-third District)

Bill introduced by
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MILLER, CHRISTIAN, Representative from Luzerne County, (First District)

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House concurrent resolution memorializing the President to take action to settle the anthracite strike, 186-187.

MILLER, FRANK P., Senator from Fiftieth District, (Crawford and Mercer Counties)

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MILLER, FRANK P.—Continued.

Leave of absence granted, 31, 115.

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MILLER, HENRY A., Representative from Northampton County, (Second District)

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MOFFATT, WILLIAM J., Representative from Lawrence County, (First District)

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MOORE, D. GLENN, Representative from Washington County, (First District)

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MORRISON, WILLIAM L., Representative from Erie County, (First District)

Bills introduced by
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MULDOWNEY, MICHAEL J., Representative from Allegheny County, (Third District).

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MUNLEY, WILLIAM J., Representative from Lackawanna County, (Fifth District).

MYERS, PHILIP M., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eleventh District).

NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

NEELY, THOMAS W., Representative from Allegheny County, (Thirteenth District).

NICHOLSON, H. S., Representative from Mercer County.

NOLTE, HENRY R., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Third District).

NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

NORTH, GEORGE R., Representative from Chester County, (Second District).

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NORTH, L. S., Senator from Thirty-seventh District, (Indiana and Jefferson Counties).

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Member of special committee, 381.

NORTON, JAMES E., Senator from Eleventh District, (Berks County).

Bill reported by
No. 13.
Providing penalties for violations of laws governing the holding of elections, 144.

Leave of absence granted, 135.

Member of special committee, 381.

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AARONS, JOSEPH, nominated, 175.
Confirmed, 175.

ACKLIN, MRS. STELLA R., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ADAIR, MISS LIDA B., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ADAMS, ALEXANDER, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ADAMS, MISS RAYPHIED, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ADAMS, Robert D., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ADELSHEIM, S., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

ADOMAIT, MISS ANNE M., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

AFFATIGATO, WILLIAM, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

AKINS, MISS MARY E., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ALBRIGHT, HARRY S., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ALBRIGHT, O. T., nominted, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

ALBUS, ADOLPH E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

ALDISERT, JOHN S., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ALLEN, O. H., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ALLEVA, F. A. nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ALLWEIN, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ALTER, IRWIN H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ALTERMAN, MURRAY L., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ALTHOUSE, MRS. AMY E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

AMOROSO, SALVATORE, nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

ANDERSON, MISS AMY E., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ANDERSON, MISS GLADYS A., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ANGERMANN, ERICH O., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ANGSTADT, J. S., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ANSLEY, GEORGE A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ANSTEAD, MISS INEZ P., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ANTONELLI, DOMINIC A., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

APPLEYARD, PERCE R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ARMSTRONG, MISS HELEN F., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ARMSTRONG, MRS. EVA J., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ARNER, D. ROGER, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ARNOLD, SIGMUND, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ARONSON, MISS ROSALIE S., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

AUERBACH, Samuel, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

AUFHAMMER, FRED, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

AUSTIN, MISS MARINA L. nominated, 44
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BACHE, JOHN, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BACHMAN, H. C., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BALDWIN, MISS MILDRED E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BALSAM, MAX, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BANKS, C. J., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARB, CHARLES A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARBER, GEORGE JR., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARLOW, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 115.
Confirmed, 117.

BARNES, J. C., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARRETT, HARVEY H. M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARRETT, MISS IDA, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARRETT, MISS KATHLEEN R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARTHOLOMEW, FLOYD F., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BARTIFAY, ARPADA A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARTON, MRS. MARGUERITE C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BARWICK, MRS. ANNA L., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BATES, HARRY, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

Reported, 68.
BATTAGLINE, CARLO A., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BATZER, Morris, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

BAUER, MISS HELEN, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BAUER, RUSSELL J., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BAUM, CHAS. S., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BEACH, HAROLD T., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BEARD, JOHN A., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

BEARER, BYRON E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BEATTY, CHARLES J., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BECHTLE, CHARLES RONALD, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BECKERS, HENRY, nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

BEEBER, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BELLI, MRS. MARY A., nominated, 49.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 49.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BELTZ, CLAYTON A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BENDER, DAVID G., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BENHAM, WILLIAM G., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BEPPERLING, H., Jr., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BERESIN, LEO B., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed.

BERGEN, DANIEL M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BERK, HARRY B., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

BERKS, JOSEPH P., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BESECKER, EUGENE W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BESHORE, ALLEN A., nominated, 254.
Confirmed, 254.

BEST, WILBERT C., nominated, 87.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 87.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

BETSCH, JOHN C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BETTS, FRANK L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BEVARD, JOHN, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BIESTER, EDWARD G., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

BIGGS, HARRY, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BIRD, CHAS. E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BIRO, JOSEPH H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BITTNER, MISS LAURA, nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

BIVENS, MISS THELMA P., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BLACK, GEO. J., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BLAHA, MISS MARY B., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BLAHUPNKA, MISS S. M., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BLANCHE, A. M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BLANK, EDWIN A. J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

BLASS, MISS WINIFRED E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BLUMENTHAL, HAROLD B., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOBBY, MICHAEL, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOBMAN, MORRIS, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOGGS, HARRY F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BONINI, ATTILIO, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BONNELLY, ERNEST E., nominated, 43
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84

BONE, MISS MADELINE, nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

BORLAND, L. WILLIAM, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BORN, RAYMOND F., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BORNEMAN, WARREN B., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BORTH, MISS JEAN, nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

BOURN, WM. M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BOUSH, RALPH S., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOWDITCH, CHARLES H., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOYD, GEORGE I., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOYD, JOHN, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOYER, RAYMOND P., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOYLE, MISS BEATRICE A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOYLE, WILLIAM M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BOYLES, W. N., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRACUNIG, GEORGE, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRADLEY, FRANK E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRADWAY, JOHN S., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRAGGINS, MRS. K. M., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

BRANDT, WILLIAM K., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRANT, JAMES L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BREAKEY, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BREMER, LEWIS, Jr., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BREUNINGER, G. B., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BREWER, MISS ALICE L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BRIGGS, MRS. GERTRUDE F., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRIGHT, MISS EMMA J., nominated, 175.
Confirmed, 175.

BRIGHT, WILLIAM, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROBST, FRANKLIN L., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

BROGAN, BERNARD J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROITMAN, A., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROOKE, JACOB, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROOKOVER, GEORGE S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROWN, EARLE L., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROWN, MISS BETTY, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68
Confirmed, 84.

BROWN, MISS HAZEL H., nominated, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROWN, MISS NANCY S., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BROWN, T. C., nominated, 87.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 87.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

BROWN, WM. FINDLEY, Jr., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

BRUCE, JOSIAH D., Jr., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRUGGEMAN, E. F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRUNDAGE, MISS GENEVIEVE L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRUNER, HENRY M., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BRYSON, J. C., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

BUCHANAN, THOMAS C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUCKER, ROY H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUCKMAN, MISS KATE, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUCKS, MISS ALICE M., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

BUFFINGTON, GEO. W., nominated, 5.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUNTING, MRS. ELIZABETH, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BURCHUK, ALEX, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BURGE, EDWARD T., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BURKE, MURRAY G., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BURKE, MISS NORA K., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BURNS, JACOB, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUTLER, MISS MILDRED P., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUTLER, MRS. ESTELLE M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUTZ, FRANK D., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BUTZ, JESSE E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

BYERLY, MISS VIOLA, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CABLE, EUGENE W., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CAIN, LEE B., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CALDWELL, BURTON W., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CALLAHAN, MISS AGNES E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CALLAHAN, WILLIAM F., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

CAMERON, MISS MARTHA M., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

CAMP, GEORGE E., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CAMPBELL, D. S., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

CAMPBELL, MISS CATHERINE J., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

CAMPBELL, MISS S. A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARLIN, WALTER D., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARMINT, JAMES, Jr., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARMODY, MISS NAOMI E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARORLL, JOHN J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

CARPENTER, MISS JENNIE, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARR, E. R., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARR, FRANCIS E., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARROLL, MISS CATHARINE M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARROLL, MRS. ANNA A., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARSON, JAMES H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CARSON, JOHN E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CARTER, CHARLES M., nominated, 32.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 32.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CASSOVER, ABR. I., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CHAPLIN, ROBERT E., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

CHERRY, E. R., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

CHLUDZINSKI, PAUL, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CHRISTMAN, MISS ELSIE M., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CHRISTMAN, MISS LILLIAN M., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CIANFRANI, HENRY, nominated, 42.
Referred to committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CITRON, S. M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CLAIR, J. W. ST., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CLAYTON, J. WESLEY, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

CLAYTON, MISS CORNELIA S., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CLEMENS, J. WARREN, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CLIFFORD, P. J., nominated, 272.
Confirmed, 272.

CLOUSER, N. R., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CLYMER, JOSEPH C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COAKLEY, CHARLES B., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COATES, W. GREYSON, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COBBETT, H. N., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COGHILL, HENRY F., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COGLEY, JOHN H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COHEN, HARRY, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

COHEN, HARRY L., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COHEN, MISS TILLIE, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COHEN, MORRIS J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COLEMAN, SAMUEL H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

COLLINS, MISS EMMA L., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COLLISAN, A. B., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COMBS, R. W., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COMEFORD, MARTIN E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

CONDELL, JOHN, nominated, 87.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 87.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

CONFLENTI, MRS. CHIARA, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CONNOLLY, RICHARD A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CONNORS, MISS MARY E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CONSTANCE, MISS M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COOK, J. LEONARD, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

COOPER, MISS MAE I., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CORNELIUS, MRS GERTRUDE M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CORNELL, HORACE H., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CORNELL, MISS C. R., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COUGHNOUR, MISS ELIZABETH K., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COUSLER, MORGAN E., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

COYER, NICHOLAS, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CRAFT, MRS. DAISY C., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CRATTY, MRS. NELLIE F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CRESSMAN, HOWARD R., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CREVEY, GEORGE T., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

CRIDER, C. E., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CRISS, E. R., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

CRIST, JESSE P., nominated, 49.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 49.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CRIST, MISS VERA G., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

CROCKER, MISS EDNA, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CROKER, MISS EDNA M., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

CRONIN, JAMES C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CROOP, FRANK D., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

CROUSE, A. L., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CULLEN, HARRY P., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

CURTIS, H. C., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DALTON, JAMES E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAMBMAN, MISS ELSIE M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DANDO, HARRY D., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DANEHOWER, B. FRANK, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAU, WILLIAM A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAUGHERTY, MISS MARIE, nominated,
Referred to Committee on Finance,
Reported,
Confirmed,

DAVIES, JOHN M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAVIS, ANDREW S., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAVIS, HARRY E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAVIS, MISS JANE E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAVIS, MISS MAUDE Z., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAVIS, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAVIS, WARREN H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAY, MISS ALMA E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DAY, MISS ANNA I., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DAY, MRS. ADA L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DEAN, MRS. RACHEL, nominated, 49.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 49.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DEANER, RUSSELL R., nominated, 175.
Confirmed, 175.

DeBAUGH, OLIVER P.,nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DeBRAY, JOSEPH O., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DeCARLO, JOSEPH, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DeHAAS, GEO. M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

DelGUERCIO, NICHOLAS, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committeeon Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DESMOND, JAMES F., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

DETWILER, MISS A. L., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DeWAELE, FRANK J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DIAMOND, HARRY E., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

DICKS, MISS GERTRUDE P., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DICKSON, MISS MARTHA C., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DIEHL, RAYMOND, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DIETRICH, MISS KATHRYN M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DIFFENBAUGH, CHARLES F., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DILE, E. C., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DILL, WILLIAM F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DILLER, CHARLES R., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DIMOCK, GORDON, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

D'LMPERIO, PHILIP A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

D'IPPOLITO, ADOLPH C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DOBROWOLSKI, STANLEY F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DODGE, GEORGE H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DONATO, ANTONIO B., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DONEHUE, D. W., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DONNELLY, MISS MARIE E. nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DONOHOE, EDWIN M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DORIN, DAVID, nominated, 8.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 8.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DOTTERER, MISS DOROTHY F., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DOUGHERTY, MISS MARY A., nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

DOUGHERTY, MRS. FLORENCE T., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DOUGLASS, JOHN L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DOUGLASS, MISS, MARY E., nominated, 352.
Confirmed, 352.

DOWLING, CLEMENT W., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DOYLE, JAMES A., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUDLEY, ARTHUR C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUFFEE, MRS. ADA P., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUFFY, MISS ELEANOR M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUFFY, MISS ELIZABETH C., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUFFY, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUFFY, MISS ROSE M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUGAN, R. J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUKE, CLAIR A., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

DULL, WILLIAM L., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUMBIER, GEORGE, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUNCAN, CHARLES W., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUNLOP, T. M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUNN, FRANK S., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

DUNN, GEORGE J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUNN, LAWRENCE, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUNSMORE, MISS M. E., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

DWSENBERY, S. O., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

DUTKO, STEPHEN, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

DUTTON, SAMUEL P., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

EANS, J. HERBERT, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EARNEST, MISS MARIE, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

EASTMAN, H. W., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

EATON, HOMER, T., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EBERSOLE, C. LeROY, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ECKEL, JULIUS H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EDAMS, MISS MARY B., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

EDMUNDSON, MRS. MARION M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EDWARDS, MISS CLARA, nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

EGAN, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EGGLESTON, THERON B., nominated, 352.
Confirmed, 352.

ELY, WILLIAM L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EMRICK, WALTER C., nominated, 352.
Confirmed, 352.

ENGELBERG, MAX, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ENGLEMAN, MARCUS L., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ENGLEHART, H. A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ENGLEHART, MRS. MARGARET IVEY, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ENGLISH, MISS BLANCHE G., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ERDMANN, MISS IRNGARD E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ERHARD, JOHN F., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ERIEG, JOHN T., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

ERNST, ISRAEL, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ERNST, J. E., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ESHELMAN, BENJ. L., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EVANIER, BERNARD, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EVANS, GEORGE M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

EWING, LEONARD L., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FAHY, MISS MARY V., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FALCONER, MISS VIOLA, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FALK, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FARNO, F. G. JR., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FARNSWORTH, H. E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FARRAR, J. HARRY, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FEHR, CYRIL J., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

FEIN, ALFRED W., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FEINSTEIN, ISAAC E., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FENNELL, JOSEPH M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FICK, HENRY J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FILLER, A. J., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FINDLEY, JOHN B., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FINLEY, MISS HELEN E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

FISH, A. FELLEMAN, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FISH, RALPH V., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FISHER, CLYDE E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FISHER, EARL N., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

FISHER, H. E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FISHER, IRVIN, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

FISHER, NEVIN T., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FITZGERALD, MISS BEATRICE, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FLAHERTY, E. J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FLANAGAN, MISS BETTY H., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FLEISHMAN, HENRY E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FLETCHER, HARRY L., nominated, 115.
Confirmed, 117.

FLETCHER, MISS MYRA V., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FLICK, MISS B. MARION, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FLOMAN, MISS ANNA, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FLOOD, WILLIAM E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FLYNN, JOHN J., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FOLEY, FRANK H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FORBES, THOS. C., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FORCE, WILLIAM S., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FORLANO, MISS EDITH E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FORTESCUE, MISS ELIZABETH R., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FOSS, MISS LAURA A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FOSTER, ISAAC L., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRACK, C. LEROY, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRANKENFIELD, E. W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRANKENSTEIN, SYDNEY, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRANTZ, MISS GLADYS K., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRAY, WILLARD H., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FREEBORN, MRS. V. M., nominated, 40.
Rererred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FREEHLING, W. T., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

FREY, ROY R., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRICKER, MISS G. E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRIES, WILLIAM C., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRITCHMAN, W. BION, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRITER, JOSEPH, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FROELICH, WALTER S., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FROMTLING, G. H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRY, HOWARD W., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FRY, W. E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

FURLONG, MRS. HARRIETT M., nominated, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GAFFNEY, MISS MARIE E., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GAIDULA, PETER, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GARBER, ANDREW, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GARNIER, P., nominated, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GARRISON, ROBERT S., nominated, 175.
Confirmed, 175.

GARVEY, MRS. ESTHER G., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GASTROCK, MISS ROSANNA E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GATES, MISS DULCIE G., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GATES, P. C., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

GATZ, ARTHUR D., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GEARY, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

GEIB, CARL A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GEORGE, H. JOHN, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GERBER, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GERHART, MRS. JANET L., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GERHART, NOBLE K., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GERLACH, HARRY, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GERMAN, JOHN P., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GETZ, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GEYER, JOHN C., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

GIEG, JOHN, nominated,
Referred to Committee on Finance,
Reported,
Confirmed,

GILFILLAN, WILLIAM J., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

GILL, A. H., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GILL, GEO. M. ,nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GILLESPIE, J. MAL., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GILLOULY, MRS. KATHRYN, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GILPIN, F. ROBERT, nominated, 8.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 8.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GINGRICH, PAUL S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GINTHER, HARRY J., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GODSHALL, NORMAN W., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOFF, C. NORMAN, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

GOLDBERG, MISS DOROTHY, nominated, 49.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 49.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOLDEN, CARL W., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOLDER, SOL. N., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOLDSTEIN, GEORGE, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GONNELLI, WM. JOE JR., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOOD, BENJ. F., Jr., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOODMAN, JAS. G., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOOTMAN, MAURICE, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GORDIN, GEORGE, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GORDON, E. H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GORDON, HENRY D., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GORMLEY, MISS MARY G., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GORMLY, W. M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GOTWOLS, MRS. MARGARET L., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GOUGH, DANIEL D., nominated, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRACE, REDMOND J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRAFF, RAYMOND G., nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

GRAHAM, JOHN L., JR., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRAMBLING, ROY GRANT, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRAMM, LeROY R., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRATE, MISS AGATHA M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRAVER, ROGER H., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRAYSON, MRS. IDA S., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

GREARY, MISS PAULINE A., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRECO, GAETANO, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREEN, CHARLES D., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREENAWALT, ABNER B., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREENBAG, ROBT. B., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

GREENBLATT, MRS. HANNAH G., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREENHALGH, ROBT., JR., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREENSTEIN, MAURICE A., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREENWOOD, SAMUEL M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

GREGG, CHARLES J., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREHL, MISS BERTHA F., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GREISS, JACOB P., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRIDLEY, EUGENE A., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRIFFITH, MRS. EDNA M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRIFFITHS, HARRY M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRIMES, JAMES W., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRIMES, L. F., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRISSINGER, GEO. S., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

GROVE, MISS CORA F., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

GROVE, MRS. GRACE WOLFE, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

GROSS, FRANCIS J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

GRUBE, C. S., nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

GRUNER, MISS GUSSIE, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HABER, SAMUEL, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAGERMAN, F. H. Jr., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HALEY, CHARLES ROBERT, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

HALLIGAN, ROBERT S., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

HAM, E. LEIGHTON, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAMIL, MISS ALICE MAY, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HAMILTON, JAMES, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAMILTON, JOHN W., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

HAMILTON, W. L., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAMMILL, MISS ROSE A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAMMOND, MISS RUBIE M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HANCOCK, J. RICHARD, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HARKLESS, ALONZO S., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HARPER, MARK, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HARRIS, MISS FRANCES V., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HARRIS, T. GORDON, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HARRISON, HARRY JOSEPH, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HARTE, WILLIAM A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HASSON, JACK, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HATZ, MISS SYLVIA K., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAUGHEY, CHARLES P., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

HAUSE, FRED A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAUSKNECHT, PETER J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAWKINS, G. F., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HAYDEN, HOWARD B., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HYES, JAMES J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HAYES, JESS G., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HEFFERMAN, MISS ELEANOR I., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HEFFLEY, EDGAR, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HEISER, FRANK R., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HEISEY, IRWIN A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HEISEY, MISS MOLLIE A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HELLYER, A. NEWLIN, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HELM, WALTER C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HELMS, R. RAY, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HEMSLEY, WILLIAM E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HENISE, MISS SARA L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HENRY, ELLIOTT S., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HENRY, M. R., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HERBST, GEORGE M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HERKE, JOHN H., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

HERKERT, MISS ELEANOR M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HERMAN, NORMAN C., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HERSHEY, J. W. G., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HERSHMAN, HERMAN, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HERTZEL, MRS. GERTRUDE C., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

HICKMAN, ROBERT J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HIGGINS, MISS MILDRED, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HILL, MISS MARGARET M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HINKLE, WALLACE G., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HIRSHBERG, RUDOLPH, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HODAN, FRANK J., nominated, 175.
Confirmed, 175.

HOFEMAN, BERT A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOFKNECHT, WILLIAM H., JR., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOFMANN, MISS CLARA E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOGUE, MISS VIOLET R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOLLENBACH, H. G., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOLLOWAY, PAUL F., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOLMSTROM, GEORGE A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOLZMAN, M. E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HOOVER, SAMUEL S., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOPF, LAWRENCE H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HORNE, GEORGE J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOSTETTER A. KOPLIN, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HOWELL, HENRY B., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUBBS, HARRY L., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUBER, MISS MAY V., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUEBENER, MISS MARY A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUESTON, WILLIAM C., nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

HUESTCH, WALTER E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUGHES, MISS LULU L., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HULSE-PETRILLO, MRS. CARRIE, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUMMEL, CHARLTON F., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUNTER, LEWIS W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUNTER, MISS MURIEL DOROTHY, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUNTINGTON, W. J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUNTLEY, MISS JESSIE E., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HURD, WILBERT C., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

HUTH, PETER J., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HUTTER, RAYMOND F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

HYSON, MANTZ A., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

IARUSSI, JOSEPH C., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ICKES, MRS. HAZEL C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

IVINS, RALPH S., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

IRWIN, HERVEY C., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

IRWIN, MRS. MILDRED L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JACKSON, ALBERT F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JACKSON, MISS A. ROBERTA, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JACKSON, T. B., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JACOBSON, MEYER C., nominated, 32.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 32.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JACOBY, MISS BESSIE A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JACQUES, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

JAMISON, MISS RUTH E., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

JENKINS, MRS. GENEVIEVE M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JEWELL, WALLACE F., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JILLARD, T. HARRY, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JOHNSON, MISS C. M., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

JOHNSTON, CHARLES N., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

JOHNSTON, L. D., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, C. PAUL, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, FREDERICK, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, GLENN C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, H. M., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, ISAAC M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, JAMES B., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

JONES, JOHN E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, MISS ALICE M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, MISS MIRIAM L., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JONES, ROY C., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JORDAN, MRS. M. L., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JOSEPH, LETA, Jr., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JOSLIN, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JUDD, F. G., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

JULA, MRS. OLGA, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KACHEL, MRS. EMMA F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KALLMAN, WILLIAM M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KAMM, MISS DOROTHY J., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KANTER, BERNARD L., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KAPNEK, THEODORE H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KARNES, W. T., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KARR, HARRY C., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

KARSTAEDT, LOUIS, nominated, 253.
Confirmed, 254.

KATON, DAVID O., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KAY, R. RAYMOND, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KAYLOR, MISS HELEN, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KEARNEY, JOHN B., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KEATING, H. A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KEEFE, VALENTINE A., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KEEL, ROBERT A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KEENER, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KEIFER, ARTHUR R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KELLER, J. LLOYD, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KELLER, MERVIN E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KELLER, MRS. STELLA E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KELLEY, MISS LORETTA, nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

KELLEY, MISS R. M., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

KELLEY, WILLIAM, II, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.

KENNEL, MRS. OLIVE L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KENSINGER, B. FRANK., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KENTER, JAY, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KERNAN, FRANCIS F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KERNS, MISS MARIE B., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KERSTETTER, GEORGE B., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KESSEL, LOUIS JAMES, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KESTNER, GEORGE P., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KIRBY, FRANCIS JOSEPH, nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

KICHLINE, MISS EMMA R., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KICHLINE, R. J., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KIMMEL, ABRAM S., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KING, CHARLES A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KING, MISS EMILY W., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KIRK, DALLAS O., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KLEIN, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

KLEIN, NATHAN C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KLENK, MRS. ELSIE, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KLINE, TRUMAN EARL, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KLINETOB, BERTON E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KLINGER, MISS K. LEONA, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KNECHT, CHARLES B., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KNOLL, LEO G., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KNOX, J. R. IRWIN, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KOEBERLEIN, E. J., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KOEHLER, LELAND G., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KOHL, MRS. ROSE E., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KOHNLE, ALBERT A., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KOLLMAN, JOHN W., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KONOPKA, ANTHONY E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KRAEMER, MISS CARRIE E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KRAMER, WILLIAM C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KRAMMES, LEVI H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

KRAUS, S. K., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KRISHER, AUGUST F., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KRZYWICKI, T. A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KUHNS, CHAS. F., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KULTAU, MRS. EDITH, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

KUMPF, HERBERT B. J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAMBERT, C. W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAMBERT, MISS DORIS R., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAMON, MISS KATHRYN R., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LANE, ABRAM W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAPUTKE, MICHAEL, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LARKIN, MISS ANNA L., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LARKIN, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LASTER, MARCUS, nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

LATSKO, J. W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAUER, MISS ALICE, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAVRINC, MICHAEL J., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAWLOR, JOHN J., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LAWRENCE, MISS ELVIRA, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LAWVILL, LEE R., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

LEACH, HAROLD M., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEAHEY, R. EDGAR, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEGNARD, JAMES G., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEIDA, ROBERT M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEIGH, MISS LOUISE N., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LENAHAN, MISS JULE E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LENNOX, MRS. MARGARET, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEONARD, MISS HELEN R., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEONHARDT, MARTIN, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEVIN, MRS. MARY, nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

LEW, ELMER, nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

LEWIS, CLARENCE B., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEWIS, FRANK W., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

LEWIS, THOMAS J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LEWIS, WILLARD M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LILLIS, J. F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LINNARD, MISS MARJORIE, nominated, 8.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 8.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LINTZ, MISS GERTRUDE MARY, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LIPTAK, CHAS. J., nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

LITCHFIELD, GEORGE M., Jr., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LIVINGSTON, MISS ROSE, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LLOYD, ROBERT W., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LOEFFLER, FLORENCE J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LOFTUS, JOSEPH L., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LOGAN, ROBERT H., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LOHMAN, MRS. LORETTA, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LONDON, MISS LENOIR E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LONG, J. P., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LORSBACH, MISS EMMA, nominated, 152.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LUNDY, JOHN A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LUTTREL, MRS.. MARGARETTA H., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LUTZ, CARROLL F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LUTZ, J. ELMER, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

LUTZ, JOHN A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LUTZ, MISS NAOMI, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

LUTZ, ULYSSES E., nominated, 42.
Referded to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LYLE, MISS MARGARET E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LYNCH, PHILIP J., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

LYNCH, SPENCER T., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MACK, WILLIAM, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43,
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MACKEY, MISS RILLA G., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MACKIN, MISS MARY R., nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

MacMULLIN, MRS. KATHRYN K., nominated, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MADDEN, MISS ANNE L., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MADDEN, T. ROLAND, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

MAGEE, W. FORREST, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MAGINLEY, MRS. VICTORIA V., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MAGUIRE, CHARLES B., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MAHAN, WILLIAM C., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MAHER, JOSEPH P., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MALAKIS, JACQUES D., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MALCHANO, MISS ELSIE, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MALLERY, CHAS. R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MALLOY, MRS. BESSIE T., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MAMOLEN, DANIEL, nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

MAMULA, MISS MAMIE C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MANNELLA, EDMOND L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARINOFF, NATHAN, nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

MARKLEY, ELWOOD J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARKS, MRS. MATTIE P., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARSHALL, ALEXANDER, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARTIN, JAMES H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARTIN, MISS LUCY E., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARTIN, MISS MABEL E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARTIN, VERNER J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MARTIN, WILLIAM T., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MASON, CHARLES R., nominated, 43.
Reported to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MASON, CHESTER, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MATTHEWS, IRA E., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

MAUER, ROY C., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McBRIDE, CHARLES F., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McBRIEN, MISS ELIZABETH E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McCABE, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCAFFERTY, MISS CECILIA G., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCALLA, J. A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCARTNEY, GEO. F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCARTNEY, HARRY J., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCAULEY, MISS MARIAN J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCLAIN, RICHARD K., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

McCLASKEY, MISS JEANNETTE, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCLEAN, ROBERT, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCLELLAND, WILLIAM, nominated, 32.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 32.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCOMB, ARTHUR, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCONNELL, GEORGE F., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCRACKEN, STANLEY J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCUMBER, MISS ANITA, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCURDY, A. P., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McDONELL, MISS DOROTHY E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McDYER, THOMAS B., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McFEELY, MISS EDNA, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McGOVERN, MISS M. A., nominated,
Referred to Committee on Finance,
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McGRAIL, MRS. ANNA M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McGRATH, DORN, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McGRATH, JOSEPH C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McCRATH, LOUIS J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McGREW, MRS. MINNIE B., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McGUIRK, MATTHEW F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McKERNAN, MISS HELEN, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McKILLIP, HOMER C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McNIGHT, F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McLAUGHLIN, JOHN R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McLAUGHLIN, MISS MARTHA E., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McMAHON, GEORGE W., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McMANUS, T. ARTHUR, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

McMICHAEL, ROBERT A., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McMILLEN, J. G., nominated, 87.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 87.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

McMINN, JOHN T., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

McNICHOLAS, MISS MARY C., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McSHEA, JOHN J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

McTIGHE, JOHN D., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MECKES, CLAUDE E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEEHAN, MRS. DELENA U., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEERT, GEO. T., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEGILL, E. FORREST, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEGONIGAL, JOHN B., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEILY, MISS JONELLE, nominated, 175.
Confirmed, 175.

MEIXNER, WARREN B., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MELLON, THOMAS J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MENGEL, MISS REBA, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MENTZER, MISS JANET N., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEREDITH, D. R., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEREDITH, THOMAS T., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MERTZ, EDWARD A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

METZGER, MRS. ELSIE B., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MEYER, MISS MARIE C., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MICHAEL, WEILAND J., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MICKLEY, MISS MYRTUS E., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

MILIE, THOMAS, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, BRUCE S., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, DAVID S., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, FRED S., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, LOUIS, nominated, 115.
Confirmed, 117.

MILLER, MISS CATHARINE S., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

MILLER, MISS KATHARINE L., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, MISS L. FRANCES, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, R. W., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, SAMUEL R., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, WATLER L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLER, WILLIAM HENRY, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILLIKEN, SAMUEL T., nominated, 43.
Refferred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MILO, WILLIAM H., nominated, 7.
Refferred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MINGIN, MRS. HELEN M. R., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MINOR, EARL A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MISKLOW, EDWARD J., nominated, 38.
Reported to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MOLLENKOPF, MRS. MARY E., nominated, 87.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 87.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

MONAHAN, JOHN Jr., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MONIER, MISS LAURA L., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MONSKIE, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MONTGOMERY, HARRY M., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MONTGOMERY, MISS GERTRUDE F., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MONTGOMERY, MISS MARJORIE, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MOONEY, MISS CATHERINE M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MOORE, ANSON W., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

MOORE, C. C., nominated, 32.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 32.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MOORE, CHARLIE B., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MOORE, EDWARD T., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported.
Confirmed.

MOORE, ROBERT M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MORGAN, FRED C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MORRISON, MISS M. M., Nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MOSEBARGER, GEORGE L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MOSER, EDGAR A., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

MOST, MISS ELLA S., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

MOYER, MISS HILDA M., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MULHOLLEN, R. R., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MULLANY, MISS AGATHA, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MULLEN, MISS ALICE, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MURPHY, J. DOUGLAS, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MYERS, MISS A. REBECCA, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MYERS, MISS BERTHA F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

MYLISH, GUSTAVE D., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NADDY, VINCENT M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NADLEY, MICHAEL, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NALES, R. A., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NASE, MRS. MARGUERITE, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NEFF, AARON, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NELSON, GUSTAVE E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NEUBAUER, FRANK C., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NEWMAN, MISS CHRISTINE L., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NICHOLS, JOHN D., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

NICHOLS, MISS CATHERINE K., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

NICHOLS, O. C., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NIGRO, ANTHONY C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOBLETTE, SAMUEL C., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOLAN, EDWARD M., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOON, MISS GOLDIE I., nominated, 39.
Regerred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NUNN, W. M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NYKES. C. W., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

OAKES, WILLIAM J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported.
Confirmed.

O'BRIEN, JOHN C., nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

ODELL, SAMUEL, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

OELSCHLAGER, MISS C. KATHRYN, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

O'HORA, MISS ANNA T., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

OILER, ANDREW T., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

OLIVER, MRS. ETHEL, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

OMNUS, FRED W., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

O'NEIL, MISS LOIS D., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

OPPEL, MISS GUILA M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ORLOW, ROBERT J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ORNER, P. S., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

O'ROURKE, MISS K. M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

OSWALD, JOHN Jr., nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

OTT, MISS DOROTHY, nominated, 49.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 49.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PARANZINO, DOMENICO, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PARKER, ALBERT E., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PARKER, MISS EMILY, nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

PARKER, MRS. BESSIE G., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PARLEY, JAMES L., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PARKS, H. R., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PASTORINO, JOSEPH, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PATTERSON, MISS MILDRED L., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PAULL, LEO. L., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

PAXSON, MISS MIRIAM E., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PAYER, STEPHEN F., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PAYNE, MISS D. IRENE, nominated, 42,
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PECK, GEORGE W., nominated, 32.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 32.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PECK, MISS GERALDINE J., nominated, 32.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 32.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PECK, JAMES K., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

PEIRCE, MRS. M. O., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported.
Confirmed.

PENNOCK, MISS CECILE V., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PESTOE, ABRAHAM, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PETERSON, L. J., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PETERSON, MISS ALMA, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PETERSON, MISS ELIZA ANNE, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PHEIL, MISS GERTRUDE, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 58.
Confirmed, 84.

PHILLIPS, MISS B. M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PHILLIPS, MRS. LETHA, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAM, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PINKSA, JOSEPH, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PINTO, MISS ROBERTA C., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PIPER, JAMES Y., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PIWOSKY, ABRAM P., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PLATT, DAVID, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PLUMER, LOUIS J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

POET, MILTON F., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

POHLKE, MRS. VIOLA, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

POLLOCK, S. N., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

POPP, JOHN Jr., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

POPVICH, MICHAEL J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PORTER, CHARLES C. Jr., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PORTMAN, EUGENE A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PRESTON, MISS DOLORES, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PRETZ, LUTHER, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PROTZMAN, W. H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PRZEKLASA, Valentine, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

PYLE, MISS BIRDIE M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RABINOWITZ, MISS SAMUELLA, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

QUATCHAK, EMIL J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

QUINTO, O. B., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RADBILL, WILLIAM, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RAKOSKY, JOSEPH, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RAMSEY, E. C., nominated, 352.
Confirmed, 352.

RAMSEY, MISS SARAH A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RAMSAY, MRS. BESSIE B., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RANKIN, JOHN K., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RAYMOND, MISS ANNA M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REAMER, F. F., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REBER, HERMAN A., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REDMAN, HARRY, nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

REED, MISS RUTH, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REGAN, MISS MARGARET, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REGAR, MISS CLARE, nominated, 87.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 87.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

REHRING, HERBERT C., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REINHARDT, CHARLES A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REMPFER, GEO. S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RENN, MISS MARGARET B., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RENTSCHLER, MILTON H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REUBEN, BERT A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

REUTER, MISS CAROLINE E., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

REYNOLDS, JOHN O., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RHOADS, MISS V. GLENN, nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RHOADS, WILLIAM W., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RHODES, J. O., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RICHLEY, MRS. LAURA B., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RICHMAN, CHARLES E., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RICE, LEONARD, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RIDAY, JOSEPH T., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RIDGEWAY, JOSEPH E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RIECK, ALVIN L., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RIEKER, MISS DOROTHY M. T., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RIESMEYER, JOHN R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RIFKIN, MAURICE, nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

RILEY, MISS EMMA H., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RINSLAND, MRS. TERESA C., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RISING, RALPH O., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RITTER, MISS JENNIE, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RITTERSBACH, MISS HELEN M., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROBERTS, HORACE S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROBERTS, MISS IRENE M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RODDY, MRS. CATHERINE C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RODEN, HERBERT W., nominated, 352.
Confirmed, 352.

RODGERS, RALPH D., nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

ROEGER, ANTON Jr., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROLLER, J. D. ROY, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROLIF, MISS HELEN E., nominated, 175.
Confirmed, 175.

ROSEBERRY, MRS. EDNA F., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROSEMAN, SIDNEY, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROSENBAUM, BERNARD, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROSENBERG, ALBERT S., nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

ROSENTHAL, HARRY H., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ROTHERMEL, NELSON L., nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

RUBENS, GEORGE L., nominated, 125.
Confirmed, 126.

RUBERG, MORRIS, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RUFFEY, JOHN A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RUGG, MISS LEAH H., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RUNKLE, MISS VIOLA L., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RUSS, J. FRED, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RUSSELL, ROBERT G., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

RUSSELL, WALTER R., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RYAN, MISS ALICE L., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RYAN, MISS SOPHIA M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RYAN, Wm.. S., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

RYLAND, PAUL H., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

SABEL, GEORGE J., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SABETTA, DOM., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SALTZER, AUSTIN, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SARB, JOHN, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SAREMBA, MISS S. C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SAUPE, LOUIS Jr., nominated, 115.
Confirmed, 117.

SAYLOR, BUELL M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SAYLOR, TILMAN K., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCANLAN, JOHN F., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCANLAN, J. S., nominated, 32.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHADT, LEIGH W., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

SCHAFER, ADOLPH, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHALK, MISS MARY A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHEEREN, TILLMAN, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCHERI, RUDOLPH, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHERMERHORN, C. H. Jr., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHEURLE, MRS. LOUESE T., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHIFALACQUA, ILDEBRANDO, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHINAGL, JOSEPH S., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHLEICH, W. MAHLON, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHLESINGER, MISS JOHANNA, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHLUEDERBERG, JOHN K., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHMELTZER, MISS M. VIOLET, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHNEIDER, AUGUST A., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCOONMAKER, MAX V., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHUTTE, MISS FLORENCE A., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHWARTZ, CARL E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHWARTZ, OSCAR, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHWERIN, MISS EMMA, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCHRENCO, MORRIS, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCOLLINS, MISS K. L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SCOTT, MISS SUSAN H., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCRIBNER, ALEX S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SCRIPTURE, MISS MARY E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEED, RICHARD J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEELY, MISS MARY A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEEMAN, P. R., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEIBERT, WALTER E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEIDEL, HOWARD S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEIGAL, LOUIS P., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEIGMAN, MRS. ELIZABETH F., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SELTZ, A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEMPRINI, ALFRED, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SEYFERT, MRS. CASSIE M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHADE, CLYDE L., nominated, 8.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 8.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHAFFER, DILLINGER H., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHALTERS, WILLIAM N., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHAMBAUGH, MERVIN J., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHANNON, FRANK, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SHARP, PAUL, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHARPNACK, T. RAYMOND, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHAUGHNESSY, F. E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHAW, MRS. CLARA B., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

SHAW, W. R., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHAWKEY, HOWARD J., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHAWKEY, W. A., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHEETZ, AUBREY H., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHEETZ, EDWARD W., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHELDON, MRS. GERTRUDE, nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHELLENBERGER, EDWIN L., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHELLY, MRS. BERTHA S., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHEPHARD, PERCY E., nominated, 305.
Confirmed, 305-306.

SHERMER, JOSEPH R., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHOPE, RILEY B., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHORT, JOHN W. Jr., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHORTLIDGE, HAROLD S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SHULL, CLARENCE, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SIBLEY, GEORGE W., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SIGLER, H. J., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SILHOL, ARTHUR A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Comittee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SILVERSTONE, SAYMOUR, S., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

SIMMETH, MRS. USELMA SMITH, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SIMON, NATHAN, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SINOWITCH, MISS HENRIETTA M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SIPES, E. A., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SLIGER, MISS MARY A., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SLOAN, THOMAS M., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SLOATMAN, HERBERT R., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMALL, E. J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMART, MISS HAZEL M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMERLING, MAURICE R., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMIEH, T. W. Jr., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, ARTHUR M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, B. M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, E. CLYDE, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SMITH, FRANCIS J., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, HARRY, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, IRWIN, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, JOSEPH, nominated, 43.
Referred to Comittee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, MISS EMMA, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, MISS ESTELLE E., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SMITH, MRS. LILLYAN F., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SNADER, A. LEWIS, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SNADER, A. P., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SNYDER, ALBERT W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SNYDER, ANSON W., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

SNYDER, JOSEPH P., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SNYDER, MISS ELIZABETH, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SOLOMON, H. LOUIS, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SOLSBERG, LOUIS, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SOLSKY, SERGIE A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPANGLER, MRS. MARGARET E., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPARGO, MISS MARY, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SPARKS, HOMER H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPECKTOR, MISS EDITH, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPEERS, CHAS. P., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPEIDEL, MRS. EFFIE B., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPENCER, GEO. FRANK, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPEVAK, ENGELBERT C., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPIELMAN, J. EDGAR, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SPRINGER, A. M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STAATS, EDMUND L., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STAHL, MAHLON J., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

STANDLEY, MISS WINIFRED L., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

STAPLETON, MISS MARY M., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

ST. CLAIR, WALTER H., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STEFKO, JOHN F., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STEHLEY, JUDD R., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STEIN, ERWIN G., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STEIN, M. W., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STEINERT, CLARENCE H., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

STEINMETZ, ANDREW, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STELL, JOHN J., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STETSON, ROBERT H., nominated, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STEVENSON, CHARLES A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STIEFF, ARCHIBALD J., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STITELER, J. O., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

STOCKER, MRS. ELIZABETH B., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STOKES, JAMES L., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STONE, MRS. MYRTLE M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STONER, W. P., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

STONECIPHER, DAVID, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STOTZ, WILLIAM F., nominated, 105.
Confirmed, 105.

STOUFFER, HENRY C., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STOUT, WALTER R., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STRAIT, ELMER B., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STRAWBRIDGE, FRANCIS E., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STRING, MISS REBECCA, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STUETZ, FRED C., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

STUHLMILLER, MRS. LOUISE, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

SWANSON, MISS V. E., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

SWENGEL, U. CLARK, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

SWICK, BEN. G., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TAGGART, ROBERT, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TARTAGLIA, FELIX, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TARTAGLIA, L. E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TAYLOR, EDW., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TEESE, MISS RUTH I., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TEMPLE, MISS BERTHA, nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TENCATE, RALPH M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TENNYSON, HENRY, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TERNENT, H. J., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

THACKLINBURG, ROY W., nominated, 49
Referred to Committee on Finance, 49.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

THOMAS, DUDLEY K., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

THOMAS, HOWARD H., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

THOMAS, MISS RUTH Y., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

THOMAS, MRS. HANNAH L., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

THORNBURG, H. O., Nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

THORP, BEN. S., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TIERS, MRS. ISABEL F., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TOOHEY, JOSEPH P., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TOWNSEND, ALBERT W., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TRACEY, WILLIAM A., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TRAMBLEY, JOSEPH L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TRAYNOR, ERNEST R., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TRESSLER, H. W., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TRICE, WM. P. D., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TROUTMAN, CARL F., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TROUTMAN, MISS C. LOTTIE, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TROVINGER, MISS FRANCES, nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

TRUDEL, ALBERT C., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TRUMBORE, Z. O., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

TWIST, OLIVER, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

UHLAND, EDWIN F., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

URIAS, MRS. IDA N., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

VAIL, JOHN M., nominaeed, 41.
Referred tto Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

VANDEBOE, C. D., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

VAS DIAS, HENRY, nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

VONDERAU, E. J., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WAEVER, MISS MARIE H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WAGNER C. ARTHUR, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALFORD, MISS PAULINE, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALKER, ERNEST F., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALKER, L. M., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALKER, MISS AGNES D., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALKER, MISS BLANCHE A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALKER. MRS. FRANCES URMSTON, nominated, 8.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 8.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALLACE, MISS HELEN G., nominated, 49.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 49.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALLING, FRANK M., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALSH, EDWARD J., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALSH, MISS ADELAIDE M., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WALTERS, C. H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

WALTERS, L. S., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

WARADY, GEORGE, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WARD, CHARLES F., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WARD, JOHN E. Jr., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WARNE, THOMAS A., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

WARNER, I. JUDSON, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WARRICK, MRS. CLARA SCOTT, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WARRINGTON, ALBERT H., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WARY, MISS MAZIE C., nominated, 45.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 45.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WASE, P. E., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

WATSON, W. E., nominated, 203.
Confirmed, 203.

WAYCHOFF, ROY J., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEAVER, DAVID A., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEAVER, F. E., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEAVER, HOWARD H., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEBB, CHARLES G., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEBER, HAROLD, nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEINBERG, MAX, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported,
Confirmed,

WEINSTEIN, LOUIS M., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEISS, BENJAMIN F., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WEISS, F. S., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEISS, MISS ESTHER, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WEISSMAN, SAMUEL, nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

WEIXEL, MISS EDNA K., nominated, 330.
Confirmed, 330.

WELLS, THEODORE C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WENGER, MRS. MARY S., nominated, 147.
Confirmed, 147.

WENLOCK, JOSEPH, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WERNER, HARRY, nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WESTLAKE, FRANK R., nominated, 253.
Confirmed, 254.

WETMORE, HENRY P., nominated, 116.
Confirmed, 117.

WHALLEY, J. IRVING, nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WHITE, EDW. H., Jr., nominated, 88.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 88.
Reported, 88.
Confirmed, 89.

WHITE, MISS EVA C., nominated, 6.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 6.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WHITE, MISS HYLAN V., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WHITE, MRS. MABELLE, nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WHITTALL, LEWIS W., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WIEDMANN, ALBERT F., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILBUR, MRS. KATHERINE R., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILE, FRANK G., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WILKINS, RAYMOND, S., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILLIAMS, EDWIN J., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILLIAMS, ROY C., nominated, 43.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 43.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS L., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILLIAMSON, MISS BYRDE, nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, CHARLES A., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, CYRUS B., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, FRANK G. Jr., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, JOSEPH R., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, MISS ETHEL M., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, MISS HELEN L., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, ROBERT P., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WILSON, WILLIAM D. Jr., nominated, 7.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 7.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WINCH, MISS E. LILLIAN, nominated, 271.
Confirmed, 272.

WILT, MISS MARY S., nominated, 68.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 68.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WISE, F. E., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WOLF, MISS RUTH E., nominated, 44.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 44.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.—Continued.

WOLF, WILLIAM, nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WOLFE, CHAS. H., nominated, 41.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 41.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WOLFSON, CHARLES K., nominated, 42.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 42.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WOOD, WM. M., nominated, 39.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 39.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WORTHINGTON, ARTHUR W., nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WORTMAN, GEORGE E., nominated, 38.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 38.
Reported, 68.
Confirmed, 84.

WRIGHT, J. GORDON, nominated, 40.
Referred to Committee on Finance, 40.
Reported, 68.
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STATEMENT OF COSTS between the present administration and previous administrations from 1907, concurrent resolution (Senate) by MacDade, directing the Auditor General to transmit a comparative, 117; adopted by Senate, 117; ret. from House conc. in, 128; conc. in by House, 132; report presented to Senate, 179; to House, 197. (For report see appendix, 455). Communication from Governor relative to, presented to Senate, 209; Communication from Auditor General presented to Senate, 254; to House, 269. Remarks on, by Barr, 128-131; by Bonbrake, 131; by MacDade, 208-209.

STATEMENT relative to comparative cost of present administration and preceding administrations, presented to Senate, by Barr, 359-374. Remarks on, by Barr, 356-359; 375; by Bonbrake, 375; by Betts, 375-376.

STAUDENMEIER, CHARLES W., Representative from Schuylkill County (Second District)

Bill reported by
No. 26.
Supplementing act of 1923, Imposing State tax on liquid fuels, with regard to issuing and display of Liquid Fuel Permits, 138-139.

Motion by, to
Postpone Bill No. 1, Amending act of 1917, relating to election officers, by fixing pay of election officers and clerks in certain counties, 140.

Question of information raised by, on
House concurrent resolution memoralizing the President to take action to settle the anthracite strike, 188.

Remarks by, on
House concurrent resolution memorializing the President to take action to settle the anthracite strike, 182-184, 186.

STAVITSKI, JOHN E., Representative from Luzerne County (Fourth District)

Bills introduced by
No. 8.
To regulate and prohibit in certain cases the manufacture and sale of malt and brewed liquors, 64.

No. 9.
To provide for the examination and registration of, and the issuing of certificates to persons employed or to be employed in anthracite coal mines, 64.

No. 18.
Amending act of 1874, Relating to corporations, by fixing the number of directors of building and loan associations, 101.

Motion by, for
Previous question of Bill No. 41. (Senate No. 46), Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 348.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Remarks made at hearing by members of the Committee on Mines and Mining, 140-141.

STEELE, CHARLES, Senator from Twenty-seventh District, (Northumberland, Snyder and Union Counties)

Bills introduced by
No. 31.
Creating a Giant Power Board within the Department of Forests and Waters, and making appropriation, 16.

STEELE, CHARLES.—Continued.

No. 32.
Supplement to Corporation Act of 1874, Authorizing incorporation of giant power, public service generating and public service transmission companies, 16.

No. 33.
Incorporated Electric Districts Act, 16.

No. 34.
Electric Utilities Act, 16-17.

No. 35.
Supplement to the Corporation Act of 1874, Providing for the incorporation and regulation of electric light, heat and power corporations, 17.

No. 36.
The Electric Service Pooling Act, 17.

No. 37.
Concerning the issuance of giant power permits by the Giant Power Board, 17.

No. 52.
To facilitate the production and distribution of anthracite coal, and creating a State Commission to take over the mines until operators and miners reach an agreement, 144-145.

Leave of absence granted, 49, 115.

Member of special committee, 381.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 52, Creating a State commission to take over the mines until operators and miners reach an agreement, 176.

Resume consideration of Bill No. 13, Providing penalties for violation of laws governing the holding of elections, 285.

Remarks by, on
Senate concurrent resolution authorizing printing and distribution to members of Legislature the statement of cost of present administration and preceding administrations as presented by Senator Barr, 376-377.

STERLING, PHILIP, Representative from Philadelphia County (Twenty-sixth District)

Bill introduced by
No. 27.
To ratify and adopt the Delaware River Tri-State compact, 110.

Motion by, for
Previous question on Bill No. 41, (Senate No. 46), Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 387.

Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Schedule of Committee meetings in House, 65-66.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 26, Supplementing act imposing State tax on liquid fuels, with regard to issuing and display of Liquid Fuel Permits, 251.

STITES, FLETCHER W., Senator from Twelfth District, (Montgomery County)

Amendments offered by, to
Bill No. 5, Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by authorizing the General Assembly to require the use of voting machines in cities of any class, 210.

Bill No. 46, Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring the court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 240-241.

Motion by, to
Postpone report of Finance Committee on appointment of John W. Brown as member of Public Service Comsion, 63.

STITES, FLETCHER W.—Continued.

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Question of personal privilege raised by, on
Facilities to conduct Extraordinary Session such as elevator service, lights, printing of bills, etc., 32-33.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 8, Providing for the prompt computation of the vote, and the custody of ballot boxes at elections, 285.

Bill No. 16, Providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, 281-282.

Bill No. 19, Further amending General Election Act, by providing manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates, 258-259.

Bill No. 46, Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 261, 353-356.

Bill No. 48, Fixing maximum and minimum salaries of Banking Examiners in Department of Banking, 206.

Senate concurrent resolution authorizing printing and distribution to members of the Legislature of statement of cost of present administration and preceding administrations as presented by Senator Barr, 376-378.

Senate resolution directing the Secretary of the Commonwealth to transmit to the Senate certified copies of Commissions, et cetera, pertaining to the appointment of members of the Public Service Commission, 36-37.

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Resolution, concurrent, offered by
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STOCK, HARRY C., Representative from Adams County

STOCKHOLDERS (see Banks).

STORB, JOHN W., Representative from Montgomery County (Third District)

Bill reported by
No. 30.
Regulating the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies, 249.

Remarks by, on
Conclusion of Legislative services of Hon. Franklin Spencer Edmonds in Philadelphia County, 341.

STORER, ARTHUR, Representative from Allegheny County (Tenth Distfict)

STRAYER, JOHN F., Representative from Westmoreland County (First District)

Leave of absence granted, 46.

STRIKE (see Anthracite).

SULLIVAN, HON. JOHN C., resolution (House) by McCann, authorizing adjournment of House out of respect to the memory of the late, 299; House adjourned, 328.

SULLIVAN, LUKE J., Representative from Allegheny County (Second District)

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Leave of absence granted, 290.

SULLIVAN, LUKE J.—Continued.

Member of standing committees, 30.

Oath of office administered to, 24.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, Francis B. Haas, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8.

SUPERVISORS (see Election).

TALBOT, GROVER C., Representative from Delaware County (Second District)

Member of Committee on Rules, 65.

Motion by, for
House to concur in resolutions directing the Auditor General to transmit a comparative statement of costs between the present administration and previous administrations from 1907, 132.

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 104.

TAX (see Anthracite Coal, Elections, Gasoline).

THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

THOMAS, LORENZO D., Representative from Luzerne County (Sixth District)

Remarks by, on
House concurrent resolution changing date of meeting of the Legislature at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, at Philadelphia, 343.

House concurrent resolution memorializing the President to take action to settle the anthracite strike, 184-185.

THOMAS, MISS MARTHA G., Representative from Chester County, (Second District).

TOEPFER, ROBERT J., Representative from Allegheny County (Thirteenth District)

TOLLS (see Philadelphia-Camden Bridge).

TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of Trustees of nominated and confirmed, 352.

TOWNER, CLAUDE E., Representative from Washington County (Second District)

TRESCHER, MRS. MAUD B., Representative from Westmoreland County (Second District).

TRI-STATE COMPACT (see Delaware River)

TRUST COMPANIES AND TRUSTEES (see Banks, Trust Companies and Building and Loan Associations).

TRUSTEES OF ALLENTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF ASHLAND STATE HOSPITAL, member of, Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 6. 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF BLOSSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF COALDALE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF DANVILLE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, member of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF FAIRVIEW STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF HARRISBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8-9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE, member of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF LOCUST MOUNTAIN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84; nominated, 146; confirmed, 147.

TRUSTEES OF NANTICOKE STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF NORRISTOWN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PENHURST STATE SCHOOL, membeers of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 10; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE, member of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 5; 8; reported with favorable recommendation,68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA STATE ORAL SCHOOL FOR DEAF, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF PHILIPSBURG STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF POLK STATE SCHOOL, member of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84; member of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 88; reported with favorable recommendation, 88; confirmed, 89.

TRUSTEES OF SCRANTON STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR WOMEN, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84, nominated, 146; confirmed, 147.

TRUSTEES OF THADDEUS STEVENS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF TORRANCE STATE HOSPITAL, member of Board of, nominated and confirmed, 352.

TRUSTEES OF WARREN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TRUSTEES OF WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY, members of Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

TURNER, ELLWOOD J., Representative from Delaware County (Second District)

Member of special committee, 291.

Remarks by, on
House resolution authorizing appointment of committee to provide adequate committee rooms for House of Representatives for the Session of 1927.

Resolution offered by
Authorizing appointment of committee to provide adequate committee rooms for the House of Representatives for the Session of 1927, 264-265.

UNDERTAKERS, member of State Board of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

UNITED STATES SENATORS (see Anthracite Strike, Bituminous Coal).

VACANCIES in House of Representatives since Session of 1925, 21; writs for special elections to fill, 21-23; election returns, 23-24.

VALLEY FORGE PARK COMMISSION, member of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

VARE, MRS. FLORA M., Senator from First District, (Philadelphia County).

Motion by, for
Executive Session to rise, 254.

Motion by, to
Consent to Executive nominations, 254.
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Authorizing appointment of all Senate committee by President pro tempore, 4.

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VOLTZ, WILLIAM H., Representative from Philadelphia County, (Twenty-second District).

Objections raised to the referring to Committee on Mines and Mining of House concurrent resolution directing the Public Service Commission to investigate the price of fuels during the anthracite strike, 181-182.

Remarks by, on
House resolution memorializing Congress to modify the Volstead Act, 121.

Resolution offered by
Memorializing Congress to modify the Volstead Act, 107.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Directing the Public Service Commission to investigate price of fuels during the anthracite strike, 107.

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WARREN STATE HOSPITAL, members of Board of Trustees of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 9; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

WASHINGTON CROSSING PARK COMMISSION, member of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

WASHINGTON, JOSEPH, Representative from Cambria County, (Second District).

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, members of Commission to celebrate 200th anniversary of, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 10; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

WATSON, DAVID L., Representative from Schuylkill County, (First District).

Leave of absence granted, 120.

WEAMER, WILLIAM H., Representative from Bucks County.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T., Senator from Forty-seventh District, (Beaver and Lawrence Counties).

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 3, Supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 154-156.

Bill No. 15, providing for the permanent personal registration of electors in cities as a condition of their right to vote, 287.

WEINGARTNER, GEORGE T.—Continued.

Bill No. 48, Fixing maximum and minimum salaries of Banking Examiners in Department of Banking, 206.

WELFARE COMMISSION, member of State, nominated and referred to Committee on Finance, 8; reported with favorable recommendation, 68; confirmed, 84.

WELLS, J. WALTER, Representative from Potter County.

WELTY, H. STANLEY, Representative from Lehigh County, (Second District).

Bill reported by
No. 2.
Requiring building and loan associations to employ a solicitor, 86.

WESTERN SAVING FUND SOCIETY of Philadelphia for 1925, report of, presented to House, 101; to Senate, 115; appendix, 401.

WESTERN STATE PENITENTIARY (see Penitentiary).

WETTACH, JAMES, Representative from Allegheny County, (Seventh District).

WHEELER, ALEXANDER R., Representative from Forest County.

Delegate to attend meeting of American Legislators' Association at Denver in July, 1926, appointment as, 349.

Leave of absence granted, 25.

WHITEHOUSE, CLARENCE A., Representative from Schuylkill County, (Fourth District).

Amendments offered by, to
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Bill introduced by
No. 1.
Amending act of 1917, relating to pay of election officers, by fixing pay of election officers and clerks, 33.

Motion by, to
Reconsider vote on Bill No. 1, amending act of 1917, relating to election officers, by fixing pay of election officers and clerks in certain counties, 171.

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House concurrent resolution fixing time for joint session of Senate and House to afford a hearing to representatives of the anthracite mine operators and employes, 193.

Question of information raised by, on
Amendments to Bill No. 38, (Senate No. 3), supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 295.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 1, Amending act of 1917, relating to election officers, by fixing pay of election officers and clerks in certain counties, 198.

House concurrent resolution memorializing the President to take action to settle the anthracite strike, 187-188.

WICKERSHAM, HON. FRANK B., for administering oath of office to members of House, resolution (House) by Hall, thanking, 24.

WICKERSHAM, HON. FRANK B., to administer oath of office to Members of House, resolution (House) by Earley, requesting, 24.

WILLIAMS, GEORGE W., Representative from Tioga County.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 37, (Senate No. 2), Supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act, regulating manufacture, brewing, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 323-324.

House concurrent resolution changing date of meeting of the Legislature at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, at Philadelphia, 343.

WILSON, THOMAS B., Representative from McKean County.

Bill reported by
No. 34.
Joint resolution proposing amendment to Constitution, by providing for a consolidated city and county in Allegheny County, 191.

Member of special committee, 25.

WITHERSPOON, D. ERSKINE, Representative from Franklin County.

WITKIN, MORTON, Representative from Philadelphia County, (Eighth District).

Motion by, to
Adjourn, 47.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 38, (Senate No. 3), Supplementing Prohibition Enforcement Act, regulating manufacture, distilling, etc. of intoxicating liquors, 317-319.

Bill No. 41, (Senate No. 46), Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 348, 386.

WOOD, NORMAN, Representative from Lancaster County, (Second District).

WOOD, WILLISTON P., Representative from Warren County.

Bill introduced by
No. 30.
Regulating the number of directors of banks, banking corporations and trust companies, 138.

Bill reported by
No. 16.
Amending Prohibition Enforcement Act of 1923, by making lawful natural fermentation in cider and fruit juces, 191.

WOODWARD, GEORGE, Senator from Sixth District, (Philadelphia County).

Amendments offered by
Bill No. 38, Amending Anthracite Coal Mine Act of 1897, by changing qualifications of miners' certificates, 50.

Bills introduced by
No. 38.
Amending act of 1897, to protect miners working in anthracite coal mines, by changing qualification for miners' certificates and composition of Miners Examining Board, 17.

No. 39.
Prohibiting the investment of funds of building and loan associations in syndicated or equal lien loans, 31.

WOODWARD, GEORGE.—Continued.

No. 46.
Further amending section 15 of act of 1913, regulating primary elections, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 87.

Delegate to attend meeting of American Legislators' Association at Denver in July, 1926, appointment as, 380.

Motion by, for
Senate to concur in House amendments to Senate concurrent resolution authorizing appointment of delegates to attend the American Legislators' Association at Denver, 204.

Motion by, to
Recommit Bill No. 38, Amending Anthracite Coal Mine Act of 1897, by changing qualifications of miners' certificates, 51, 179.

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Suspend rule 39, requiring concurrent resolutions to be referred to committee, 145.

Remarks by, on
Bill No. 15, Providing for the permanent registration of electors in cities as a condition of their right to to vote, 257, 287.

Bill No. 16, Providing for and regulating the approval of voting machines by a State Board of Voting Machine Examiners, 257, 276-277, 280.

Bill No. 19, Further amending General Election Act, by providing manner in which voters may designate their choice of candidates, 258-259.

Bill No. 38, Amending Anthracite Mine Act of 1897, by changing qualification for miners' certificates, 179.

Bill No. 46, Further amending Primary Election Act, by requiring court of common pleas to open ballot boxes when fraud or error is alleged, 261.

Bill No. 48, Fixing maximum and minimum salaries of Banking Examiners in the Department of Banking, 205.

Resolution, concurrent, offered by
Authorizing appointment of delegates to attend the meeting of the American Legislators' Association at Denver, Colorado, in July, 1926, 145.

WRIGHT, J. ANSON, Representative from Bedford County.

WRITS (see Election).

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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

LEGISLATIVE JOURNAL

of the

Special Session of the

General Assembly of Pennsylvania

held in

The Pennsylvania State Building

on the

Sesqui-Centennial Exposition Grounds

Philadelphia, Pa., July 5, 1926

In commemoration of the

One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary

of the

Declaration of Independence

of the

United States of America

VIRTUE
LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

Legislative Journal

1776-1926 Special Session of the General Assembly

Vol. 10. PHILADELPHIA, PA., MONDAY, JULY 5, 1926. No. 1.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY HELD AT THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BUILDING, SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1926, 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

This being the time and place fixed by resolution for the meeting of the General Assembly in joint session, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives assembled in the Pennsylvania State Building at the Sesqui-Centennial in the City of Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR DAVID J. DAVIS, PRESIDING.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Edward S. Ninde, offered the following prayer:

Thou God of the Nations: On this anniversary occasion, we bring to Thee our reverent tribute of praise and gratitude. We thank Thee for America, our America, conceived and born of the divine will. For one hundred and fifty years Thou hast kept us as a people, in war and in peace, in sunshine and in shadow. The many blessings we have received have come from Thy bountiful hand. All that we are of merit we owe to Thy leadership. We pray Thee that through the days to come Thou wilt continue to watch over us and to direct our steps; and help us to occupy that large and useful place in the family of nations that Thou wouldst have us fill.

Bless the President of the United States, the Governor of our Commonwealth, the Mayor of Philadelphia, and all these in positions of authority. Bless the Legislators now in session; guide us in all the events of life; and finally bring us to Thyself in the Heavenly Kingdom. We ask it in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

ROLL CALL.

The Chief Clerk of the Senate called the roll and the following Senators were present:

Aron,	Derrick,	Krause,	Schantz,
Baldwin,	DeWitt,	Kutz,	Snyder,
Betts,	Earnest,	MacDade,	Steele,
Bonbrake,	Gelder,	McNichol,	Vare,
Buckman,	Heaton	Norton,	Weingartner,
Daix,	Homsher,	Quigley,	Woodward,
Davis,	Joyce,	Salus,	

The Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives called the roll and the following Members were present:

Alexander,	Evans, B. P.,	McClure, J. F.,	Schoener,
Aston,	Evans, F. D.,	McDaniel,	Schwartz,
Bagshaw,	Flinchbaugh,	McGowan,	Scott,
Baldi,	Fratt,	Memolo,	Shaffer,
Bell, F. A.,	Frye,	Metzinger,	Shambach,
Bickett,	Fuller,	Millar,	Smith, G. A.,
Bidelspacher,	Gelnett,	Miller, C.,	Sowers,
Blair,	Gilchrist,	Miller, H. A.,	Spencer,
Blumberg,	Greenstein,	Morrison,	Stark,
Bray,	Griffith,	Munley,	Staudenmeier,
Bromley,	Grimes,	Myers,	Sterling,
Brown, E.,	Guerin,	Nicholson,	Storer,
Brown, T. J.,	Haines,	North,	Talbot,
Burchinal,	Hall,	Nothnagle,	Thomas, L. D.,
Burke,	Hantz,	Orr,	Thomas, M. G.,
Colville,	Hart,	Parkinson,	Trescher,
Conner,	Haws,	Patchin,	Turner,
Critchfield,	Heffernan,	Patterson, F. W.,	Washington,
Diehm,	Himes,	Peelor,	Watson,
Dietz,	Holmes,	Pitts,	Weamer,
Dilsheimer,	Holtzman,	Powell,	Wells,
Drinkhouse,	Hoover,	Prosser,	Wheeler,
Drumbor,	Horn,	Pryor,	Whitehouse,
Duddy,	Hricko,	Reader,	Wood, N.,
Eaches,	Lauver,	Rhodes,	Wright,
Earley,	Long,	Riddle,	Bluett,
Ede,	Lucas,	Sarig,	Speaker.
Edmonds,	Lynch,	Sautter,	

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. A quorum of the Senate and House being present, if there be no objection we will dispense with the reading of the Journal. The Chair hears none.

ADDRESS BY HONORABLE SAMUEL W. SALUS.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair takes pleasure at this time in introducing the President Pro-tempore of the Senate, the Senator from Philadelphia, Mr. Salus.

Mr. SALUS. Mr. President, members of the Senate and House, ladies and gentlemen: It was the intention of the committee in charge that the only one who should talk to you to-day should be the Governor, but by some maneuvering they have unloaded on you the President Pro-tempore of the Senate, and after that the Speaker of the House will address you.

We did not come here to talk, but whether a man comes to talk or not on occasions such as this means nothing. Any man born on this American soil, on such a memorial occasion as this, who would not have within him some feeling of sentiment, some feeling of patriotism, some feeling of joy at being present at a time like this, unknown in the history of American government, would surely not be entitled to be called an American citizen. Let the mystic cord of memory carry you back to the days of those thirteen little states on the Atlantic seaboard, which 150 years ago made the government of these United States. The entire population, if my recollection is correct, in those days, was but one-third greater than the population of Philadelphia to-day. Marvel at the wondrous growth and success of this, God's government. Because after it is all said and done all the nations of the world must model their future on the principles laid down by this great American government of ours and the morals, the principles and the established institutions of the Star Spangled Banner will float over all the nations of the world, even if our flag does not. It is not our hope, it is not our desire, that the American flag shall float over all the nations of the world, but it is our hope and desire that the spirit of freedom and equal rights for all men, of all colors and creation, may be considered by each particular government as the fundamental principle

symbolized by all the flags of the world, and when that time comes, then we will have reached the millenium, then we will understand equal rights for all people under all conditions and under all circumstances.

It is not my desire to talk along these lines. I want to say to you who are here to-day that you are present on an unusual occasion. Never before in the history of this, or any other nation, to my knowledge, have the members of any state legislature had the honor and the privilege to convene on a centennial occasion and have that occasion be considered a part of its proceedings. This is a glorious day for the United States, it is a glorious day for Philadelphia and a great honor to those who happen to be present at the session of the legislature at this time.

ADDRESS BY HONORABLE THOMAS BLUETT

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Bluett, will now address you.

Mr. BLUETT. Lieutenant-Governor, Members of the Senate and House, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: As the President Pro-tempore, Senator Salus, has just told you, it was not thought that any one should address you here this morning except His Excellency, Governor Pinchot, and so we have been called upon just at the last moment to say a few words of greeting to you as representatives of the Senate and of the House.

When this resolution was first introduced, as I recall it, by our friend from Philadelphia, Mr. Dilsheimer, in 1925, it was generally thought that it was sort of a joke to have you people come from all parts of the state, leave your local celebrations and come down here to the City of Philadelphia. We thought there would hardly be a handful here and up until three or four weeks ago those who were looking after these arrangements thought that there would not be enough people here to make it worth while, but I want you to know that looking into your faces from this platform in this beautiful building is almost as inspiring as it is in the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, over which I have the privilege and the honor to preside.

I want to say that I am here not only as a Pennsylvanian but also as a Philadelphian and I want, if you will permit me, to greet you on behalf of the City of Philadelphia on this sesqui-centennial celebration. It seems to me too that it is rather fitting that we should come here to Philadelphia and celebrate the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Most of you know that the legislature, as well as the government of Pennsylvania, met in Philadelphia from about 1683 until 1799, so that the legislature has not met in the City of Philadelphia since 1799, and here we are back again in regular assembly on the 150th anniversary of the signing of the greatest document that has ever been given to mankind. Just this word in passing: I hope that it will be a beneficial meeting, I hope you will get an inspiration from it that you will carry back to your various homes and that will go down through the ages as one of the greatest days in American history, and also one of the greatest days in the history of the world, because I am sure that from the inspiration of our gathering here and the inspiration which we must receive from the speech that we shall hear from the Governor, as well as from the President of the United States later on, we shall have a lesson that we can carry home to our people and that we can hand down to the generations coming after us that America is the greatest country in the world, and that the Fourth of July, the day on which we celebrate the signing of the Declaration of Independence, is the greatest day of them all.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR PINCHOT.

The LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR. The Chair takes pleasure at this time in introducing His Excellency, the Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, who will address you.

GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT. Mr. President, Members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, ladies and gentlemen: I felt very deeply complimented when the invitation came to me to address this body in this beautiful building and I was looking forward to the opportunity with the greatest delight, when suddenly a chill was cast over the occasion by the remark of the Chaplain, in the course of the very beautiful invocation which he made, that this was an extra session of the Pennsylvania legislature. Since, however, the Speaker has been kind enough to refer to it as a regular session my feelings have been somewhat assuaged. I shall have one further opportunity to address the legislature, at which time I shall be able to continue the habit formed during the past four years of talking turkey without any blandishments whatever, and I shall accordingly postpone to that occasion the things which I might otherwise present to you.

I have considered with great care what would be the appropriate thing to say at this time and it has occurred to me that I could pay no more delicate tribute of respect to the wide knowledge and culture and acquaintance with the world of the members of the Pennsylvania legislature than to address them in the tongues of a few of the peoples who are represented in this international exposition.

Allons, enfants de la patrie,
Le jour de gloire est arrive.
Contre nous de la tyrannie
L' etendard sanglant est leve.

Not a sound from any one of you!

Ich weiss nicht, was soll es bedeuten,
Dass ich so traurig bin;
Ein Marchen aus alten Zeiten,
Das kommit mir nicht aus dem Sinn.

I hope these sentiments appeal to you.

And as we shall have representatives from the Greek and the Roman peoples here I might add:

Entuthen ascelaunai parasangas pente kai deka.
And furthermore: Menin aide, thea, Peleiadeo Achilleos.

A sentiment whose beauty again you will thoroughly appreciate.

Quadrupedante petrem sonitu qualit ungula campum,
and again,
Quo usque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?
and once more,
Omnia Gallia divisa est in partes tres.

I had intended also to address you in Welsh, but I was certain that the accent which I might employ would not meet with the approval of the presiding officer of the Senate.

Finally, let me add in a language which is equally familiar with those I have just pronounced to many of you,

Bei uns geht's immer
Wie weider wie schlimmer.

I have now paid due tribute to the foreign nations which have graced this occasion with their presence.

We are gathered together to celebrate an event which occupied a point in time and we fix that point at one hundred and fifty years ago. We remember with a gratitude which none of use are able adequately to express, the things that

were done for us, for those who went before us, and for those who came after us, by Washington and Jefferson, by Hamilton and Adams, by Morris, and most of all, next to Washington, by our own Ben Franklin, whose stature grows with the years.

But these men were themselves simply the inheritors and the beneficiaries of a long line of men and women stretching back to the beginning of the world, who gave their best that those who came after them might live in a better world than they. We are the heirs not only of the founders of this Republic, we are the heirs also of every man who fought the good fight, whether he won or lost, of the doer of every heroic action, and of the maker of every sacrifice.

We are the heirs of the men who found and who founded America. But we are also the heirs of all the best in human history from the very beginning, for here in Pennsylvania is gathered together the cumulative effect of all the good (and also of all the evil), of all the courage, of all the sanity, of all the foresight, that men and women have been able to exercise since the world began.

We think of ourselves,—and think of ourselves fairly,—as the flower and the crown of human history. The thing that one naturally and inevitably thinks of on a day like this, is the obligation that rests on us and on every Pennsylvanian to carry on the tradition that has been handed down to us, the obligation to leave this world in which we have lived better because we have lived in it. Thus most and best we can honor the men who gave us what we have and made us what we are.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Rev. George P. Donehoo, offered the following prayer:

Our Father's God, from out whose hand the centuries fall like grains of sand, help us to realize that a thousand years in Thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past; that only God is eternal, that nations rise and fall, that men come and go, but Thou art forever, and that as the tumult and the shouting dies and as the captains and kings depart, and as one nation comes and goes Thou art from everlasting to everlasting God. May Thy benediction be upon us to-day as we go from these historic scenes and may some of the spirit of those who met here 150 years ago to give forth to humanity the Declaration of Independence animate us, and that we to-day pledge our life, our liberty, our sacred honor and everything to make this state and to make this nation what it should be to do Thy will among men, and may the benediction of Almighty God be upon this state and upon this nation in the centuries to come. We ask in Thy name. Amen.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mrs. VARE. Mr. President, I move that the joint session do now adjourn.

Mr. HALL. Mr. President, I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

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